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DICTIONARY

OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

VOL. I.

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DICTIONARY

OF

Archaic and Provincial Words,

OBSOLETE PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS,

FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

The following are the principal obsolete and provincial uses of this letter.

(1) AH! (A.-N.)

A! swete sire, I seide tho.

Piere Ploughman, p. 355. A! Lorde, he saide, fulle wo es me, So faire childir als I hafede thre, And nowe ame I lefte allone!

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 112. (2) HE. A for he is common in our old dramatists, in the speeches of peasants or illiterate persons, and in the provincial dialects. See Apology for the Lollards, p. 120; King Alisaunder, 7809. In the western counties, it is also used for she, and occasionally for it.

By Seynt Dynys, a swer is oth, That after that tyme a nolde Ete ne drynke no more that day,

For none kynnes thynge. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 2. W yth ys rigt hond a blessid him than,

Amd pryketh ys stede and forth he nam. Ib. f. 48.

THEY. Salop.

(4) A is sometimes used in songs and burlesque poetry to lengthen out a line, without adding to the sense. It is often also a mere expletive placed before a word.

(5) Prefixed to verbs of Anglo-Saxon origin, A has sometimes a negative, sometimes an intensative power. See Wright's Gloss. to Piers

Ploughman, in v.

(6) ALL. Sir F. Madden says, "apparently an error of the scribe for al, but written as pronounced." Compare l. 936.

He shal haven in his hand

Havelok, 610. (7) Sometimes prefixed to nouns and adjectives signifying of the, to the, on the, in the, and at the. See Middleton's Works, i. 262; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 87; Piers Ploughman, p. 340. Martha fel a-doun a Crois,

And spradde anon to grounde.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. (8) Before a noun it is often a corruption of the Saxon on. See Havelok, p. 213; Rob.

Glouc. p. 353. And that hii a Lammasse day myd her poer come Echone to Barbesflet, and thes veage nome.

Rob. Glouc. p. 200.

(9) HAVE. Few provincial expressions are more common than "a done" for have done. So in

Peblis to the Play, st. 10, ap. Sibbald, Chron. Sc. Poet. i. 132, "a done with ane mischaunce." which is quoted as an "old song" by Jamieson. Supp. in v. A.

Richard might, as the fame went, a saved hymself. if he would a fled awaie; for those that were about hym suspected treason and willed hym to flie. Supp. to Hardyng, f. 105

A don, seris, sayd oure lordynges alle,

For ther the nold no lenger lend.

MS. Rawl. C. 96, f. 178. (10) ONE. See Mr. Wright's note to the Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II. p. 54. In the passage here quoted from the copy of the Erle of Tolous in the Lincoln MS. Ritson's copy reads oon, p. 100.

Hyre lord and sche be of a blode.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

He wente awaye and syghede sore; A worde spake he no more

Bot helde hym wondir stylle.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115. Thre persones in a Godhede,

Als clerkys in bokys rede. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

Hir a schanke blake, hir other graye, And alle hir body lyke the lede.

True Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 150. (11) ALWAYS; ever. Cumb. "For ever and a". is an expression used by old rustics.

A the more I loke theron, A the more I thynke I fon.

Townsley Mysteries, p. 229. (12) Ar. Suffolk. Major Moor gives it the various meanings of, he, or, our, if, on, at, have, and of, with examples of each.

Have ye nat perkus and chas? What schuld ye do a this place?

Sir Degrevant, 363.

(13) YES. Somerset.

(14) And. Somerset. See Havelok, 359. Wendyth home, a leve youre werryeng, Ye wynne no worshyp at thys walle.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 121. Chapes a cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80. An interrogative, equivalent to what?

What do you say? Var. dial. (16) IF. Suffolk.

And yit, a thow woldyst nyghe me nye, Thow shalt wele wete I am not slayn.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120

2

(17) IN.

Quod Bardus thanne, a Goddes half The thridde tyme assaye I schalle. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 158.

As hy cam to the neygentende vers, As the corsynge endeth y-wis,

That hoe opus eorum

A Latyn y-clepud is. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. Hammering this in his heade, on he went to the smith's house: Now, smith, quoth hee, good morrow, is thy wife up? No, quoth the smith, but she is awake; go up and carry your linnen, a Gods Cobler of Canterburie, 1608. name.

(18) Sometimes repeated with adjectives, the substantive having gone before and being understood. See Macbeth, iii. 5, and the notes of the commentators. It is also occasionally prefixed to numeral adjectives, as a-ten, atwelve, &c. and even a-one, as in Macbeth, iii. 4. Somers he lette go byfore,

And charyotes stuffede with store, Wele a twelve myle or more.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120. (19) A common proverb, "he does not know great A from a bull's foot," is applied to an ignorant or stupid person. Ray has a proverb, "A. B. from a battledore," and Taylor, the water-poet, has a poem on Coryat, addressed "To the gentlemen readers that understand A. B. from a battledore." See B. I know not an A from the wynd-mylne,

Ne A. B. from a bole-foot, I trowe, ne thiself nother. MS. Digby 41, f. 5.

A-A. (1) Explained by Junius vox dolentium. Hampole tells us that a male child utters the sound a-a when it is born, and a female e-e, being respectively the initials of the names of their ancestors Adam and Eve. See the Archæologia, xix. 322. A couplet on the joys of heaven, in MS. Coll. S. Joh. Oxon. 57, is called signum a-a.

Aa! my sone Alexander, whare es the grace, and the fortune that oure goddes highte the? That es to say, that thou scholde alwaye overcome thynne MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3. enemys.

(2) Frequently occurs in an early medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral for ana, q. v., and the contraction is still in use.

AAC. An oak. North. AAD. Old. Yorksh.

To flourish; to addle. Suffolk. AADLE.

AAGED. Aged. Palsgrave has "aaged lyke," in his list of adjectives.

AAINT. To anoint. Suffolk. See Aint. Major Moor is the authority for this form of the word. See his Suffolk Words, p. 5.

AAKIN. Oaken. North.

This form of the word, which AALE. Ale. may be merely accidental, occurs in Malory's Morte d'Arthur, ii. 445.

AALLE. All; every.

Forthy, my sone, yf thou doo ryzte, Thou schalt unto thy love obeye, And folow hire wille by aalle wey.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

AALS. Alas! Suerties her founde to come agayne, Syr Gawayne and Syr Ewayne; Aals, he sayed, I shal dye! Sir Launful, Douce frag.

AAN. (1) Own. North.

(2) Anan! what say you? East.

(3) On. A sterte to his helm and pult him aan,

And to Olyver thanne a seide. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 8. Do, cosyn, anon thyn armys aan,

And aray the in syker wede. Ibid. f. 44. AANDE. Breath. This is the Danish form of the word, although it more usually occurs in the Thornton MS. with one a. See And. This MS. was written in Yorkshire, a dialect which contains much of the Danish language. In old Scotch, it is Aynd; Su. Got. Ande; Isl. Ande; Dan. Aande; Swed. Ande. See Ihre, in v. Ande. Aand also occurs in the Morte d'Arthur, Lincoln MS., f. 67, but is apparently a mistake for the conjunction and.

Thay hadd crestis one thaire heddez, and thaire brestez ware bryghte lyk golde, and thaire mowthes opene; thaire aande slewe any qwikk thynge that it smate apone, and oute of thaire eghne ther come flammes of fyre. MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 28.

This aand that men draus oft,

Betakens wynd that blaws o-loft.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii, f. 4.

AANDORN. An afternoon's repast, or any occasional refection after dinner; also simply the afternoon, in which latter sense it is a corruption of undern, q.v. Cumb. It would in the North be pronounced much like arndern, q. v. This form of the word is found in the Glossarium Northanhymbricum at the end of Ray. AANE. The beard growing out of barley or other grain.

We call it [wheat] pold or pollard, that hath no And that we call the aane, aanes upon the eares. which groweth out of the eare, like a long pricke or a dart, whereby the eare is defended from the danger of birds. Googe's Husbandry, 1577, f. 25.

AAR. Ere; before.

And when hy ben of thritty year, Hy ben broun of hare, as hy weren aar.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5033.

AARM. The arm.

Judas seide, What wilt thou that be goven to thee for a wed? Sche answeride, thi ring and thi bye of the aarm, and the staff whiche thou holdist in thin Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277. hond.

AARMED. Armed.

Therfore for Crist suffride in fleisch, be ye also aarmed bi the same thenking; for he that suffride in fleische ceesside fro synnes.

Wickliffe's New Test. p. 228. AARON. The herb wakerobin. See Cotgrave,

in v. Veau.

AARS. The anus. This unusual form occurs in the Middlehill ms. of the Promptorium. See Prompt. Parv., p. 14, in v. Ars. In Dutch we have aarzelen, to go backward, which involves the same form of the word.

AAS. Aces. See Ambes-as.

Stille be thou, Sathanas .

The ys fallen ambes aas. Harrowing of Hell, p. 21. In Reynard the Foxe, p. 62, "a pylgrym of deux aas" is apparently applied to a pretended pilgrim.

AAT. Fine oatmeal, with which pottage is thick-See Markham's English Housewife, ened. quoted in Boucher's Glossary in v. Bannocks. AATA. After. Suffolk. AATH. An oath. North. AAX. To ask.

Whan alle was spoke of that they mente, The kynge, with alle his hole entente, Thanne at laste hem aazeth this,

What kynge men tellen that he is?

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 219.
AB. The sap of a tree.

Yet diverse have assaied to deale without okes to that end, but not with so good successe as they have hoped, bicause the ab or juice will not so soone be removed and cleane drawne out, which some attribute to want of time in the salt water.

Harrison's Description of England, p. 213.

ABAC. Backwards. North.

Ac dude by-holde abac,

And hudde his eygen. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. ABACK-A-BEHINT. Behind; in the rear. North. ABACTED. Driven away by violence. Minsheu. ABADE. (1) Abode: remained. See Ritson's

ABADE. (1) Abode; remained. See Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 288; Ywaine and Gawin, 1180; Visions of Tundale, p. 67; Sir Tristrem, pp. 232, 275, 293, 297.

This kyng Cadwall his feast at London made; To hym all kynges, as soverayne lorde, obeyed, Save kyng Oswy, at home that tyme abade.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 91.

(2) Delay. See Archæologia, xxi. 49, 62; Sir Tristrem, p. 145; Golagros and Gawane, 311.

For soone aftir that he was made,

He fel withouten lenger abads.

**Cursor Mundi, MS. Coil. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

Anoynt he was withouten abade,

And kyng of tho Jewes made.

Wyth the knyght was non abad,

He buskyd hyme forth and rade.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.
ABAFELLED. Baffled; indignantly treated.

What, do you think chill be abafelled up and down the town for a messel add a scoundrel? no chy bor you: zirrah, chil come, zay no more; chill come, tell him.

The London Prodigal, p. 21.

ABAISCHITE, Ashamed.

I was abaischite be oure Lorde of oure beste bernes!

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

ABAISSED. Ashamed; abashed.

And unboxome y-be, Nouht abaissed to agulte God and alle good men, So gret was myn herte.

Piers Ploughman, p. 518.

ABAIST. The same as Abaissed, q. v. See
Langtoft's Chron. pp. 170, 272; Wicliffe's New
Test. p. 261; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8193, 8887;
Ywaine and Gawin, 846.

The grape that thou helde in thi hand, and keste under thi fete, and trade therone, es the citee of Tyre, the whilk thou salle wynne thurgh strenth, and trede it with thi fote, and therfore be nathynge abaiste.

Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, 1. 5.

Hou unstable the world is here, For men schulde ben abaist.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 16.

ABAKWARD. Backwards.

In gryht ous sette and shyld vrom shome, That turnst abakward Eves nome.

Relig. Antiq. ii. 228.
ABALIENATE. To alienate; to transfer property from one to another. Rider.

ABAND. To forsake; to abandon,
Let us therefore both cruelty abande,
And prudent seeke both gods and men to please.

Mirour for Magistrates, p. 27.

ABANDON. (1) Liberally; at discretion. (A.-N.) Roquefort, in v. Bandon, gives the original French of the following passage:

Aftir this swift gift tis but reason He give his gode too in abandon.

Rom. of the Rose, 2342.

(2) Entirely; freely. (A.-N.)

His ribbes and scholder fel adoun,

Men might se the liver abandoun.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 223.

(3) Promptly. (A.-N.)

Ther come an hundred knightes of greet might

Ther com an hundred knightes of gret might,
Alle that folwed him abaundoun.

Gy of Warwike, p. 181.

ABANDUNE. To subject. See Golagros and Gawane, 275.

Fortune to her lawys can not abandune me, But I shall of Fortune rule the reyne.

Skelton's Works, i. 273.

ABARRE. To prevent.

The lustie yoong gentlemen who were greedie to have the preie, but more desirous to have the honor, were in a great agonie and greefe that they were thus abarred from approching to assalle the citie.

Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 37.
Reducynge to remembraunce the prysed memoryes and perpetuall renowned factes of the famouse princes of Israel, which did not only abarre ydolatrye and other ungodlynesse, but utterly abolished all occasyons of the same.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 209.
ABARSTICK. Insatiableness. This word is found in Cockeram, Skinner, and most of the later dictionaries.

ABARSTIR. More downcast.

Bot ever alas! what was I wode?

Myght no man be abarstir.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 281.

ABASCHED. Abashed; ashamed.

The lady was abasched withalle,
And went downe ynto the halle.

Ms. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

ABASE. To cast down; to humble. See the Faerie Queene, II. ii. 32. Among illiterate persons, it is used in the sense of debase. Harrison uses it in this latter sense applied to metal, in his Description of England, prefixed to Holinshed, p. 218.

ABASSCHT. Abashed. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 226. This word occurs in a great variety of forms. It seems to be used for *injured*, in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 366, "He smote Syr Palomydes upon the helme thryes, that he abasshed his helme with his strokes."

ABAST. (1) Downcast.
Wist Isaac where so he were,

Wist Isaac where so he were, He wold be abast now, How that he is in dangere.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 37.

(2) A bastard. See Arthour and Merlin, as quoted in Ellis's Met. Rom., ed. 1811, i. 301, where probably the word should be printed

a bast.

ABASTARDIZE. To render illegitimate or base.

See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

- Being ourselves

Corrupted and abastardized thus,

Thinke all lookes ill, that doth not looke like us. Daniel's Queenes Arcadia, 1606, f. ult.

ABASURE. An abasement. Miege.

ABATAYLMENT. A battlement.

Of harde hewen ston up to the tablez,

Enbaned under the abataylment in the best lawe.

Syr Gawayne, p. 30. ABATE. (1) To subtract. A-batyn, subtraho. Prompt. Parv. This was formerly the arithmetical term for that operation. To abate in a bargain, to lower the price of any article, was very common. See Prompt. Parv. p. 314; Davies's York Records, p. 156; Rara Mat. p. 60.

Then abate the lesse noumbre of these tuo in the umbre toward fro the more, and kepe wele the difference bytuene tho tuo noumbres.

MS. Sloane, 213, f. 120. (2) Applied to metal to reduce it to a lower temper. See Florio, in v. Rincalcare. It is often metaphorically used in the sense of to depress, variously applied. See Hall's Iliad, 1581, p. 125; Persones Tale, p. 83; Townley Mysteries, p. 194; Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 4; Coriolanus, iii. 3; Sterline's Cræsus, 1604; Britton's Arch. Antiq. iv. 13; Hall's Union, Henry VIII. f. 133. (3) To beat down, or overthrow. Blount.

(4) To flutter; to beat with the wings. Several instances of this hawking term occur in the Booke of Hawkyng, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 293-308. It seems to be used as a hunting

term in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 355.

(5) To disable a writ. A law term. Any one short clause or proviso, not legal, is sufficient to abate the whole writ or instrument, though in every other part absolute and without exception. Sunderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 30.

(6) To cease.

Ys continaunce abated eny bost to make.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 216. (7) To lower; applied to banners, &c. See Weber's Met. Rom. ii. 477; Octovian, 1744; Deposition of Richard II. p. 30.

The stiward was sconfited there, Abated was the meister banere.

Gy of Warwike, p. 440. ABATEMENT. (1) An abatement, according to Randal Holme, " is a mark added or annexed to a coat [of arms] by reason of some dishonourable act, whereby the dignity of the coat is

abased." See his Academy of Armory, p. 71. (2) A diversion or amusement. North. See Malone's Shakespeare, v. 311; Jamieson, in v.

Abaitment.

ABATY. To abate.

And that he for ys nevew wolde, for to a-baty stryf, Do hey amendement, sawve lyme and lyf.

Rob. Glouc. p. 54. ABAUED. Astonished. See Abaw. Many men of his kynde sauh him so abaued.

Langtoft's Chron. p. 210.

ABAUT. About. North.

ABAVE. To be astonished. Abaued, q. v., in Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 210, ought perhaps to be written Abaved. See an instance of this word in a fragment printed at the end of the

Visions of Tundale, p. 94, which is merely an extract from Lydgate's Life of the Virgin Mary, although it is inserted as a separate production.

Of this terrible doolful inspeccioun, The peeplis hertys gretly gan abave.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 144.

ABAW. (1) To bow; to bend, Alle the knyghtes of Walis londe, Ho made abaw to his honde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 101.

(2) To astonish; to confound. Loke how 3e mow be abawed,

That seye that the Jewe ys saved. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 63

ABAWT. Without. Staffordsh. ABAY. At bay. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3882; Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis, ed. Dyce. p. 42, divided by that editor into two words. See Abbay; Cotgrave in v. Rendre. Our third example exhibits it both as a substantive and a verb.

And where as she hang, thei stood at abay.

MS. Laud. 735, f. 19.

Thus the forest thay fraye, The hertis bade at abaye.

Sir Degrevante, MS. Linc. f. 131. And this doon, every man stond abrod and blowe the deeth, and make a short about for to rewarde the houndes, and every man have a smal rodde yn his

hond to holde of the houndes that thei shul the better abaye. MS. Bodl. 546. ABAYSCHID. Abaschyd, or a-Frightened. ferde; territus, perterritus. Prompt. Parv. And anoon the damysel roos and walkide: and

sche was of twelve yeer, and thei weren abayschid with a greet stoneyng. Wickliffe's New Test. p. 41.

ABAYSSHETTE. Abashed. The kyng of Scotlond was tho all abaysshette.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 25. ABAYST. Disappointed.

And that when that they were travyst,

And of herborow were abayst.

Brit. Bibl. iv. 83. What thyng that 3e wille to me saye,

30w there noght be abayste.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 18.

ABAYSTE. Abashed. See Abaist. Syr Eglamour es noghte abayste, In Goddis helpe es alle his trayste.

Sir Eglamour, MS. Lincoln, f. 124. ABB. The yarn of a weaver's warp. Upton's MS. additions to Junius, in the Bodleian Library.

ABBARAYED. Started.

And aftyr that he knonnyngly abbarayed, And to the kyng evyn thus he sayd.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 4. ABBAS. An abbess.

The abbas, and odur nonnes by, Tolde hyt full openlye.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1996. ABBAY. To bay; to bark. An abbay, or barking .- Minsheu. See Abay. To keep at abbay, to keep at bay. See Baret's Alvearie, in v.

ABBEN. To have. Different parts of this verb occur in Robert of Gloucester, p. 166, &c.

Maketh ous to don sunne, And abben to monkunne. MS. Digby 86, f. 127. ABBEY. (1) The great white poplar, one of the varieties of the populus alba. West.

(2) To bring an abbey to a grange, is an old pro- ABCE. The alphabet. verbial expression. See Skelton's Works, i. 327, and the notes of the Editor upon the phrase.

ABBEY-LUBBER. A term of reproach for idleness. Somerset. It is found in the dictionaries of Cotgrave, Howell, Miege, and others. See also Lyly's Euphues; Herrick's Works, i. 128.

The most of that which they did bestow was on the riche, and not the poore in dede, as halt, lame, blinde, sicke or impotent, but lither lubbers that might worke and would not. In so much that it came into a commen proverbe to call him an abbay-lubber, that was idle, wel fed, a long lewd lither loiterer, that might worke and would not.

The Burnynge of Paules Church, 1563.

ABBIGGET. Expiate; pay for. Alle they schalle abbigget dure,

That token him in that tide. MS. Ashmole 33, f.14.

A crossbow-man. This form ABBLASTRE. occurs in the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, Hearne's edition, pp. 372, 378. ABBOD. An abbot.

The byssop hym ansuerede, and the abbod Dynok.

Rob. Glouc. p. 234.

ABBOT-OF-MISRULE. A person who super-intended the diversions of Christmas, otherwise called the Lord of Misrule, q. v. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 54; Hampson's Kalendarium, i. 117; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 525; Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 276. Howell, in the list of games appended to his Lexicon, mentions the game of the abbot, which may be an allusion to this custom.

ABBREVYATE. Decreased.

Thys poetycall schoole, mayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to bee abbrevyate shorter by the heade, and to bee devyded into foure Hall's Union, Richard III. f. 18. quarters.

ABBROCHYN. To broach a barrel. Abbrochyn or attamyn a vesselle of drynke, attamino .-Prompt. Parv.

ABBUT. Aye but. Yorksh.

ABBYT. A habit.

And chanones gode he dede therinne, Unther the abbyt of seynte Austynne.

Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 66. Strutt, in his Sports and Pastimes, p. 398, has printed a curious alliterative alphabet, called the ABC of Aristotle. There are copies of it in MSS. Harl. 541, 1304, 1706, MS. Lambeth 853, and MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. One of the MSS. ascribe it to a "Mayster Bennet." It is very likely the original of compositions like "A was an apple-pie," in books of nursery rhymes.

A-B-C-BOOK. A catechism, hornbook, or primer, used for teaching children the first rudiments of reading; sometimes, the alphabet in general. See King John, i. 1; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 87; Maitland's Early Printed Books in the Lambeth Library, p. 311; Cata-

logue of Douce's MSS. p. 42.

In the A B C of bokes the least,

Yt is written Deus charitas est.

The Enterlude of Youth, f. 1.

See Cotgrave, in v. Abecé, Carte; Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Brit. Bibl. ii. 397; Greene's Menaphon, 1616, dedication. ABDEVENHAM. An astrological word, mean-

ing the head of the twelfth house, in a scheme of the heavens.

ABDUCE. To lead away. (Lat.)

Oon thyng I dyd note in bothe these men, that thei thoght a religion to kepe secret betwene God and them certayn thynges, rather than topon their wholl stomake; from the whych opinion I colde not abduce them with al my endevor. State Papers, i.557.

ABĖ. To atone for.

> Here he hadde the destence That the povre man xulde abé.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 63. ABEAR. To deport; to conduct. It is often used among illiterate persons for to bear, to tolerate.

So did the faerie knight himselfe abeare, And stouped oft his head from shame to shield.

Fueris Queens, V. xii. 19.

ABECE. An alphabet; an ABC. See Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Rob. Gloucest. p. 266; Reliq. Antiq. i. 63.

Whan that the wise man acompteth

Aftir the formel propirté

Of algorismes abece.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 193. ABECEDARIAN. An abecedarian, one that teacheth or learneth the crosse row. Minsheu. ABECEDARY. Alphabetical.

Unto these fewe you may annexe more if you will, as your occasion serveth, and reduce them into an abecedarye order. MS. Coll. Omn. An. Oxon. 130.

ABECHED. Fed; satisfied. (A.-N.) Compare the printed edition of 1532, f. 132.

3it schulde I sumdelle ben abeched, And for the tyme wel refreched.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 181. bed. Var. dial.

ABEDDE. In bed. That night he sat wel sore akale, And his wif lai warme abedde.

The Sevyn Sages, 1513.

ABEDE. (1) To bid; to offer. Y schal be the furste of alle That our message schal abede.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 23. (2) Abode; remained. See Syr Tryamoure, 374. Befyse, with hys felows bronde, Smote yn sonder, thorow Godys sonde,

> The rope above the Sarsyns hedd, That he with Befyse yn preson abede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

ABEGE. To atone for.

He wolde don his sacrilege,

That many a man it schulde abege.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 174. Alle Grece it schulde abegge sore

To see the wilde best wone,

Where whilom dwellid a mannis sone.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 96. Obedience. (A.-N.)

ABEISAUNCE. An hound is of good abeisaunce, for he wol lerne as a man al that a man wol teche hym. MS. Bodl. 546.

ABELDE. To grow bold.

Theo folk of Perce gan abelde. Kyng Alisaunder, 2442.

ABELE. A fine kind of white poplar. Var. dial. See Prompt. Parv. p. 17, where Mr. Way says it is "the name given by botanists to the ABEYSAUNCE. Obeisance. populus alba." The name is very common in the provinces.

ABEL-WHACKETS. A game played by sailors with cards; the loser receiving so many strokes from a handkerchief twisted into a knot on his hand, as he has lost the games. Grose.

ABELYCHE. Ably.

That he the craft abelyche may conne, Whersever he go undur the sonne.

Constitutions of Masonry, 243. ABENCHE. Upon a bench. See Rob. Glouc. p. 118. Horn sette him abenche,

Is harpe he gan clenche. Kyng Horn, 1497. ABENT. A steep place. Skinner. The a is here perhaps merely the article. ABERDAVINE. The siskin.

Boucher.

ABERE. To bear.

And with also good reson, we move of hem y-wis Abere thilke truage, that as thyng robbed is.

Rob. Glouc. p. 196. ABEREMORD. A law term, meaning murder fully proved, as distinguished from manslaughter, and justifiable homicide. See Junius, in v.

ABERING. A law phrase for the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject. Hawkins' Engl. Drama, i. 239; Ms. Ashmole 1788, f. 20.

ABERNE. Auburn. See a mention of "long aberne beardes," in Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 56.

ABESSE. To humble.

Echeone untille other, what is this? Oure kynge hath do this thynge amis, So to abesse his rialté.

That every man it myste see.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

ABESTOR. A kind of stone.

Among stones abestor, which being hot wil never be colde for our constancies. Lyly's Mother Bombie, 1594. ABESYANS. Obeisance.

Now wursheppful sovereyns that syttyn here in syth, Lordys and ladyes and frankelins in fay,

With alle maner of abesyans we recommunde us ryght, Plesantly to jour persones that present ben in play. MS. Tanner 407, f. 44.

ABET. Help; assistance.

I am thine eme, the shame were unto me As wel as the, if that I should assent Through mine abet, that he thine honour shent.

ABETTES. See Wright's Monastic Abbots. Letters, p. 206, for an example of this form of the word.

ABEW. Above. Devon.

ABEY. To abie, q.v. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 225; Richard Coer de Lion, 714; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12034; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet.

ii. 283; Gy of Warwike, p. 169. Farewelle, for I schalle sone deye,

And thenke how I thy love abeye. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

ABEYD. To abide. And to abeyd abstinens and forsake abundans.

MS. Douce 302, f. 3. ABEYE. To bow; to obey.

To resoune thei moste nedys abeye, In helle pette ellys schalle they hong.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 139.

Troilus and Creseide, ii. 357.

Skinner thinks the proper form of the word is abeisance.

Unavysyd clerk soone may be forlore, Unto that theef to doone abeysaunce.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 136.

ABEYTED. Ensnared. Hys flesshe on here was so abeyted,

That thyke womman he coveytyd.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 2. ABEY3EDOUN. Obeyed.

Ny they abeyzedoun hem nothyng to the kyng hest. Chron. Vilodun. p. 97.

ABGREGATE. To lead out of the flock. Minshey. ABHOMINABLE. An old method of spelling abominable, ridiculed in Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1. The word was not always formerly used in a bad sense. See Webster's Works, iii. 175.

ABHOR. To protest against, or reject solemnly. An old term of canon law. See Henry VIII. ii. 4.

ABIDANCE. Tarrying; dwelling.

Wherein he is like to remain 'till the dissolution of the world, so long is his abidance. The Puritan, p. 22,

ABIDDEN. Endured.

He looked wan and gash, but spake to them and told them that the Lord, at the prayers of his wife, had restored him to life, and that he had beene in purgatory, and what punishment he had abidden for his jealouse. Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.

ABIDE. (1) To persevere; to endure; to suffer.
Pegge gives the phrase, "you must grin and and abide it," applied in cases where resistance is useless, which comes, I believe, from the North. It is also another form of abie. See Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 356; Malone's Shakespeare, v. 269.

(2) Often used by Lydgate in the sense of to forbear. To tolerate is its meaning in the provinces. See Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 120; Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 75.

ABIDYNGE. Patient. (A.-S.)

And bold and abidynge Bismares to suffre. Piers Ploughman, p. 413. ABIDYNGELY. Staying.

That these had ben with me familier, And in myn housolde ben abidyngely.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 286.

ABIE. To pay for ; to expiate. "To abie it dear" is a phrase constantly met with in old writers. Hearne explains it to buy in his glossary to Langtoft.

ABIGĞEDE. Suffer. (A.-S.) The wiche schal it abiggede

Thurch whom he hath don this dede.

Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 206. ABIGGEN. To abie, q. v. See Gy of Warwike, pp. 49, 129, 138; Piers Ploughman, pp. 35, 127; Kyng Alisaunder, 901; Amis and Amiloun,

390; Sevyn Sages, 497. The kynge schalle hyt soone abygge.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107. ABILIMENTS. Habiliments. See Hall's Union, Richard III. f. 29. Sometimes written abilments, as in Archæologia, xvii. 292; and abbiliment, as in the Woman in the Moone, 1597.

But to recounte her ryche abylyment. And what estates to her did resorte, Therto am I full insuffycyent.

Skelton's Works, 1.363.

7

ABILL. To make able.

And namely to thame that abills thame there-to with the helpe of Godd in alle that thay may one MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 234. the same wyse.

ABILLERE. Stronger; more able.

Abillere thane ever was syr Ector of Troye. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

ABIME. An abyss.

Columpne and base, upberyng from abime. Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 539.

No word shul thei gitt sowne, Til that thei be fallen downe Unto the abyme withouten sigt.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. f. 134.

ABINTESTATE. Intestate. Minsheu. ABISHERING. According to Rastall, as quoted by Cowell, is "to be quit of amerciaments before whomsoever of transgression." translates it by fisco non reditus.

ABIST. Payest for it.

Thou lexst, he seyd, vile losanjour !

Thou it abist bi seyn Savour!

Gy of Warwike, p. 188. ABIT. (1) A habit. The word occurs in the senses of clothing, as well as a custom or habit. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175; Prompt Parv. pp. 97, 179; Gesta Romanorum, p. 246; Wright's Purgatory, p. 141; Rob. Glouc. pp. 105, 434. (2) An obit; a service for the dead.

Also if thei vow hem to hold an abit, or other ritis, and God behitith no meed for the keping, but rather reprove, as he dede sum tyme the Phariseis,

doutles that is agen the gospel. Apology for the Lollards, p. 103.

See Reliq. Antiq. i. 115; Chau-(3) Abideth. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 115; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16643; Rom. of the Rose, 4989. He sayeth that grace not in him abit,

But wikkid ende and cursid aventure. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263. Ne haste nougt thin owen sorow,

My sone, and take this in thy wit, He hath nougt lefte that wel abit.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 95. Seynt Bernard tharfore to swych chyt,

And seyth moche forzyt that longe abyt.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 75. ABITACLE. A habitation; a dwelling. (Lat.) In whom also be ze bildid togidre into the abitacle of God in the Hooli Goost.

Wickliffe's New Test. p. 154.

ABITE. (1) A habitation; an abode. And eke abidin thilke daie To leve his abite, and gon his waie.

Romaunt of the Ross, 4914.

(2) To atone for.

We, yei, that shal thou sore abite. Towneley Mysteries, p. 15.

(3) To bite. (A.-S.)

Addres, quinres, and dragouns Wolden this folk, mychel and lyte, Envenymen and abite.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5611. Broune lyouns, and eke white,

Ibid. 7096. That wolden fayn his folk abyte.

(4) Abideth.

And as an esy pacient the lore Abite of him that goth about his cure, And thus he drivith forth his avinture.

Troilus and Creseide, i. 1092. ABITED. Mildewed. Kent.

ABITEN. Bitten; devoured. A thousent shepi ch habbe abiten, And mo, zef hy weren i-writen.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

ABJECT. (I) A despicable person. I deemed it better so to die,

Than at my foeman's feet an abject lie. Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 20.

(2) To reject; to cast away. See Palsgrave, f. 136; Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 7; Giletta of Narbona, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 12; Skel-

ton's Works, i. 308. The bloude of the saied Kynge Henry, althoughe

he had a goodly sonne, was clerely abjected, and the crowne of the realme, by aucthoritie of parliamente, entayled to the Duke of Yorke.

Hall, Edward V. f. 1.

ABJECTION. Baseness, vileness. See Minsheu, in v.; Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 18. It occurs in Skelton's Works, i. 345, explained by the editor to mean there objection.

ABLAND. Blinded; made blind. The walmes han the abland, And therwhiles thai boilland be, Sire, thou ne schalt never i-se.

The Sevyn Sages, 2462. ABLASTE. (1) A crossbow. The Prompt. Parv. p. 9, is the authority for this form of the

(2) Blasted.

Venym and fyre togedir he caste, That he Jason so sore ablaste, That yf ne were his oynement, His ringe and his enchauntement, Whiche Medea tok him to-fore, He hadde with that worme be lore. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

ABLE. (1) This word has two distinct senses. the one to make able or give power for any purpose; the other and more remarkable one, to warrant or answer for, as in King Lear, iv. 6. See also Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 118; Nares, in v.; Middleton's Works, iv. 223.

(2) Fit; proper.

Noye, to me thou arte full able, And to my sacrifice acceptable. Chester Plays, i. 55.

(3) Wealthy. Herefordsh.
ABLECTIVE. Adorned for sale. Cockeram.

ABLEGATION. A dismission; a dispersion. More.

ABLEMENTES. Habiliments.

He toke a ship of high and greate avantage, Of ablementes for warre, and ordinaunce.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 145. ABLENDE. To blind; to dazzle. (A.-S.) As the early translations of Vegecius will be occasionally quoted, it may be as well to state that the one made at Berkeley's request, 1408, from which the following extract is made, is not by Trevisa, as conjectured by Tanner, but by a person of the name of Clifton. This fact appears from the colophon of copies in MS. Douce 291, and MS. Digby 233; the last-mentioned one having baffled Strutt, Reg. Antiq. ed. Planché, p. 77. Manuscripts of this work are very common. For examples of ablende, see

Piers Ploughman, p. 377; Rob. Glouc. p. | ABOARD. (1) To approach near the shore. (Fr.)

He schal both ablende his enemyes sizt, and astonye his mynde, and he schal sodeynlich wounde his MS. Douce 291, f. 12. enem v.

ABLENESS. Power; strength. See Middleton's Works, iv. 519, and the example quoted by Richardson.

ABLENT. Blinded; deceived. See Piers Ploughman, p. 388; Wright's Political Songs, p. 330.

Stronge thef, thou schalt be shent, For thou hast me thus ablent.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 52.

ABLEPSY. Blindness. Cockeram.

ABLESS. Careless and negligent, or untidy or slovenly in person. Linc.

ABLESSYD. Blessed. See Tundale, p. 23, where, however, the a may be merely the exclamation A!

ABLET. The bleak. West.

ABLETUS. Ability. This seems to be the meaning of the word in an obscure and mutilated passage in MS. Ashmole 44. ABLEWE. Blew [upon her.]

Aswon tho sche overthrewe.

Wawain sone hir ablewe. Arthour and Merlin, p. 315. ABLICHE. Ably.

These mowe abliche be chosen to chyvalrye, for hereynne stondeth al the helthe and profit of the comynalté. MS. Douce 291, f. 10.

ABLIGURY. Spending in belly cheere. Minsheu.

ABLINS. Perhaps; possibly. North.
ABLODE. Bloody; with blood. See Gy of
Warwike, p. 315; Arthour and Merlin, p. 333. Olubrius sat and byheld

How here lymes ronne a-blods.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. ABLOY. An exclamation used in hunting, borrowed from the French, and equivalent to

On! On! The lorde for blys abloy. Syr Gawayne, p. 44. ABLUDE. To differ; to be unlike. Hall.

ABLUSION. A chemical term, meaning the cleansing of medicines from any drugs or impurities.

And also of ther induracion, Oiles, ablusions, metall fusible.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 123. A-BLYNDEN. To blind; to dazzle. (A.-S.) Why menestow thi mood for a mote In thi brotheres eighe.

Sithen a beem in thyn owene

A-blyndeth thiselve. Piers Ploughman, p. 189. ABLYNG. Fitting. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 364; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 148.

Wherfore what tyme a man dooth what he may in ablynge hym to grace, hit sufficith to him, for God askith not of a man that he seeth impossible to hym. Carton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

ABNORMETH. Disfigureth; disguiseth. Al frainith he in luste that he sojourneth. And all his chere and speche also he abnormeth. Troilus and Creseide, i. 328.

ABOADE. Abided; suffered; endured. For all her maydens much did feare, If Oberon had chanc'd to heare That Mab his Queene should have beene there, He would not have aboade it.

Drayton's Poems, p. 173.

Cockeram has abbord, to approach near the shore, to grapple with a ship. See also Cotgrave, in v. Abordé, Arrivée.

Ev'n to the verge of gold, aboarding Spain. Soliman and Persida, 1599.

(2) In many kinds of games, this phrase signifies that the person or side in the game that was either none or but few, has now got to be as many as the other. Dyche.

ABOBBED. Astonished. (A.-N.)
The messangers were abobbed tho.

Thai nisten what thai mighten do.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 74. ABOCCHEMENT. Increase. Prompt. Parv. ABOCCHYNGE. Increase. Prompt. Parv. ABOCOCKED. A cap of state.

Some say his high cap of estate, called abococked, garnished with twoo riche crounes, whiche was presented to Kyng Edward at Yorke the fourth daie of May. Hall, Edward IV. f. 2.

ABODE. (1) Delay. See Gy of Warwike, p. 46; Croke's Thirteen Psalms, p. 19.

And so he dede withouten abode, Swiftliche hom he rode.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 107.

Waited for. Y thanke God that y was borne.

That y abode thys day. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 53.

ABOFE. Abode; dwelling. Wolde God, for his modurs luf, Bryng me onys at myne abofe,

I were out of theire eye. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

ABOFFE. Above. Be Jhesu Cryst that is aboffe,

That man aught me gode loffe.

The Cockwolds Daunce, 217. Thare was a ryalle roffe In that chambir abuffe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

Bowed. Bailey. ABOGEN. ABOGHTEN. Suffered. (A.-S.)

And that aboghten gultles, Bothe Dejanire and Hercules.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 75.

ABOHT. Bought. See Kyng Horn, 1402; Chron. of England, 854; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Harrowing of Hell, pp. 17, 25.

Nou thou hast in that foul hous, A thyng that is ful precious,

Ful duere hit ys aboht.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 103. ABOLETE. Antiquated; abolished.

And dare use the experyens, In there obsolute consciens To practyve suche abolete sciens.

Skelton's Works, ii. 48.

A-BONE. Excellently; well. Spurres of golde also he had on,

And a good swerde, that wolde byte a-bone. Syr Gawayne, p. 217.

ABONE. (1) To make good or seasonable; to ripen. Blount.

(2) To dispatch quickly. Skinner.

(3) Above. See The Grene Knight, 513; Richard Coer de Lion, 4361; Lybeaus Disconus, 1816. Tho thei seiche a litel hem abone

Seven knightes y-armed come.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 128.

ABOOD. Remained. Into the bath I scholde goon, And in I wente anoon by grace, And there abood but lytel space.

MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 85.

ABOON. Above; overhead. North. ABOORD. From the bank.

As men in summer fearles passe the foord, Which is in winter lord of all the plaine,

And with his tumbling streames doth beare aboord The ploughmans hope and shepheards labour vaine. Spenser's Ruines of Rome, 1591.

ABOOT. Beaten down. Skinner. See Abote. ABOOVE. Above. West.

ABORE. Born.

At Taundeane lond I woz abore and abred.

MS. Ashmole 36, f. 112.

ABORMENT. An abortion. An unusual form of the word found in Topsell's History of Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 21. Aborsment occurs in Higins' Nomenclator, p. 17; and abort in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 2. ABORTYVE. An abortion. It is also an ad-

jective, as in Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 6.

The childre that are abortyves, Tho are that ben not born in lyves,

Shul rise in thritty zeer of elde. Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 136.

ABOSTED. Assaulted. (A.-N.) MS. Douce 104 reads and bosted, and MS. Douce 333 has he bosted.

A Bretone, a braggere,

A-bosted Piers als. Piere Ploughman, p. 126. ABOT. An abbot. The occurrence of this form in early English shows that the new orthography abbat, which one sometimes sees, is See Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 19; Plumpton Correspondence, p. 84.

ABOTE. (1) Beaten down.
Of whiche sight glad, God it wot, She was abashid and abote.

Chaucer's Dreame, 1290.

(2) About.

With ordir in the bateyllys arayed, They cum the towne abote.

Reliq. Antiq. ii, 21,

ABOTHE. Above. Abothe half lay mani on, The neved fro the nek bon.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 18. A-BOUET. This word, which occurs in Mr. Wright's glossary to the Deposition of Richard II., is perhaps a misprint for a bonet, a kind of

sail. ABOUGHT. Bought. Sometimes, atoned for, from abiggen; and it is occasionally the orthography of about. Jennings gives the Somersetshire proverb (Dialects, p. 80),

Vur vaught, And dear abought.

See Gy of Warwike, pp. 72, 155, 355; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2305; Lybeaus Disconus, 1979; Kyng Alisaunder, 898; Sir Cleges, 43; Thynne's Debate between Pride and Lowlines, p. 62; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 31; Hawkins' Engl. Drama, i. 13. The proverb given above seems to be derived from an old one, "Dear bought and farr fett, are dainties for ladies," which Howell gives in his collection, p. 8.

ABOUGHWED. Bowed; obeyed. See a reading in the College of Arms MS. of Robert of Gloucester, in Hearne's edition, p. 106.

ABOUN. Above.

They said that songe was this to sev. To God aboun be joy and blysse!

Tundale's Visions, p. 158.

ABOUNDE. Abounding.

Ryst so this mayde, of grace most abounde, A peerelle hath closid withinne hire brestes whyte. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

ABOURÉ. Protector?

And if thay have any mete, Parte with them wole we Or elles strokes thay shal gete, By God and Seynte Mary, myn abouré.

MS. Douce 175, p. 59.

ABOUT. Circularly; in a circle. See Macbeth, i. 3. It is singularly used in the phrase, "about, my brains," signifying, "brains, go to work, as in Hamlet, ii. 2. In the eastern counties it is current in the sense of near, as, "this horse is worth nothing about fourty pounds."

ABOUTEN. About. According to Cooper's Sussex Glossary, p. 12, it is still in use in East

And in this wise these lordes all and some Ben on the Sonday to the citee come Abouten prime, and in the toun alight.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2191. ABOUT-SLEDGE. A smith's great forging hammer. See a note in Beaumont and Fletcher. ed. Dyce, iv. 289.

ABOUTWARD. Near. See the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 201.

But than syr Marrok, hys steward,

Was faste abowtewarde

To do hys lady gyle. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71. ABOUYE. To bow.

Alle londys ssole abouye to by Weste and by Este. Rob. Glouc. p. 215.

ABOU3TE. Part. past of abie, q. v.

Or it schalle sore ben aboutte,

Or thou schalte worche as y the say.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.

And that hath Dido sore aboutte, Whos deth schall ever be bethougte.

Ibid. f. 104. ABOVE. In old stage directions this word generally refers to the upper stage, the raised platform towards the back of the stage. See Webster's Works, i. 314. Above, in common speech, is equivalent to more than. As above a bit, exceedingly, a very common phrase; and the slang expression above your hooks, i. e. too knowing or clever.

ABOVEN. Above.

With sparcles and smeke covered aboven, As hit were a brennyng oven.

Cursor Mundi, Trin. Coll. MS. f. 19. Hir queynt aboven hir kne

Naked the knightes knewe.

Sir Tristrem, p. 246. ABOWE. (1) To bow. See Kyng Alisaunder, 188; Rob. Glouc. pp. 78, 309.

To Roland than sche gan abowe Almost doun til his fete. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 37. Tharefore ech man heom scholde abowie, That guode zeme tharof nome.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

(2) Above.

Into thatt reygeon where he ys kyng, Wyche abowe all othur far dothe abownde.

Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 83. It was busked above

With besantes fulle bryghte.

MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 136.

(3) To maintain; to avow. This may be a mistake for avowe. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 193, and the example quoted under Anclowe. ABOWEN. Above. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 54, 189; Prompt. Parv. p. 179.

Kepe hyt therfore wyth temperat hete adowne Full forty dayes, tyll hyt wex black abowen. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 171.

ABOWES. Abbots. [Avowes?] God and Seinte Marie, and Sein Denis also, And alle the aboves of this churche, in was ore ich am i-do. Rob. Glouc. p. 475.

ABOWGHT. About.

Abought the body he hyme hente,

As far as he myght last. Torrent of Portugal, p. 9. ABOWTH. Bought.

And therfore God, that alle hath wroth, And alle mankynde dere abowth. Sende us happe and grace.

MS. Douce 84, f. 53. ABOWTYNE. About. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 7; Prompt. Parv. p. 168; Songs and Carols, xi.

He dyd them in a panne of brasse, Also hote as ever it was,

And made fyere aboutyne. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 5.

ABO3EDE. Bowed. Wel corteysly thanne abozede she,

And to help hure gan him praye.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 27.

ABO3T. Bought.

These bargeyn wyl be dere aboyt.

MS. Douce 302, f. 1. ABRACADABRA. This word, written in a peculiar manner, was formerly worn about the neck as a cure for the ague. See Pettigrew on Medical Superstitions, p. 53; Archæologia, xxx. 427.

Mr. Banester sayth that he healed 200 in one yer of an ague, by hanging Abracadabra about ther necks, and wold stanch blood, or heal the toothake, althogh the partyes wer 10 myle of.

MS. Addit. 5008.

ABRAD. Withered?

The gode burgeis on a dai, His ympe thrivende he sai, Fair i-woxe and fair i-sprad,

But the olde tre was abrad. The Sevyn Sages, 610. ABRADAS. A Macedonian pirate, mentioned by Greene and Shakespeare. The commentators have failed in tracing any further notice of him.

To rub, or scrape off. See Richardson in v. The word is still in use as a sea term. ABRAHAM-COLOURED. See Abram-coloured.

Cf. Hawkins' Eng. Dram. ii. 276; Blurt Mas-

ter Constable, 1602.

ABRAHAM-CUPID. The expression occurs in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1, and is conjectured by Upton to be a mistake for Adam Cupid, and to allude to Adam Bell, the celebrated archer. See his observations on Shakespeare, ed. 1748. p. 243. The conjecture is very plausible, as

proper names are frequently abbreviated in early MSS., and it suits the sense and metre.

ABRAHAM-MEN. According to the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, "an Abraham-man is he that walketh bare-armed, and bare-legged, and favneth hymselfe mad, and caryeth a packe of wool, or a stycke with baken on it, or such lyke toy, and nameth himself poore Tom." They are alluded to by Shakespeare under the name of Bedlam Beggars, and their still more usual appellation was Toms of Bedlam, q. v. According to Grose, to "sham Abram" is to pretend sickness, which Nares thinks may have some connexion with the other term. also Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts, MS. p. 259; Harrison's Description of England, p. 184.

ABRAHAM'S-BALM. A kind of willow. According to Bullokar, English Expositor, 1641, it was used as a charm to preserve chastity.

ABRAID. To rise on the stomach with a degree of nausea; applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste or difficult of digestion. North. This may be the meaning in Troilus and Creseide, i. 725.

Instead of nourishing, it stimulates, abrades, and carries away a part of the solids.

Collina' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 70. ABRAIDE. (1) To awake; to start. Palsgrave has "I abrayde, I inforce me to do a thynge." f. 136.

And if that he out of his slepe abraids He mighte don us bathe a vilanie.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4188.

(2) Explained abroad by Percy. See Reliques, p. 44. It more likely ought to be " a braide, a start. See Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 19. (3) As a slight variation of our first meaning, it

may be mentioned that the word is particularly applied to the action of drawing a sword from

ABRAM. A cant term, according to Coles applied to a naked or very poor man. Middleton's Works, iii. 32.

ABRAM-COLOURED. Nares considers this expression may be a corruption of auburn, and is in some measure confirmed by a passage in Coriolanus, ii. 3: "Our heads are some brown, some black, some abram, some bald, but that our wits are so diversly coloured." The folio of 1685 alters abram to auburn. See Middleton's Works, i. 259; Toone, in v.

ABRASE. Smooth.

The fourth, in white, is Apheleia, a nymph as pure and simple as the soul, or as an abrase table, and is therefore called Simplicity.

Ben Jonson, il. 366.

ABRAYDE. (1) Started; roused himself. Ipomydon with that stroke abrayde, And to the kynge thus he sayde. Ipomydon, 1149.

See the True Tragedie of (2) To upbraid. Richard the Third, p. 22, where the editor has divided the word.

Bochas present felly gan abrayde To Messaline, and even thus he sayde. Bochas, b. vii. c. 4. ABRAYDEN. To excite.

For theyr comodités to abrayden up pride.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 121.

ABREAD. Unconfined; exposed; spread out. North.

ABRECOCK. An apricot. Gerard.

ABRED. Brought up. West.

ABREDE. (1) This word is explained to upbraid, by Skinner, who refers to the following passage. The meaning is obviously, "ran out of his senses."

How Troilus nere out of his witte abrede,
And wept full sore, with visage pale of hewe.

The Testament of Creseide, 45.

(2) In breadth. North. See Chronicle of England, 808, in Ritson's Met. Rom. ii. 303.

(3) Abroad. Yorksh.

Thine armis shalt thou sprede abrede, As man in warre were forwerede.

Romaunt of the Rose, 2563.

ABREGE. To shorten; to abridge.

And for he wold his longe tale abrege,
He wolde non auctoritee allege.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9531. Largesse it is, whos privilege Ther may non avarice abregge.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 205. ABREKE. To break in.

And zif we may owner abreke,
Fle we hem with gret reke.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 292.

ABRENOUNCE. To renounce utterly. Taylor.

ABREPT. To take away by violence.

his nephew's life he questions,

And questioning, abrepts.

Billingsty's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 40.

ABREYDE. (1) To upbraid. See Abrayde. Exprobrare, Anglice to abreyde.—MS. Egerton

829, f. 72. (2) Started.

Tille at the laste he abreyde sodeynely.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

ABRIC. Sulphur. Coles.

ABRICOT. An apricot. See Harrison's Descript. of Brit. p. 210; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Rider calls an apricot tree an abricot-apple.

ABRIDGEMENT. A dramatic performance; probably from the prevalence of the historical drama, in which the events of years were so abridged as to be brought within the compass of a play. See A Mids. Night's Dream, v. 1. It seems, however, to be used for the actors themselves in Hamlet, ii. 2.

ABRIGGE. To shield off.

Alle myscheffes from him to abrigge.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 5.

ABRIPTED. Ravished. Cockeram.

ABROACH. To "set abroach," to tap. It is sometimes used metaphorically in the state of being diffused or advanced. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 52; Chaucer, Cant. T. 5759; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 164; Colyne Blowboll, 3.

Ry3t as who sette a tunne abroche, He percede the harde roche, And spronge oute watir alle at wille.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 137. ABROAD. Broad. Minsheu. Spread abroad, widely distended. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 97.

ABRODE. (1) Abroad. North.

Admyt thou shouldst abyde abrode a year or twayne,

Should so short absence cause so long and eke so gree-

vous payne? Romeus and Juliet, ap. Collier, p. 46.
(2) Spread abroad. North.

ABROKE. (1) One that has a rupture is said to be abroke. Kennett's MS. Glossary.

(3) Torn. Hants.

A-BROKEN. Broken out; escaped.

And saide thei wer no men,

But develis a-broken oute of helle.

Sir Ferumbras, MS.

ABRON. Auburn.

A lusty courtier, whose curled head With abron locks was fairly furnished. Hall's Satires, iii. 5.

ABROOD. (1) Abroad. (A.-S.)

To bere bisshopes aboute

A-brood in visitynge. Piers Ploughman, p. 38.
(2) Sitting, applied to a hen. See Baret's Alvearie, in v. The term is still in use in the provinces.

Like black cur scar'd, with tail betwixt his legs, Seeing he sate abrood on addle eggs.

Clobery's Divine Glimpses, p. 105.

ABROOK. To bear; to endure. The same meaning as brook, with the a redundant. See 2 Henry VI. ii. 4.

2 Henry VI. ii. 4.

ABRUPT. Separated. See Middleton's Works, ii. 151. Abruption, a breaking off, is found in Minsheu, and Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

ABRYGGE. To abridge.

My dayes, make y never so queynte, Schullen abrygge and sumwhat swage.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.

ABSINTHIUM. Wormwood. See an early medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285.

ABSOLENT. Absolute.

And afterward, syr, verament, They called hym knyght absolent.

The Squyr of Lowe Degré, 630.

ABSOLETE. Obsolete. Minsheu.

ABSOLUTE. (1) Highly accomplished; perfect. See Pericles, iv. 4, and Malone's note, p. 134. (2) Absolved; freed. *Chaucer*.

ABSOLVE. To finish. See a somewhat peculiar use of this word in Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 89.

ABSONANT. Untunable. Cockeram. Hence discordant, disagreeing. Glanville has absonous in the same sense. See Richardson, in v.

ABSTABLE. Able to resist.

He thanked God of his myracle, To whose myght may be none abstable.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 36.
ABSTENEDEN. Abstained.

Siche myraclis pleying not onely pervertith oure bileve but oure verrey hope in God, by the whiche seyntis hopiden that the more thel absteneden hem fro siche pleyes, the more mede thei shuld then have of God. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 47

ABSTENT. Absent. Warw.

ABSTER. To deter.

As the other fixed upon the door maketh me to rejoice and to put my whole affiance in Christ, so this in like manner should abster and fear me and mine from doing evil.

Becon's Works, p. 63.

ABSTINENT. Abstemious. Minsheu. Absti-

nency, which is not given by Richardson, occurs in Harrington's Nugæ Ant. ii. 247. See the quotation under *Almesfulle*.

ABSTRACT. A separation. See Anthony and Cleopatra, iii. 6; Douce's Illustrations, ii. 93.

Cleopatra, iii. 6; Douce's Illustrations, ii. 93. The verb is used in the sense of taking away surreptitiously, and sometimes by the vulgar for extract. I was once asked by the porter of an ancient college whether I was come "agen to-day to abstract some of the old writings."

ABSURD: A scholastic term, employed when false conclusions are illogically deduced from the premises of the opponent. See the Broken Heart, i. 3.

ABTHANE. A steward. Minsheu. There is a dispute about the exact meaning of the word, which is generally said to be the old title of the High Steward of Scotland.

ABU. Above. Devon. ABUCHYMENT. An ambush.

3UCHYMENT. An ambush Y-leiede zond on abuchyment

Sarasyns wonder fale,

In the wode that 3onder stent,

Ten thousant al by tale. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 10. ABUDE. To bid; to offer.

And in the fairest manere that he can,

The message he gan abude. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 24. ABUE. To bow; to obey.

Ne understonde hou luther yt ys to do eny outrage,
Other werny out the noble stude, that al the world
abueth to. Rob. Glouc. p. 193.

ABUF. Above.

Methoght I showed man luf when I made hym to be Alle angels abuf, like to the Trynyté.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 22. Dere lady, graunt me thi lufe,

For the lufe of Hym that sittle abufe,

That stongene was with a spere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

Me thane to luffe Alle thynge abuffe,

e abuffe,

Thow aughe be fayne, MS. Laud. 330. ABUGGEN. To able, q.v. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 112; Walter Mapes, p. 341; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; Kyng Horn, 1081.

Ac let us and oure ofspryng

Abugge oure mysdede.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 11.

Help me, God! and this day

He sschal abugge, 3ef ich may. MS. Douce 376, p. 36. ABUIN. Above. North.

ABUNDAND. [Those who are] abounding in riches.

Pil not the pore peple with your prechyng, Bot begge at abundand and at ryche aray.

Audelay's Poems, p. 30.

ABUNDATION. Abundance. Herefordsh. ABURNE. Auburn. See Florio, in v. Albúrno. Auburn colour is translated by citrinus in the Prompt. Parv. which would make it an orange tinge, rather than the brownish colour now so called. It is also spelt abourne, as in the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 255. Another example of aburne occurs in Well met, Gossip, 4to. Lond. 1619.

Her black, browne, aburns, or her yellow hayre, Naturally lovely, she doth scorne to weare.

Drayton's Poems, p. 233.

ABUS. The river Humber.

12

Foreby the river that whylome was hight
The ancient abus, where with courage stout
He them defeated in victorious fight.

Faerie Queene, 11. x. 16.

ABUSCHID. Ambushed; in ambush.

That was abuschid ther biside in a brent greve.

William and the Werwolf, p. 131.

ABUSE. To deceive; to impose upon. See Cymbeline, i. 5; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 169. The noun occurs in Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ABUSED. Vitiated; depraved.

Such as have cure of soule,

That be so farre abused,

They cannot be excused

By reason nor by law. Skelton's Works, i. 155.

ABUSEFUL. Abusive. Herefordsh.

ABUSHMENTLY. In ambush. Huloet.

ABUSION. An abuse. (A.-N.) See the Faerie Queene, II. xi. 11; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 141; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 154; Troilus and Crescide, iv. 990; Palsgrave, f. 17; Hall, Henry VI. f. 62.

Moreovyr wys right a gret abusion,

A woman of a land to be a regent.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

Marke welle thys conclusyon,

Throughe suche abusyon. MS. Rawl. C. 258. ABUSIOUS. Abusive.

Even on the very forehead of thee, thou abusious

Villaine! therefore prepare thyselfe.

Taming of a Shrew, 1607.

ABUSSHEMENT. An ambush. Full covertly to lay abusshement,

Under an hyll att a strayght passage.

MS. Rawl. C. 48.

ABUST. To arrange?

Wel, said he, y knowe ys wille, Fairer thou abust thy tale; Let another ys message telle,

And stond thou ther by thy fale.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 24.

ABUT. But. North.

ABUTTAL. A boundary. See a quotation from Coke, by Boucher, in v.

ABUY. (1) To bow.

Tho he was kyng y-mad, ys hest he made anon, That clanliche to Vortiger ys men abuyde echon. Rob. Glouc. p. 106.

(2) To abie, q. v. See Cotgrave, in v. Enchere. ABUY3E. To abie, q. v.

Thi ryot thow schalt now abuyze,

As othere that leeveth uppon ure lore.

Walter Mapes, p. 345.

ABVERT. To turn away. Cockeram.

ABVOLATE. To fly away. Cockeram.

ABWENE. Above.

Thane come of the oryente ewyne hyme agaynez

A blake bustous bere abwene in the clowdes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

ABYCHE. To suffer for.
Ther start in Sander Sydebreche,

And swere, be his fader sowle, he schulde abyche.

Hunttyng of the Hare, 179.

ABYDDE. Abided.

Some hope that whan she knowith the case, Y trust to God, that withyne short spase, She will me take agayne to grace:

Than have y well abydde. Roliq. Antiq. i. 24.

ABYDE. To forbear. Cf. Urry, p. 113. Considering the best on every side That fro his lust wer him better abyde, Than do so hie a churlishe wretchldnesse.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab.

ABYME. An abyss. See Abime.

ABYN. Been.

Lord, and thou haddyst byn here, werely My brother had natt abyn ded, I know well thysse. Digby Mysteries, p. 104.

ABYSM. An abyss. Shak.

ABYT. Abideth; continueth. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3638; Urry's Chaucer, p. 542. Cf. Abit.

ABYYD. (1) Stay.

Abyyd, syr emperour, yf thou wylt! Octovian, 248.

(2) Suffer.

Hast thou broke my comaundement,

Abyyd ful dere thou schalle. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 91.

AC. But. (A.-S.)

ACADEME. An academy. Shak. Come, brave spirits of the realme, Unshaded of the academe.

Peacham's Thalia's Banquet, 1620.

ACAID. Vinegar. Howell.

ACALE. Cold. (A.-S.)

And eek he was so sore acale,

That he wiste of himselfe no bote.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 233. For blood may suffre blood,

Bothe hungry and a-cale.

Piers Ploughman, p. 393.

ACARNE. The sea-roach. Kersey. A-CAS. By chance. Sir Tristrem.

A-CAST. Cast away; lost.

And weneth for te kevere, and ever buth a-cast.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149.

My purpos is y-failed; Now is my comfort a-cast.

Piers Ploughman, p. 457.
ACATER. A caterer; a purveyor. See Sad

Shepherd, ii. 2; Rutland Papers, p. 78. He is my wardrobe man, my acater, cook,

Butler, and steward. Devil is an Ass, i. 2. ACATES. Victuals; provisions purchased. See Hoceleve's Poems, p. 40; Cotgrave, in v.

Pitance.

I, and all choice that plenty can send in;

Bread, wine goeses fowl feather fish or fit

Bread, wine, acates, fowl, feather, fish, or fin.

Sad Shepherd, i. 3.

ACATRY. The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provisions as the purveyors purchased for the king.

ACATS. Agates.

Of acats and of amatistes and adamants fyne.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 91.

ACAUSE. Because. Suffolk. The following Suffolk lines are from Major Moor's Ms.
 Yow mussent sing a' Sunday,

Acause it is a sin;
But yeou mah sing a' Monday,
Till Sunday come aginn.

ACAWMIN. Coming. Somerset.

ACAZDIR. Tin. Howell. ACAZE. Against.

The barons it bispeke, that it nas nost wel i-do

Acaze the pourveance, vor hii nolde Frenssman non
Rob. Glouc. p. 535.

ACCABLE. To press down. Junius.

ACCAHINTS. Accounts. Staffordsh. ACCENSED. Kindled.

Although their perceved their company to be accensed and inflamed with fury and malice ynough, yet to augment and encrease their madnes, their cast oyle and pitche into a fyre. Hall, Henry FII. f. 41. ACCEPCION. Reception; acceptation.

Ther is nothing rigiliche bygunne undir God, bot the emperour zive therto favorable accepcion and undirfonging.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 4.

There is a second acception of the word faith, put either for the whole system of that truth which God hath been pleased to reveal to his Church in the Scriptures of the Old and Now Testament, or some part thereof. Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 61. ACCEPTILATION. A verball acquittance, when the debtour demandeth of the creditour, Doe you acknowledge to have had and received this or that? And the creditour answereth, Yea, I doe acknowledge it. Minsheu.

ACCERSE. To call together; to summon.

(Lat.) See Hall's Union, 1548, Edward IV.
f. 26; Henry VII. f. 40.

ACCESS. Augmentation.

Brought thereunto more accesse of estimation and reverence than all that ever was done before or since.

Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 301.

ACCESSE. (1) A fit of any illness. See Florio, in v. Accesso. According to Blount, "the access of an ague is the approach or coming of the fit;" and "in Lancashire they call the ague itself the access." See Axes.

(2) A fever.

A water lilly, whiche dothe remedy In hote accesses, as bokes specify.

Bochas, b. i. c. 15.
For as the grayne of the garnet sleeth

The stronge acces, and doth the hete avale.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

ACCESSIVELIE. Accessoriamente, accessivelie, by his own seeking. Florio.

ACCIDA Sloth a indelegation of the ACCIDE Sloth and the AC

ACCIDE. Sloth; indolence; more especially applied to religious duties. (Lat.)

Vayne dole, perplexité, and pryde, Irkyng of gode and accide.

MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6. Swych synne men kalle accyde,

Yn Goddys servyse sloghe betyde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

Accide ys slowthe in Godes servise, In which y fynde many a vice.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 135. ACCIDENT. A symptom of illness. Rider. The situation of a too confiding girl, when her swain has proved faithless, is sometimes thus politely designated:

"When lovely woman stoops to folly, And finds too late that men betray."

ACCIDIE. Indolence; sloth.

He hadde an accidie,

That he sleep Saterday and Sonday.

Piers Ploughman, p. 99.
ACCIPITRARY. A falconer. Nash.

ACCITE. To call; to summon. Shak.
ACCLOY. To cram; to clog; to overload; to cloy. Hardyng uses this word very frequently.
See his Chronicle, ff. 47, 59, 82, 94, 137, 140, 198.

And who so it doth, full foule himself accloyeth, For office uncommitted ofte annoyeth.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab.

14

ACCLOYD. A wound given to a horse in shoeing, by driving a nail into the quick. See Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 414. To accloy originally meant to drive a nail in shoeing a horse. See Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Cotgrave, in v. Enclouer.

ACCOAST. To sail coastwise; to approach the coast. Spenser.

ACCOIL. To bustle.

About the caudron many cookes accoyld, With hookes and ladles, as need did requyre. Faerie Queene, II. ix. 30.

ACCOL. To embrace round the neck. See Surrey's Virgil, quoted by Richardson, in v.

ACCOLADE. The ceremony of embracing, formerly customary at the creation of knights. Skinner

ACCOLDED. Cold.

When this knyght that was accolded, -and hit was grete froste, -- and he saw the fyre, he descendide of his horse, and yede to the fyre, and warmide him. Gesta Romanorum, p. 83.

ACCOMBEROUS. Cumbersome; troublesome. A litil tyme his yeft is agreable,

But ful accomberous is the usinge. Complaint of Venus, 42.

CCOMBRE. To embarrass; to bring into trouble; to overcome; to destroy. See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 56, 94; Piers Ploughman, gloss. See Acombre.

Nay, knave, yf ye try me by nomber, I wyll as knavishly you accomber.

Playe called the Foure PP.

ACCOMMODATE. A very fashionable word in Shakespeare's time, ridiculed both by him and Ben Jonson, the latter calling it one of "the perfumed terms of the time." The indefinite use of it is well ridiculed by Bardolph's vain attempt to define it in 2 Henry IV. iii. 2. Justice Shallow has informed us just previously that it was derived from the Italian accommodo.

ACCOMPLICE. A partner, associate, or companion. This word was not formerly applied exclusively in a bad sense. See 1 Hen. VI. v. 2.

ACCOMPLISH. To equip, to dress out, to adorn either in body or mind. See Hen. V. iv. ch.

ACCOMPTE. To tell; to recount.

Syr, to accompte you the contynewe of my consayte. Is from adversyté Magnyfycence to unbynde. Skelton's Works, i. 305.

ACCONFERMENT. A confirmation. Rob. Glouc. ACCORAGE. To encourage.

But that same froward twaine would accorage, And of her plenty adde unto their need.

Faerie Queene, II. ii. 38. ACCORATH-EARTH. A field; green arable earth. North.

ACCORD. Action in speaking, corresponding with the words. See Titus Andronicus, v. 2. ACCORDABLE. Easy to be agreed. Minsheu.

ACCORDAND. Agreeing.

For the resoun of his saule was ay accordand with the Godhed for to dye. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 30.

ACCORDANT. Agreeing.

Whiche saying is not accordaunts with other writers. Fabian, 1559, i. 18.

ACCORDEDEN. Agreed.

Whan my fellows and I weren in that vale, wee weren in gret thought whether that wee dursten putten oure bodyes in aventure, to gon in or non, in the protectioun of God. And somme of oure fellowes accordeden to enter, and somme noght. Maundevile's Travels, p. 282.

ACCORDING. Granting.

To shew it to this knight, according his desire.

Faerie Queene, I. x. 50.

ACCORT. Heedy; wary; prudent. Minsheu. Explained by Cockeram "to appro-ACCOST. priate." It occurs in a curious manner in Twelfth Night, i. 3. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, explains it "to trie, to attempt;" Minsheu, to "draw neare unto one;" and the author of the New English Dictionary, 1691, says, "wrestlers do accost one another, by joining side to side."

ACCOUNSAYL. To counsel with.

And called him without fail,

And said he wold him accounsayl.

Richard Coer de Lion, 2140. And the thirde sorte haith their ffees to be accounseill with the howse, and yet the greatest nomber of theym hath no lernynge.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 289. ACCOUNT. To count; to reckon. Spenser. To account of, to esteem, as in Tarlton's News out of Purgatory, p. 59.

CCOUNTANT. Accountable; responsible for.

ACCOUPLE. To join; to couple. See Hall and Bacon, quoted by Richardson, in v. ACCOURTING. Courting.

ACCOWARD. To make one a coward.

I thought that al the wordes in the world shulde nat have accowarded the. Palsgrave, f. 137. ACCOY. To alarm; to daunt; to render diffi-

dent, shy, or coy; and sometimes to soothe, to pacify, or make quiet. Spenser frequently uses the word. See Acoie. Cf. Peele's Works, iii. 152.

Forsaken wight, she verille believde Some other lasse Ulysses had acoyde.

Turbevile's Ovid, 1567, arg. ACCOYNTED. Acquainted. (Fr.)

The people, having so graciouse a prince and souverayne lorde as the kinges highnes is, with whom, by the continuance of his regne over them thies 28 yeres, they ought to be so well accounted.

State Papers, i. 475. To crush; to destroy.

ACCRASE.

Fynding my youth myspent, my substance ympayred, my credyth accrased, my talent hydden, my follyes laughed att, my rewyne unpytted, and my trewth unemployed. Queen's Progresses, i. 21.

ACCREASE. To increase; to augment. See Florio, in v. Accrescere.

ACCREW. To increase; to accrue. Spenser uses this word, but without to or from, which accrue now requires.

ACCRIPE. A herb?

Some be browne, and some be whit, And some be tender as accripe.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 248.

ACCROCHE. To increase; to gather; to en- | A-CHARNE. To set on. (A.-N.) croach. See Palsgrave, f. 137.

And fyre, whan it to tow approcheth, Tho him anon the strengthe accrocheth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 162. He never accroched treasour nere nor ferre

Towarde hymselfe. Bochas, b. v. c. 16. ACCRUMENT. Increase; addition. Taylor. ACCTECLOTHE. In an old inventory, dated 1586, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 254, mention is made of " accteclothe of j. yerd."

ACCUB. The footmark of any animal. Cockeram.

ACCUITY. Top; summit.

The cause whie, as telleth autors old, Is that theire accuity is duld with cold. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 77.

ACCURSE. To curse. Skinner.

To discover. ACCUSE.

The entrees of the yerde accuseth To him that in the watir museth.

Rom. of the Rose, 1591. ACCUSTOM. A custom. Skinner. ACCUSTOMED-TO. Acquainted with. Dorset.

ACELED. Sealed. The legat, tho it was accled, wende vorth over se.

Rob. Glouc. p. 517. See Rob. Glouc. p. 96; ACENTE. Assent.

Prompt. Parv. p. 15. The latter work gives the verb acentyn, p. 5.

ACENTENDEN. Assented.

The douzze peres acentenden ther-to, To bide til winter were i-do.

MS. Douce 376, p. 27.

ACERBATE. To make sour; to sharpen. Tis this, said he, that acerbates my woe

Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 53.

ACEROTE. Brown bread. Minsheu. ACERTAINED. Confirmed in opinion.

For now I am acertained throughly

Of every thing I desired to know.

Todd's Gower and Chaucer, p. 225. ACESCENT. Sour. Arbuthnot.

ACESE. To cease; to satisfy. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 126.

> Al wo and werres he schal acese, And set al reams in rest and pese.

MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

And litel thinge jowre nede may acesen, So that nature may have hire sustenaunce.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 295.

ACETHE. This form of aseth, q. v., occurs in Prompt. Parv. pp. 5, 182. The quotation given by Mr. Way from Piers Ploughman is scarcely applicable. See Asseth.

ACH. Smallage; water-parsley. The word occurs in an old list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, f. 24, explained by the Latin apium. See also Prompt. Parv. pp. 6, 246; Reliq. Antiq. i. 51, 53; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26; MS. Med. Lincoln, f. 280.

ACHAHI. Alum-water. A chemical term. Howell. ACHAMECK. The dross of silver. Howell.

A-CHARMED. Delighted.

Ther ben somme that eten chyldren and men, and eteth noon other flesh fro that tyme that thei be a-charmed with mannys flesh, for rather thei wolde be deed; and thei be cleped werewolfes, for men shulde be war of hem. MS. Bodl. 546.

That other resoun is whanne thei a-charneth in a contré of werre there as batayles have y-be, there thei eteth of dede men, or of men that be honged. MS. Bodl. 546.

ACHAT. A contract; a bargain. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 362.

Cursed be he, quod the kyng, that the achat made. MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 83.

ACHATES. An agate. Minsheu.
ACHATOUR. The person who had the charge

of the acatry; the purveyor.

A gentil manciple was ther of a temple,

Of which achatours mighten take ensemple.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 570. ACHAUFE. To warm; to make hot. (A.-N.)Whanne the hert hath be xv. dayes at the rutte skarslyche, the bukke bygynneth to achaufe hymself and holne. MS. Bodl. 546.

That swollen sorow for to put away. With softe salve achaufe it and defie.

Bostius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 290.

And be-sete in that settel semlych ryche, And achaufed hym chefly, and thenne his cher mended.

Syr Gawayne, p. 34. ACHAUNGED. Changed; altered.

Whan the emperice that understod, Al achaunged was hire blod.

The Sevyn Sages, 466. ACHAYERE. Gere; array.

Scho was frely and fayre, Wele semyd hir achayere.

Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln. ACHE. (1) An ash tree. This seems to be the

meaning of it in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 188.

(2) Age.
But thus Godis low and he wil welde, Even of blod, of good, of ache.

MS. Douce 302, f. 30.

ACHEKID. Choked.

And right anon whan that Theseus sethe The best achekid, he shal on him lepe To sleen him, or they comin more to hepe.

Leg. of Ariadne, 123. ACHELOR. Ashler, or hewn stone used for the facings of walls. A contract for building Burnley church, co. York, temp. Henry VIII. specifies "a course of achelors." See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. Ashlar.

ACHER. An usher. In Archæologia, xxvi. 278, mention is made of Loys Stacy, "acher to the Duke of Burgoine."

ACHES. Convulsions are called "pricking aches" by Rider. It was sometimes used as a dissyllable. See Hudibras, III. ii. 407.

ACHESOUN. Reason; cause. Hearne, gloss.

to P. Langtoft, explains it occasion. And all he it dede for traisoun,

King to be was his achesoun.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 6. A-CHETYN. To escheat. Prompt. Parv. ACHEVE. To accomplish. Urry reads achived. And through falshed ther lust acheved,

Wherof I repent, and am greved.

Rom. of the Rose, 2049.

A-CHOKED. Choked.

For he was a-choked anon, And toward the dethe he drough.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 166.

ACHON. Rach one. The lady tok her maydenys achon,

And wente the way that sche hadde er gon. Launfal, 1018.

ACK

An acorn. ACHORN. Chesh.

A wild choak-pear. ACHRAS. Kersey.

ACHWYN. To shun; to avoid. Prompt. Parv. We have also, "achuynge, or beynge ware, precavens, vitans.'

ACISE. Assizes. In Archæologia, xvii. 291, it is used in the sense of assize.

Ther he sette his owne acise,

And made bailifs, and justices.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1423.

To mind; to regard. North.

ACKE. But. (A.-S.)

Acke that ne tel thou no man For the sothe thou hast i-founde.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

ACKELE. To cool.

But verray love is vertue as I fele,

For verray love may freile desire ackele.

Courte of Love, 1076. ACKER. (1) A ripple on the surface of the water. So explained in the Craven dialect, but Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, has "aker of the sea, whiche preventeth the flowde or flowynge, impetus maris," a more precise definition, preventeth being of course used in the sense of precedeth. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 8, akyr occurs with the same Latin that Huloet gives. See Eager, and Higre, ramifications of the same term, which appear to be applied to commotions of more violence that the generality of Huloet's explanations necessarily implies. Mr. Way has a good note on this word in the Prompt. Parv. p. 8, and makes the following extract from MS. Cott. Titus A. xxiii. f. 49 :

Wel know they the reume yf it a-ryse, [wytstonde. An aker is it clept, I understonde, Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd This reume in thoccian of propre kynde, Wytoute wynde hathe his commotioun ; The maryneer therof may not be blynde, But when and where in every regioun It regnethe, he moste have inspectioun; For in viage it may bothe haste and tary, And unavised thereof, al myscary.

This extract scarcely bears out Mr. Way's opinion as to the extended meaning of the word aker. The third line probably refers to the reume, or tide, and merely means to express the great and then necessary importance of the tide to navigation, not any particular commotion or current implied in aker. Jamieson has aiker, " the motion, break, or movement made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast," which is similar to the meaning of the word in Craven. Lily mentions the agar, but this seems to be the higre, not in the sense of a tide, but a sea-monster. See Nares, in v. Agar. But, after all, it may mean the double tide, called by Dryden the The word acker is also used as a verb in the north, to curl, as the water does with wind. See Carlyle's Hero Worship, p. 30, who says the word is still applied, on the river Trent, to a kind of eddying twirl when the river is flooded, which is often extremely dangerous to the bargemen.

(2) Fine mould. North. (3) An acre; a field.

Yorksh. ACKERSPRIT. Said of potatoes, when the roots have germinated before the time of gathering them. Chesh. See Acrospire. It is also used among masons and stone-getters, in reference to stone which is of a flinty or metallic quality, and difficult to work.

ACKERY. Abounding with fine mould, applied

to a field. North.

ACKETOUN. A quilted leathern jacket, worn under the mail armour; sometimes used for the armour itself. (A.-N.)

Hys fomen were well boun

To perce hys acketoun. Lybeaus Disconus, 1175. ACKNOWN. Acknowledged. North. See Harington's Ariosto, 1591, p. 418; Lambard's Per. of Kent, 1596, p. 461; Supp. to Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 75.

ACKSEN. Ashes. Wilts. This form of the word occurs in Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd.

1033.

ACKWARDS. When a beast lies backwards, and cannot rise. See the glossary prefixed to the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 89.

ACLIT. Adhered together. Devon.

Awry. North. ACLITE.

ACLOYE. To cloy; to overload; to overrun. See Accloy; Wright's Political Songs, p. 335; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 201. And told hym all the cas unto the end,

How her contrey was grevously acloyed Wyth a dragon venoms and orible of kend.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 55.

A-CLUMSID. Benumbed with cold. Wickliffe.

ACME. Mature age.

He must be one that can instruct your youth, And keep your acme in the state of truth.

Ben Jonson's Stap. of News, prol. ACOATHED. Rotten or diseased in the liver,

Dorset. as sheep. A-COCK-HORSE. Triumphant. See Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 265. A somewhat slang ex-

pression, not quite obsolete. ACOIE. To make quiet.

Sith that ye reft him thaquaintaunce Of Bialacoil, his most joie, Whiche all his painis might acoie.

Rom. of the Rose, 3564.

ACOILD. Congealed. (A.-N.) Al to michel thou art afoild;

Now thi blod it is acoild. Gy of Warwike, p 20. ACOILE. See Level-coil, a game which is mentioned by Brome, under the title of levell Acoile. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 215, note.

COLD. (1) Cold. Dr. Forman, in his Autobiography, MS. Ashmole 208, informs us that when his master "was acold, he wold goe and carry his faggots up into a lofte till he was hote."

Thus lay this povere in gret distresse, Acolde and hungrid at the gate.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 183.

(2) In the following quotation, which is put into

Joseph's mouth after he had made the disco- | ACORYE. Same as Acore, q. v. very of the Virgin Mary's presumed guilt, Mr. Sharp explains acold, called; but the ordinary interpretation, as given above, will suit the context, implying that his powers were impaired. Husebond, in feythe, and that acold.

Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 87.

ACOLDYNG. Getting cold.

The syknesse of the world thou schalt knowe by charyté acoldyng, and elde of hys feblenesse.

Wimbleton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 24. ED. Cooled. This is the reading of the ACOLED. Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, the other being akelde. See Hearne's edition, p. 442.

ACOLEN. To embrace. (A.-N.)

Then acoles he the knyzt, and kysses hym thryes, As saverly and sadly as he hem sette couthe.

Syr Gawayne, p. 71. ACOMBRE. To encumber; to trouble. (A.-N.) Cf. Arthour and Merlin, p. 26; Depos. of Rich. II. pp. 29, 30; Skelton's Works, i. 298; Kyng Alisaunder, 8025; Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Chaucer, Cant. T. 510; Piers Ploughman, p. 31. Acombred was he for to here

Aske of so mony lettres sere.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76. A-COMELYD. Enervated with cold. Prompt. Parv. We have also the form a-clommyde, which would connect it perhaps with the provincial term clamm'd.

ACON. Aix la Chapelle.

At Acon it was brought to pas, As by myne auctor tried it was.

Skelton's Works, ii. 48.

ACONICK. Poisonous. Rider. ACOP. Conical; ending in a point.

Marry she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood, but it stands acop. Alchemist, ii. 6.

ACOPUS. Either a herb or stone, introduced by Middleton, in the Witch, as an ingredient

for a charm. See his Works, iii. 327. ACORDAUNT. Agreeing. (A.-N.) Agreeing. (A.-N.) Suche thynge whereof a man may lere, That to vertu is acordaunt.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

ACORDEND. Agreeing. (A.-N.) Nowe myght thou here next sewend Whiche to this vyce is acordend.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 36.

ACORE. To sorrow; to grieve. (A.-N.?) Ich am a man; ich schal go fifore: Thou ne austest nowst mi des acore.

Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 112. At Gloucestre he deide, ac eir nadde he non ;

That accrede al this lond, and ys men echon. Rob. Glouc. p. 75.

ACORSE. To curse. (A.-S.)Callede hem caytyves

Acorsed for evere. Piers Ploughman, p. 375. Acursed beo that me bar,

And the tyme that ich was i-bore.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 107.

A-CORSY. To bury.

Deus laudem it is y-clepud; This salme the quene radde For to a-corsy here brother body, And alle that him ladde.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

Bu a peyre of a marc, other thou ssalt be accept sore. Rob. Glouc. p. 390

Art thou, he seide, on of thulke?

Thou it schalt acorie sore! MS. Laud. 108, f, 122. ACOST. On the side. (A.-N.)

No schal [scape] non of this ost:

Siweth me thus al acost. Kyng Alisaunder, 2144. Forth thai passeth this lond acost

To Clarence with alle her ost.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 281.

ACOUNTRE. An encounter.

With hard acountres hym agayne.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 106.

The acountre of hem was so strong,

That mani dyed ther among.

Gy of Warwike, p. 291. ACOUPE. To blame; to accuse; to inculpate. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 272; Rob. Glouc. p. 544.

Alle ys pryde and vanyté,

Of al shalt thou accuped be.

MS. Harl, 1701, f. 23.

ACOUPEMENT. An accusation. (A.-N.) Withouten answere to acoupement.

Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 109.

ACOUPYNG. An onset.

At the acoupyng the kniztes [speres] either brak on Swiftli with here swerdes swinge thei togeder. [other, William and the Werwolf, p. 124.

ACOVERD. Recovered.

Belisent, withouten lesing, Acoverd and undede her eyin.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 315.

ACOW. Crooked; obliquely; awry. North. A-COYNTEDE. Made his acquaintance.

Heo a-countede hym anon, and bicomen frendes gode, Bothe for here prowes, and for heo were of on blode. Rob. Glouc. p. 15.

ACOYSYNG. Accusing.

He is forth brought, and the kyng

Geveth him acoysyng. Kyng Alisaunder, 3973. ACQUEYNT. Quenched.

The more that my herte drynketh The more I may, so that me thynketh My thurst shall never be acqueynt.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 129. ACQUILL. A term in hunting. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 151. It was applied to the buck and doe, the male and the female fox, and all vermin, and corresponds to the French term enquiller or aquiller, a form of accuellir, for which see Roquefort, in v. It is nearly synonymous with the more modern word imprime, which was afterwards applied to unharbour-See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, ing the hart. p. 26.

ACQUIST. An acquisition. Milton. Skinner has it as a verb, explained by acquirere.

ACQUIT. Acquitted. Spenser.

ACQUITE. To requite.

O, how ill dost thou acquite the love I beare thee, and that which, for thy sake, I do nowe forsake! The Shepherdess Felismena, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p.28. ACQUITTANCE. (1) Acquaintance. Skinner.

(2) A receipt. North.

(3) Requital. See Othello, iv. 2. It is also used by Shakespeare in the sense of "to procure ap acquittance, to acquit." See Richard III. iii. 7.

ACQUYSE. To acquire. Late to go to rest, and erly for to ryse, Honour and goodes dayly to acquyse.

Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 281.

ACRASED. Crazed. Grafton.

The word at first signified ACRE. (1) A field. not a determined quantity of land, but any open ground, especially a wide campagne; and that sense of it seems preserved in the names of places, as Castle-acre, West-acre, in co. Norf. See Aker; Kennett's Glossary, p. 4; MS. Lansd. 1033; Gloss. to P. Langt. p. 518-21.

Pople with alle the rechesse, and akres, als thei wonnen

Thorgh ther doubtinesse, the lond thorgh their Peter Langtoft, p. 115.

(2) An old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdom, with sword and lance.

ACRE-DALE. Lands in a common field, in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or lesser quantities. North.

ACREME. Ten acres of land. A la ACRE-MEN. Husbandmen. (Dut.) A law term.

The foules up, and song on bough,

And acre-men yede to the plough. Lay le Freine, 176. ACRES. The town so called?

Armede hym in a actone, with orfraeez fulle ryche, Aboven one that a jeryne of Acres owte over.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

ACRE-SHOT. A kind of local land-tax, or charge. The said in-dikes should be carefully maintained and repaired by those dyke-reeves, out of the common acre-shot, assessed within every of the said Dugdale's Imbanking, p. 275.

ACRESTAFF. The plough-staff. Huloet. Howell translates it le curoir du coutre. Cotgrave, in v. Curette.

ACROKE. Crooked.

Who so byldeth after every man his howse, hit schalle stonde acroke. MS. Douce 52.

ACROOK'D. Crooked; awry. Yorksh. ACROSPIRE. When unhoused grain, exposed to wet weather, sprouts at both ends, it is said to acrospire. According to Kersey, the acrospure of corn is "that part which shoots out towards the smaller end of the seed." (Gr.)

Other will have the sprit drowned, and most of those which come without extraordinary pains, will send forth their substance in an acrospire.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 304. ACROSS. (1) A kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. An allusion to jousting. See All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

(2) On cross.

When other lovers in arms across, Rejoice their chief delight.

Surrey's Complaint of Absence. ACROSTIC. Crossed on the breast. Agreed: but what melancholy sir, with acrostic

arms, now comes from the Family? Middleton's Works, ii. 179.

ACROTCH. To take up; to seize. Huloet.

ACSEDE. Asked. (A.-S.) The kyng Alesandre acsede

Hwan sall that be.

Reliq. Antiq. 1. 30.

To behave; to conduct. Essex.

ACTÆON. Shakespeare has a classical allusion in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1, applying this name to a cuckold. The commentators have not noticed that Blount remarks it is so used "in a waggish sense."

The sea-shore; also, the elder tree. ACTE. Phillips.

ACTILLY. Actually. Tim Bobbin.

ACTIOUS. Active.

18

He knows you to be eager men, martial men, men of good stomacks, very hot shots, very actious for valour, such as scorn to shrink for a wetting.

Webster's Works, ii. 296. ACTON. A leather jacket sometimes worn under a coat of mail; a kind of tunic. Acketoun.

His acton it was all of blacke,

His hewberke and his sheelde. Sir Cauline. To Jerusalem he did hym lede,

His actone and his other wede.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 96. ACTOURES. Governors; keepers. (Lat. Med.) See glossary to Baher's ed. of Wickliffe, in v.

ACTRESSES. In explanation of numerous passages in our old plays, it may be well to observe that actresses were not generally introduced into English theatres till after the Restoration. In Shakespeare's time the female characters were personated by boys. There is a curious letter on this subject in MS. Tanner 77. It would appear from the following anecdote, written in a copy of the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont, that this practice was continued to a later period:

It is said the fleet which went for the queen [of Charles II.] stayed six weeks at Lisbon, without any reason given. Some suppose a change in the queen's person was the cause; to which William Davenant alluded when the king, one night at the play, was impatient to have the play begin, - "Sire," said Davenant, "they are shaving the Queen!"

ACTUATE. To put into action; to produce. See the Roman Actor, iv. 2; Florio, in v. Attuáre.

ACTURE. Action.

Love made them not; with acture they may be, Where neither party is nor true nor kind. A Lover's Complaint, p. 240.

(Lat.)

ACUATE. Sharpened. Gryndyng with vynegar tyll I was fatygate, And also with a quantyté of spyces acuate. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 191.

ACUMBRE. To encumber; to worry. (A.-N.)And but thou sone amende the, Tharfor mayst thou acumbred be.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 36. Gii of Warwike mi name is;

Ivel ich am acumbred y-wis. Gy of Warwike, p. 217.

ACUNTRED. Encountered. (A.-N.) So kenli thei acuntred at the coupyng to-gadere, That the knist spere in speldes al to-schivered.

William and the Werwolf, p. 130. ACURE. A chemical term, applied to a drug

when its power is increased by the addition of some other. Kersey. ACURSEN. To curse (A.-S.)

Which is lif that oure Lord

In alle lawes acurseth. Piers Ploughman, p. 375.

ADA

19

ACYCE. Assize. Ritson. A-CYDENANDYS. Aside; obliquely. Prompt. Parv. The King's College MS. reads acydnande, and Pynson's edition acydenam. A-CYNEN. To assign. Prompt. Parv.

Manner; custom. ACYSE.

An halyday fyl, as ys the aeyse, Men to go to Goddys servyse.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 81.

And of these berdede bukkes also, Wyth hemself thy moche mysdo, That leve Crysten mennys acuse, And haunte al the newe gyse.

MS. Bodl. 415, f. 21.

AD. Hath.

Lo, hou he ad me to-rent, Mi bodi and mi face i-schent.

The Sevyn Sages, 489.

Driven in by force. Minsheu. ADACTED. ADAFFED. Daunted. Junius refers to this word

in Chaucer. Urry reads adassid, q. v. ADAM. (1) The following is one of the most common early English proverbs, and John Ball took it as a text for one of his revolutionary sermons. See Wright's Songs and Carols, song i.

When Adam delv'd and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?

(2) A serjeant, or bailiff, was jocularly so called. See the Comedy of Errors, iv. 3, "Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that Adam that keeps the prison."

ADAM-AND-EVE. The bulbs of orchis maculata, which have a fancied resemblance to the Craven. human figure.

ADAMANT. The magnet; the loadstone. Early writers frequently use it in this sense, and occasionally the Latin adamas is so interpreted, but not in Prompt. Parv. p. 6, where the synonyme is "precyowse stone," meaning of course the diamond. Cf. Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

ADAMATE. To love dearly. Minsheu.

ADAM-BELL. A northern outlaw, so celebrated for archery that his name became proverbial. Percy has a ballad concerning him.

With loynes in canvass bow-case tyde Where arrowes stick with mickle pride: Like ghosts of Adam Bell and Clymme, Sol sets for fear they'l shoot at him.

D'Avenant's Works, ed. 1673, p. 291. ADAMITES. A sect of enthusiasts who are said to have imitated the nakedness of Adam in their public assemblies. They are alluded to in the Merry Beggars, ii. 1.
ADAM'S-ALE. Water. Var. dial.

gives Adam's-wine, a similar phrase current in Scotland.

ADAM'S-APPLE. A kind of citron. Gerard. The nob in a man's throat is also called by this name

ADAM'S-FLANNEL. White mullein. It may have obtained this name, says Carr, from the soft white hairs, with which the leaves are thickly clothed on both sides. Craven.

ADANT. Daunt; quench; mitigate. Ageyns heom thy wraththe adant, Gef heom mercy and pes heom graunt. Kyng Alisaunder, 2853.

ADARNECH. Colour like gold. Howell. ADARNED. Ashamed. Coles.

ADARRIS. The flower of sea-water. Howell. To dazzle. ADASE.

My clere and shynynge eyen were all adased and Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters. derked. The glittring therof wold have made every man's eyes so adased, that no man should have spied his falshed, and founden out the trouth.

Sir T. More's Workes, p. 459.

ADASSID. Dazzled; put out of countenance. Beth not adassid for your innocence, But sharpely take on you the governaile.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 106. To rive all ADAUDS. In pieces. Yorksh. adauds, i.e. to tear all in pieces. See Kennett's MS. Glossary, the glossary at the end of The Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 12mo, York, 1697, p. 89, and the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 41.

ADAUNT. (1) To tame. (A.-N.) See Rob. Glouc. pp. 61, 372; MS. Cott. Nero A. x. f. 41. His flesshe wolde have charged him with fatnesse. but that the wantonesse of his wombe with travaile and fastyng he adaunteth, and in ridyng and goyng travayleth myghteliche his youthe.

Rob. Glouc. p. 482.

2) To daunt. Daniel.

ADAUNTRELEY. Same as avauntlay, q. v. At last he upstarted at the other side of the water, which we call soil of the hart, and there other huntsmen met him with an adauntreley.

Hawkins' Engl. Drcm. iii. 238.

ADAW. To be daunted. Spenser.

ADAWE. (1) To awake. Palsgrave has, "I adawe or adawne, as the daye dothe in the mornynge whan the sonne draweth towardes his rysyng;" and, "I adawe one out of a swounde." Cf. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 1126.

But, sire, a man that waketh of his slepe, He may not sodenly wel taken kepe Upon a thing, ne seen it parfitly, Til that he be adawed veraily.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 10274.

For this is Spica with hire bryst spere, That toward evene, at mydnyst and at morwe, Downe fro hevene adaweth al oure sorowe.

Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73.

(2) Down. The MS. Bodl. 415, f. 26, reads "do adawe," in the following passage. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 294.

Eutycyus the abbot, hys felawe, Herd sey hys bere was so adawe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

(3) To kill; to execute.

Some wolde have hym adame, And some sayde it was not lawe.

Richard Coer de Lion, 973.

ADAY. In the daytime.

For what thing Willam wan aday with his bowe, Were it fethered foul, or foure-foted best

William and the Werwolf, p. 8. ADAYS. A shorter form of the common phrase " now-a-days." East Anglia. In the following passage it probably means the same as

aday, q. v.

What useth the eorl adayes? Hontes he ar revayes?

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 85. ADAZ. An addice. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

ADDE. Had.

And he byhet hym and ys al Kent ver and ner, Al that Hengyst adde wule wythe kynges daye Rob. Glouc. p. 221. Vortyger.

ADDEEM. To think; to judge; to determine. (A.-S.)

And for revengement of those wrongfull smarts, Which I to others did inflict afore, Addeem'd me to endure this penaunce sore.

Faerie Queene, VI. vili. 22.

20

ADDER-BOLT. The dragon fly. Var. dial.

ADDER-SAY. I dare say. Yorksh.

ADDER'S-GRASS. A plant mentioned by Gerard, of which the generic name is cynosorchis. See his Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 205.

ADDER'S-TONGUE. A description of this common plant is in Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, $\lceil Gerard.$

ADDER-WORT. The bistort or snake-weed. ADDICE. (1) An addled egg. Huloet.

(2) An adze or axe. This is a common form of the word. Nares quotes Lyly's Mother Bombie.

ADDICT. Addicted.

To studies good addict of comely grace.

Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 175.

ADDITION. A title given to a man over and above his first, or Christian, and surname, showing his rank, occupation, &c. or alluding to some exploit or achievement. A law term, frequently occurring in Shakespeare.

ADDIWISSEN. Had I known it. North. An expression nearly obsolete, though still retained by some old persons. See Marshall's Rural Economy of Yorkshire, ii. 315. It seems to be merely a corruption of the very common old method of expressing repentance for any hasty action, had I wist, had I known the consequences. The following extracts give forms of the phrase very close to the provincial term.

This dredfule ded I drawe me tylle,

And alle ys tornyd to adywyst.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51. Addiwyst yt wylle not bee. Ibid. f. 51.

ADDLE. (1) To earn. North. Forby says "to earn, to profit gradually." It occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 195. See Adyld.

With goodmen's hogs, or corn, or hay, I addle my ninepence every day.

Richard of Dalton Dale.

(2) "To addle his shoon" is said in the North of a horse that falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other. In the South, when a horse does so, he is said to "earn a gallon of oats."

(3) To grow; to thrive. East. Where ivye embraseth the tree very sore, Kill ivye, or tree else will addle no more.

Tusser's Five Hundred Points, 1573, f. 47. (4) A swelling with matter in it. Somerset.

(5) Labourer's wages. Yorksh.

ADDLE-HEADED. Stupid; thoughtless. Var.

ADDLE-PATE. A foolish person. Kent. ADDLE-PLOT. A person who spoils any amusement. South.

ADDLE-POOL. A pool or puddle, near a dunghill, for receiving the fluid from it. South. ADDLINGS. Earnings from labour. Yorksh.

ADDOLORATE. To grieve. See Florio, in v. Doloráre

ADDOUBED. Armed; accoutred. (A.-N.) Was hotter than ever to provide himselfe of horse and armour, saying he would go to the island bravely addoubed, and shew himself to his charge. Sidney's Arcadia, p. 277.

ADDOULSE. To sweeten. This term occurs in the dictionaries of Minsheu and Howell. See Adulce.

ADDRESS. To prepare for anything; to get ready. (Fr.) A very common use of the word in our old dramatists.

ADE. To cut a deep gutter across ploughed land. Salop.

A vinegar milk. Howell,

ADECOUE. On oath. Perhaps an error of the scribe in the following passage, the other MSS. reading a-vowe.

By a token thou me troue,

I breke a solem adecoue.

Robson's Romances, p. 8. ADELANTADO. The king's lieutenant of a

country, or deputy in any important place of charge. Cf. Middleton's Works, i. 241; Minsheu, in v. It is a Spanish word.

ADELE. Added; annexed. So explained in the glossary to Urry's Chaucer. It should be two words, a dele, a portion.

ADEMAND. The loadstone. This form of the word occurs in Maundevile's Travels, p. 161. ADENT. To fasten. Minsheu.

ADENYD. Dinned; stunned.

I was adenyd of that dynt,

Hit stoned me and mad me stont

Styl out of my steven. MS. Douce 302, f. 12. ADEPCION. An acquirement. (Lat.)

In the adepcion and obteynyng of the garland, I being seduced and provoked by sinister counsail and diabolical temptacion, did commyt a facynorous and detestable acte. Hall, Richard 111. f. 30.

ADEQUATE. To make even or equal. Minsheu. ADERCOP. A spider. More generally written attercop, q. v. Araneus, an adercop, or a spynner.—Stanbrigii Vocabula, sig. d. ii. Palsgrave has addircop. See Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ADES. An addice. Kennett.

ADEWEN. To moisten; to bedew.

Thy gracious shourys lat reyne in habundaunce, Upon myn herte t'adewen every veyne.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 251.

The hie hevynes doth your grace adewe. MS. Ashmole 59, f. 174.

ADGE. An addice. North.

ADHIB. A name given to the herb eyebright, in Dr. Thomas More's MS. additions to Ray.

ADHIBITE. To admit. In the following example it perhaps ought to be adhibited. Cf. Rhomeo and Julietta, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 89.

To which counsaill there were adhibite very fewe, and they very secrete. Hall, Edward V. f. 13. ADHORT. To advise; to exhort.

Julius Agricola was the first that by adhorting the Britaines publikely, and helping them privately, wun them to builde houses for themselves.

Stow's Survay of London, ed. 1593, p. 4.

with.

Adihteth him a gay wenche of the newe jet. Wright's Political Songs, p. 329.

Within. Sussex. ADIN.

ADIR. Either.

It is agreid that the said Thomas Wrangwysh and William Welles shalbe captens of the soghers for the said cite, and that adir of them shall have iiij. so. of Davies's York Records, p. 155.

ADIT. A sough or level in a mine, generally made for drawing off water. Derbysh.

ADJOYNATE. Joined.

Two semely princes, together adjoynate, In all the world was none theim like alowed.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 154.

ADJOYNAUNTES. Those who are contiguous. The adjective adjoynaunte occurs in the Dial. of Creat. Moral. p. 192.

Sought and practised waies and meanes how to joine himself with forein princes, and to greve and hurte his neighbors and adjoynauntes of the realme of Hall, Henry VI. f. 53. England.

ADJOYNT. A person joined with another; a companion, or attendant. See Daniel's Civ. Wars, iv. 69, quoted by Nares. ADJUMENT. Help; succour. Miege.

ADJUNCT. United with; immediately consequent. See King John, iii. 3, and Richardson, in v. Adjoin.

ADJUTE. To assist; to help. See Ben Jonson, as quoted by Richardson, in v.

The arm bones. Vigo tr. ADJUTORIES.

ADJUVANT. Assisting, See Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 109, for an instance of the word, the same with that taken by Richardson from Howell, Dict. in v. Adjute.

ADLANDS. Those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others; the part close against the hedges. Salop. [Headlands?]

ADLE. (1) Unsound; unwell. East.

(2) To addle; to earn. Skinner and Kennett give this as a Lincolnshire form of the word.

ADMERALLYS. Commanders. See Admiral. He sende aftur lordyngys,

Fyftene admerallys and kyngys, And armyd them to fyght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123. ADMIRABLIST. Most admirable. Accented on the antepenult. Yorksh.

ADMIRAL. This word, which the reader will find under other forms, did not always imply its present acceptation, but a Saracen com-mander, sometimes a king. According to Kennett, the term admiral was not introduced before the latter end of the reign of Edward I. See his Glossary, 1816, in v. Marinarius; and Admyrold; Richard Coer de Lion, 5042; Maundevile's Travels, p. 38. Robert of Gloucester has the form amrayl. See Hearne's Gloss. in v. According to some, the word was obtained in the wars with the Saracens of Spain, from Emir-alma, or emir of the water, which readily resolves itself into the other word. See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Introd. p. cxcv.

ADIHTETH. Adihteth him, i.e. fits himself | ADMIRATIVE. Minsheu calls the note of admiration, the admirative point.

ADMISSION. An admission, as when a prince doth avow another prince to be under his protection. Hollyband.

ADMITTANCE. In general the same as admission, but used by Shakespeare in the sense of custom, privilege, or prerogative of being admitted into the presence of great personages, Ford tells Falstaff he is a gentleman "of great admittance." See the Merry Wives of Windsor,

ADMONISHMENT. Admonition. Shak.

ADMOVE. To move to. (Lat.)

ADMYROLD. A Saracen commander, or king. Tho spec on admyrold, Of wordes he wes swythe bold. Kyng Horn, 95.

To note; to observe. (Lat.) In this mateir to bee adnoted,

What evyl counsell withe pryncys maye induce. Brit. Bibl. iv. 204.

ADNUL. To annul.

Shal uttirly stonde voide and adnullid, according to the olde custume therof hadde and made.

MS. Bodl. e Mus. 229.

ADNYCHELL. To annihilate. See an instance of this form of the word in Skelton's Works, i. 202.

ADO. (1) Done; finished. Somersetsh.

(2) To do.

21

I wol that thei togithir go, And done al that thei han ado.

Romaunt of the Rose, 5080.

ADON. (1) Adonis. Cf. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 722.

For thilke love thou haddest to Adon, Have pitee on my bitter teres smert. Chaucer, Cant. T. 2226.

(2) Done away. Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 29. And what with Venus, and othir oppression Of housis, Mars his venime is adon

Leg. of Hypermn. 32. North. In Yorkshire A devil. ADONNET. one sometimes hears the saying, "Better be in with that adonnet than out."

ADOORS. At doors; at the door.

But when he sawe her goe forth adores, he hasted after into the streate. Riche's Farewell, 1581. But what, sir, I beseech ye, was that paper,

Your lordship was so studiously imployed in, When ye came out a-doors?

Woman Pleased, iv. 1. ADOPTIOUS. Adopted. See All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1. The commentators do not furnish another instance of the word.

ADORAT. A chemical weight of four pounds. Phillips.

ADORE. To adorn. See the Faerie Queene, IV. xi. 46; Beaumont and Fletcher, quoted by Nares in v.

ADORNE. (1) To adore.

The sonne, the moone, Jubiter and Saturne, And Mars the God of armes they dyd adorne. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 55

(2) Adorning; ornament. Spenser. ADOTE. To doat; to grow silly.

It falleth that the moste wise Ben otherwhile of love adotid, And so by-whaped and assotid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177.

ADOUNE. Below; down. (A.-S.)
So lette thy grace to me discende adoune.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 27.

And when the gospel ys y-done, Agayn thou mysth knele adown.

Constitutions of Masonry, p. 35. ADOUTED. Feared; redoubted. (A.-N.) Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 69.

He was corajous and gode knight, And michel adouted in everich fight.

Gy of Warwike, p. 120.

ADOYNGE. Going on.

Alle the whyle the turnement was adopnge, she was with Quene Guenever, and ever the Quene asked her for what cause she came into that countrey.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 361. ADPOYNTE. To appoint. See Wright's Mo-

nastic Letters, p. 194. ADRAD. Afraid; frightened. (A.-S.)

The lady wase nevyr so adrad, Into the hale sche hym lad.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 13.

ADRAMING. Churlish. Kersey.

A-DRAWE. (1) To draw away; to withdraw. Awey fro hem he wold a-drawe,

Yf that he myght. Octovian, 357. (2) To draw. In the Dorset dialect we have a-draen, drawing.

The teant, tho he sey hym come, bygan ys mace Rob. Glouc, p. 207.

ADREAMT. Dosing. This is the provincial meaning of the word in Oxfordshire, and probably other counties. "You see, ma'am, all this time she is adreamt, between sleeping and waking," applied to an infant. The phrase "I was adream'd," for "I dreamt," occurs in the City Night-Cap, act iv. Cf. Webster's Works, i. 139.

I was even now adream'd that you could see with either of your eyes, in so much as I waked for joy,

and I hope to find it true. Wits, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 94.

ADREDE. To dread.

So mighti strokes ther wer given, That strong schaftes al to-driven; No was ther non in that ferrede, That of his liif him might adrede.

Gy of Warwike, p. 47. Ganhardin seighe that sight,

And sore him gan adrede. Sir Tristrem, p. 288. ADRELWURT. The herb federfew. This name occurs in an early list of plants, in MS. Harl.

ADRENCHEN. To drown. (A.-S.)

The see the shal adrenche, Ne shal hit us of-thenche. Kyng Horn, 109. ADRENT. Drowned. See Rob. Glouc. pp. lxxxiv. 39, 384.

ADRESSID. Dressed; clothed.

Of vayne glorye excuse me, That y ne have for love be The bettre adressid and arayed.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 56.

How here zelow heer was tressid, And hire atire so wel adressid. Ibid. f. 225. ADREST. Dressed; adorned. Somersetsh.

ADREYNTE. Drowned. Cf. Sevyn Sages, 1486; Piers Ploughman, p. 198; Gesta Romanorum, p. 104; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 229; Minot's Poems pp. 58, 60, 62.

So that he gan to swymme forth, Over for to wende;

Ac his mester so evele he couthe, That he adreynte atte ende.

MS. Coll. Trin. Ozon. 57.

ADRIANE. Ariadne.

The plaint of Dejanire and Hermion, Of Adriane and Ysiphilee.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4487. ADRIHE. Aside; behind. See Jamieson, in v. Adreich.

The kyngis dougter whiche this syge,

For pure abaschement drow hire adrihe. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112.

The kyngys dougter woche this syst, For pure abasschyde drow hyre adryst.

Ibid. MS. Cantab. Ff. 1, 6, f. 6.

A-DRINK. Drunk. See the example quoted under Amorwe.

A-DROGH. Drew away. See the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 241.

ADRONQUE. Drowned. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 430. Tho fond hue hire sonde Adronque by the stronde.

Kyng Horn, 988. ADROP. A species of aurichalc, mentioned by Ben Jonson, in the Alchemist, ii. 1. Ashmole alludes to it in his Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 135, 151, 333.

A-DROWE. Drew. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 307. Hure swerdes than thay a-drowe, That wern scharp y-grounde.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30

ADROWED. Dried. Devon. ADRY. Thirsty. Var. dial.

A-DRYE. To bear; to suffer. (A.-S.)

In alle thys londe ther ys not soche a knyst, Were he never so welle y-dyst,

That hys stroke myst a-drye, But he schulde hyt sore abye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 218. ADULABLE. Easy to be flattered. Minsheu. ADULCE. To sweeten. (Lat.)

Not knowing this, that Jove decrees Some mirth, t'adulce man's miseries.

Herrick's Works, 11. 47. ADULTERATE. Adulterous; false. Often used in the latter general seme, without any reference to adultery. Cf. Richard III. iv. 4; Comedy of Errors, ii. 2; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 240; Rider's Dict. in v. Adulterine for adulterous occurs in the Mirour for Magistrates, p. 85.

ADUN. Down. Cf. Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 55. Sleilich is this vers i-seid,

Hit wer harme adun i-leiid. Relig. Antiq. ii. 175. ADUNATION. Union. Taylor.

ADUNCITY. Crookedness. Rider.

ADURE. To burn. Bacon.

ADUSTON. Adustion. This form of the word occurs in Greene's Planetomachia, 1585, f. 11. ADUTANTE. Fine?

With ther coppentante

They loke adutante. Skelton's Works, ii. 429. ADVANCE. To grace; to give a lustre to. See ADVOCACIES. Lawsuits. (A.-N.)

Timon of Athens, i. 2.

Be ye not ware how that false Poliph

ADVANCERS. The second branches of a buck's horn. See the Lexicon Tetraglotton of Howell, and Avanters.

ADVAUNT. A boast.

And if ye wyn, make none advaunt, For you are sure of one yll servaunte.

Playe called the foure PP.

ADVAUNTOUR. A boaster. Palsgrave.

ADVAYLE. Profit; advantage.

In any wise to do,

For lucte or advayle,

For lucre or advayle, Ageynst thyr kyng to rayle.

Skelton's Works, ii. 432.

ADVENTAYLE. The open and moveable portion of the helmet which covered the mouth, for the purpose of respiration.

Hys adventagle he gan unlace,

Hys hed he smoot of yn the place. Octovian, 1153.

ADVERE. To turn to.

And doo then accompte their good service had clerely out of rememberaunce, whiche stirreth theym and others, for drede and their awne securities, to advere in maner in way of allegiaunce to the Erle of Kyldare, omytting wele nigh their hole duetie to the Kingis Highnes.

State Papers, ii. 168.

ADVERSACYON. Contention.

Desyringe so a castell in to dwell,

Hym and his men to kepe frome all adversacyon.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 55.

ADVERSE. Be unpropitious.

And seeyde how that was a presage, Touchende unto that other Perse, Of that fortune him schulde adverse.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 73.

ADVERSER. An adversary.

Myn adversers and false wytnes berars agaynste me say that they hard Prate saye that I shuld call my very god lorde Chauncellour knave.

Archæologia, xxiii. 46.

ADVERSION. Attention.

The soul bestoweth her adversion
On something else. More's Phil. Poems, p. 294.
ADVERTACYONNE. Information.

Of your good herts I have advertacyonne, Where thorow in sowle holl made 3e be.

Digby Mysteries, p. 106.

ADVERTASH'D. Advertised. North. ADVERTENCE. Attention.

Although the body sat emong hem there, Her advertence is alwaie ellis-where.

Troitus and Creseide, Iv. 698.
ADVERTISEMENT. Admonition. This is the

ADVERTISEMENT. Admonition. This is the original meaning of the word in prefatory notices. Cf. Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1; Harrington's Nug. Antiq. i. 46.

ADVEST. To put a person in possession. See Cotgrave, in v. Adheriter, Advestir.

ADVISEMENT. Consideration.

Thereto, if you respect their position, they are situat in maner of a circle or ring, having an huge lake or portion of the sea in the middest of them, which is not without perill to such as with small advisement enter into the same.

Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 33.

ADVITE. Adult. (Lat.)

Fyrste such persones, beyng nowe advite, that is to saye, passed their chyldehoode, as wel in maners as in yeres

Sir Thos. Elyot's Governor, p. 85.

ADVOCACIES. Lawsuits. (A.-N.)
Be ye not ware how that false Poliphete
Is now about eftsonis for to plete,
And bringin on you advocacies new?
Trottus and Cresetde, ii. 1469.

ADVOCAS. Lawyers; advocates.

As shameful deth as herte can devise, Come to thise juges and hir advocas.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 12225.

ADVOCATION. Pleading. Shak.

ADVOCATRICE. A female advocate. Etyot.

ADVOID. To avoid; to leave; to quit. "Void the bar" is a phrase still used by the crier at the courts in Westminster Hall. Cf. Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 198; Hall, Henry IV. f. 27; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 83.

ADVOUCH. To avouch.

Yet because it hath beene by us experimented, and found out to be true, we maie the better advouch it. Stanihurs's Description of Ireland, p. 30. ADVOWE. To avow; to plead. See Palsgrave,

f. 138.

23

So that I male sale and advowe that never prince bearing scepter and croune over realmes and regions, hath found or proved more faithfuller counsailers, nor trewer subjectes, then I.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 60. ADVOWTRY. Adultery. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 216; Hardyng, f. 194; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 67; Percy's Reliques, p. 120; Apology for the Lollards, p. 78; Rom. of the Rose, 4954.

We giffe noste oure bodyse to lecherye; we do nane advowtrye, ne we do na synne wharefore us sulde nede to do penaunce.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 33. ADVYSYON. A vision; a dream.

O good knyghte, sayd he, thow arte a foole, for that gentilwoman was the maister fende of helle, the whiche hath power above alle devyls, and that was the old lady that thow sawest in thyn advysyon rydynge on the serpent. Morte d'Arthur, il. 245.

ADWARD. Award; judgment; sentence. Spenser. This poet also uses it as a verb.

ADWAYTHE. To wait for. This peculiar form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 202.

ADYGHT. Dressed; adorned. (A.-S.)

The terys ranne on the kingis kne,

For joye that he sawe Bors adyght.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 105.

ADYLD. Addled; earned.

He has adyld his ded, a kyng he hym calde.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 195.

ADYT. The innermost part of a temple; the place where the oracles were pronounced.

Behold, amidst the adyts of our gods.

Greene's Works, i. 114.

ADYTE. To indite; to write.

Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte, A noble clerk it gan adyte, And made therinne mensyoun, More and lesse, of the raunsoun.

Richard Coer de Lion, 1174.

An addice. Minsheu.

ADZE. An addice. Minsheu.

AE. One; one of several; each. North

AER. An ear. East.
AEREMANCÉ. Divination by the air.

He tempteth ofte, and eek also, Aeremancé in juggement.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 185.

ÆSTIVE. Summer.

I must also shew how they are likewise ingendered out of the dust of the earth by warme, estive, and summer shewers, whose life is short, and there is no use of them. Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 178.

AEWAAS. Always. North. AEY. (1) Yes. Var. dial.

(2) Always; ever.

Off lewtyng, welle y wote,

He bare the pryes acy. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 80.

Of.

Fore as possebil fore soth hit is, MS. Douce 302, f. 19.

With a tere of thyn ye. A AFAITEN. To tame. (A.-N.)

It afaiteth the flessh

Fram folies ful manye. Piers Ploughman, p. 291. A-FALLE. Fallen. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272;

Gesta Romanorum, p. 472.

Lordynges, wel 3e wyteth alle, How Charles the kyng of Fraunce

Now is oppon my lond a-fulle, With pride and gret bobaunce.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 20.

AFARE. Affairs; business. Skinner.

AFARNE. Afar off; at a distance.

Al thay wald wiht hym afarne.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. AFATEMENT. Behaviour; good manners.

> Theo thridde him taughte to play at bal; Theo feorthe afatement in halle.

Kyng Alisaunder, 661.

AFAUNCE. Weber conjectures this word to mean affiance. The Bodl. MS. reads avaunce. By anothir mon thou knowest afaunce, And by the steorres telle his chaunce.

Kyng Alisaunder, 732.

A-FAYLE. To fail; to be wanting. Two hundurd knyghtys take the The Lerons boldely to assayle ; Loke yowre hertys not a-fayle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 178.

AFAYTY. To tame; to subdue. (A.-N.) As sone as somer come, to Yrlond he gan wende, Vor to afayty that lond, and to wynne ech ende.

Rob. Glouc. p. 179. Afraid. Var. dial. This form of AFEARD. the word is a common archaism. See Merch. of Venice, ii. 9.

AFEDE. To feed. Chaucer. AFEFED. Feofed; gave fiefs.

Thei lete make a guode abbey,

And well yt afefed tho. Amis and Amiloun, 2486.

AFELD. (1) In the field.

This brethren wendeth afeld To witen here fe:

Ac Josep levede at hom,

That hende was and fre. MS. Bodl. 652, f. 2. Ant hou he sloh afelde

Him that is fader aquelde. Kyng Horn, 997.

(2) Felled; destroyed. (A.-S.)

That lond destrud and men aqueld, And Cristendom that han michel afeld.

Gy of Warwike, p. 96.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5240.

AFELLE. To fell; to cut down. (A.-S.) The kyng dude onon afelle Many thousande okes, ich telle.

AFENCE. Offence. Prompt. Parv.

AFEND. To offend.

Thi God thou schalt nogt afend, Bot bryng thiselfe to good end.

MS. Douce 302. f. 2.

AFENGE. Received. (A.-S.) Seinte Martha guod was,

As ze hereth of telle, Hy afenge oure Lord in here hous, As it seith in the gospelle.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

AFEORMED. Confirmed; made fast. (A.-N.) Have who so the maistry may, Afeormed faste is this deray.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7356.

AFER. A horse. Northumb.

AFERD. Instructed. (A.-N.)

And hoteth him sende, fer and nere. To his justices lettres hard,

That the contrais beo aferd To frusche the gadelyng, and to bete,

And none of heom on lyve lete.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1813. AFERE. (1) Afraid. As Tyrwhitt does not explain this word, I give the French original of

the passage in which it occurs. Mine hert for ire golth afere,

That I let any entre here.

Romaunt of the Rose, 4073. Trop yré suis au cueur du ventre, Quant oncques nul y mist le pié.

Le Roman de la Rose, 3827.

(2) To make afraid. (A.-S.)

Ye have with yow good engynes, Swilke knowe but few Sarezynes ;

A mangenel thou doo arere, And soo thou schalt hem wel afere.

Richard Coer de Lion, 4104.

AFERID. Afraid. (A.-S.)

Ha! cowarde herte of love unlerid. Whereof arte thou so sore aferid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.

AFERRE. Afraid. (A.-S.)

3ytte sche that is aferre lette her flee.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 77. AFERT. Afraid.

(A.-S.)So gryslich thei were wrought. Uche of hem a swerd brought,

And mad hire afert so sore.

The Kyng of Tars, 411. This term is applied to deer in the following passage, and apparently means well or full shaped. (A.-N.)

And wel a-fetid is whanne the hed is wel woxen by ordynaunce after the highte and the schap, whan the tyndes be wel growe yn the beem by good mesure. MS. Bodl. 546.

AFFADIL. A daffodil. A common old form of the word, found in Palsgrave, Minsheu, Florio, and Cotgrave. " Flour of affadille" is recommended in a receipt to cure madness, in an old medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 282. See also Archæologia, xxx. 382.

AFFAIED. Afraid; affrighted; affected. Langtoft.

AFFAIES. Burdens. Langtoft.

AFFAINED. Feigned. Hall.

AFFAMISH. To famish with hunger. Spenser. AFFAYTED. Prepared; instructed; tamed. (A.-N.)

He hadde a clergon yonge of age, Whom he hath in his chamber affaited. Gower, ed. 1532, f. 43.

His cookes ben for hym affayted, Ibid. f. 130. So that his body is awayted. The zonge whelpe whiche is affayted,

Hath not his mayster better awayted To couche, whanne he sayeth, "Goo lowe!" Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.

And eche of hem his tale affayteth Alle to deceyve an innocent.

Ibid. f. 64.

AFFE. Have.

That mester affe to wynne theem mede.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 47. AFFEARED. Afraid. Shak. Few provincial words are more common.

AFFECT. (1) To love. This word is used both as a substantive and a verb. True worth moves few: but sure I am, not many

Have for bare vertues sake affected any.

Wither's Abuses, p. 34.

(2) A property of the mind. Yea, they were utterlie void of that affect, which is naturallie ingraffed in man, which is to be pittifull to the humble and prostrate, and to resist the proud and obstinat. Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 55.

AFFECTATED. Affected. "A stile or oration to much affectated wyth strange words. Baret.

AFFECTATION. A curious desire of a thing which nature hath not given. Rider.

AFFECTEOUSLY. Affectionately. See Affectuously.

After hys death, his life again was daily wisshed, and affecteously emong his subjectes desyred, but wishyng served not, nor yet their desyre tooke Hall, Edward IV. f. 61. none effecte.

AFFECTION. (1) Affectation. Shak.
(2) Sympathy. See a curious passage in the Merch. of Venice, iv. 1, and the notes of the commentators. Parson Hugh, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1, makes a verb of it, to love.

AFFECTIONATED. Attached. See the Cobler of Canterburie, 1608, sig. E. iii.

And albeit he trusted the Englishmen well inough, yet being borne on the other side of the seas, he was more affectionated to the people of those provinces there subject unto him.

Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 55.

AFFECTIONED. Affected. Shak.

AFFECTUALL. Effectual. Such seems to be the meaning of the word in Archæologia, xxv. 90, while in the same document, p. 89, affectually occurs in the same sense as affectuously, q. v.

Alonso failed not with affectuall and manifest argumentes to perswade her that her housband had now no more right or title to her at all.

Riche's Farewell, 1581. AFFECTUOUSLY. Passionately; affection-Cf. Giletta of Narbona, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 10; Harrington's Nug. Ant. i. 19; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 99; State Papers, i. 827. I have sought hym desirusly,

I have sought hym affectuosly. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 157. AFFEEBLED. Enfeebled.

In the restreming of naturall issues, strengthening

the affeebled members, assisting the livelie forces, dispersing annolous oppilations, and qualifieng of sundrie griefes. Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 214. AFFEER. To settle; to confirm. See Macbeth, iv. 3. Affeerours, says Cowell, are "those that be appointed upon oath to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute." AFFENDE. To offend.

Lawe is nyze flemid oute of contré, For fewe ben that dide it to affende.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267.

But now to the mater that I be-ffore meved, Of the gomes so gay that grace hadde affendid.

Deposition of Richard II. p. 21.

AFFERAUNT. The haunch. (A.-N.)

He bereth moo tyndes then doith an herte. heed may noht be wel devysed withoute payntyng. Thei have a longere tayl than the hert, and also he hath more grece to his afferaunt then the hert. MS. Bodl. 546.

AFFERDEDE. Frightened.

Me thoghte scho hade no powere, for the Passyone of God comforthed me; but the grysely syghte of MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 251. hir afferdede me. AFFERE. (1) To belong. (Fr.)

He was then buryed at Winchester in royall wise, As to suche a prince of reason should affere.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 106.

(2) Countenance; demeanour. Gaw. (3) To terrify.

The flom the soudan nam, Richard for to affere. Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 187.

AFFERMID. Confirmed.

And whan that lawe was confermid In dewe forme, and alle affermid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.

Among the goddes highe it is affermed, And by eterne word written and confermed.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2351.

AFFESED. Frightened. The following extract from Browne is given by Richardson, in v. Pheeze, but it is, perhaps, the same with fesyne, Prompt. Parv. p. 158, explained to make afraid, and which has no connexion, I believe, with either pheeze, or A.-S. fesian, as Mr. Way seems to intimate. See Fese. She for a while was well sore affesed.

Browne's Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. i.

AFFICHE. To affirm. (A.-N.)Of that they sen a womman riche, Ther wol they alle here love affiche.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 142. AFFIE. To trust; to rely. See Rom. of the Rose, 5480; Kyng Alisaunder, 7347.

AFFINAGE. The refining of metals. AFFINE. (1) A relative. Shakespeare has it as a verb.

Howe heynous or detestable a cryme sooever he had committed, treason onely except, shoulde likewise as affines and alves to the holy orders be saved, and committed to the bysshoppes pryson.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 50.

(2) To refine. Skinner.

ÀFFIRE. On fire.

And hir to love liche as I desire, Benigne Lorde, so set myn hert affire. Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12.

AFFIRMABLY. With certainty. I cannot wryte of suche affirmably.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 58.

AFFLIGHT. Flight.

Of the gripe he had a sight,

How she flew in afflight.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 89.

AFFLIGIT. Afflicted. Maundevile.

AFFOND. Have found.

A moneth after a mon myghtte hom affond, Lyand styll on the grownd.

AFFONG. Same as Afonge, q. v. This form occurs in MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 8.

AFFORCE. To strengthen; to compel.

Gorge upon gorge to afforce hys lechery;
The longe daye he spent in glotony.

Bochas, b. v. c. 8.

Swa sulde we do agaynes develles that afforces thame to reve fra us the hony of pourle lyfe and of grace.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 194.

AFFORD. To afford to sell. Non possum tantulo vendere, I cannot afford it at so little a price. Rider.

AFFORE. To make effective.

So that thou ous sykerye affore
To help ous in this clos. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 27.
Heete and moysture directyth ther passages,
With greene fervence t'affore yong corages.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 244.

AFFORME. To conform.

Ye servauntes that wayte upon the table,
Be ye honest and dylygent;
To hym that is most honourable
Afforms your maners and entent.
Doct. of Good Servauntes, p. 8.

AFFORN. Before.

And alle the Sarsyns thay a-slowe,

That thay afforn him founde.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30.

AFFORST. Thirsty.

Not halffe ynowh therof he hadde,

Oft he was afforst. The Frere and the Boy, iv.

AFFRAIE. Fear.

But yet I am in grete affrais

Lest thou sholdest nat doe as I saie.

Rom. of the Rose, 4397.

AFFRAMYNGE. Framynge, or afframynge, or wynnynge, Lucrum, emolumentum. Prompt. Parv. p. 176.

AFFRAP. To encounter; to strike down.

They bene y-mett, both ready to afrap.

Faerie Queene, II. i. 26.

AFFRAY. (1) A disturbance. (A.-N.)

Who lived ever in swiche delite o day,
That him ne meved other conscience,
Or ire, or talent, or som kin afray.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 5557.

(2) To frighten. (A.-N.)

Needles, God wot, he thought hire to affray.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 8331.

AFFRAYED. Afraid.

And whenne Kynge Edwardes hooste had knowlege that Sere Perys le Brasille with the Scottesmenne were comynge, their emewed from the sege and were affrayed.

Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 2.

AFFRAYNE. To question; to ask. (A.-S.)

Byfore the amyral thanne he goth,
And bygan him for to affrayne.

Ms. Ashmole 33, f. 28.

I affrayned hym first

Fram whennes he come.

Piers Ploughman, p. 347.

AFFRENDED. Reconciled.

Where when she saw that cruell war so ended, And deadly foes so faithfully affrended, In lovely wise she gan that lady greet, Which had so great dismay so well amended.

Faerie Queene, IV. ili. 50.

(A.-S.)

AFFRET. An assault; an attack. (Fr.)
And, passing forth with furious afret,
Pierst through his bever quite into his brow.
Facris Queene, IV. iii, 11.

AFFRICTION. Friction. Boyle.
AFFRODILE. A daffodil. Chesh.

AFFRONT. To meet face to face; to encounter. Cf. Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2; Hamlet, iii. 1. "On affront," face to face. Ben Jonson, iv. 51, has the word as a substantive.

The brigge ys of fair entaylle, On brede fourty fete:

AFFULDEM. Struck down.

An hundred knystes wythoute faille, Ther on affront mowe meet.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 22.
AFFRONTEDNESS. Great impudence. Skinner.

Roland is an hardi man,
So strong man and so wist;
In no batall ther he cam,
Ne fond he nevere knyst
That onys a strok him astod,
That he on him leide,
The heap of didden were word.

That he ne affuldem were wod,
Outher slowe at a braide. MS. Ashmole 33.

AFFYAUNCE. Trust.

He shrove hym with grete repentaunce.

But of Goddys mercy he hadde none affyaunce.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 82.

AFGODNESS. Idolatry. Skinner.
AFILE. To file; to polish. Cf. Troilus and

Creseide, ii. 1681.

Whanne he hath his tunge afilid

With softe speche and with lesynges.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42. For wel he wiste, whan that song was songe, He must preche, and wel afile his tonge.

Chaucer Cant. T. 714.

AFILED. Defiled.

Alas, heo saide, y nere y-spilled!

For men me cleputh quene afiled.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1064.
A-FINE. Wel a-fine, in perfection. See Afyn.
For no man at the firste stroke

Ne may not fel adoune an oke, Nor of the reisins have the wine, Till grapes be ripe and wel a-fine.

Rom. of the Rose, 3690.

AFINGRET. Hungry. Cf. Wright's Political
Songs, p. 342; Piers Ploughman, pp. 133, 176,
283, 403.

A vox gon out of the wode go, Aingret so, that him wes wo; He nes nevere in none wise Aingret erour half so swithe.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272.
As hy were on a day sore afyngred,

To the bord hy sete.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 3.

AFIT. On foot. North.

A-FIVE. Into five pieces. Sir Gli to him gan to drive,

That his spere brast a-five. Gy of Warwike, p. 395.

AFLAMING. Flaming.

The sting of tongues the aflaming fire doth feed. Append. to W. Mapes, p. 291.

AFLAT. Flat. Bacon. AFLAUNT. Showily dressed.

Al aflaunt now vaunt it; Brave wench, cast away care; With layes of love chaunt it,

For no cost see thou spare.

Promos and Cassandra, 1. 2.

AFLED. Escaped.

He shoke his eares, And from grete feares

He thought hym well afted.

Sir Thomas More's Workes, 1557.

AFLIGHT. To be uneasy. (A.-N.) Upon this worde hir herte aflight, Thynkende what was best to doone.

Gower, b. ii.

Tho was the boy aftyght, And dorst not speke.

Octovian, 191.

A-FLORE. On the floor. And over keveryd with a pal,

A-flore where she stondes. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 90.

AFLO3EN. Flown.

And were aflozen grete and smalle, And eke the amerel. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 41.

AFLY3TE. Same as Aflight, q. v. Upon his worde hire herte aflyste, Thenkende what was best to done.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66.

And the for fere hire herte aftyzte. Ibid. f. 112. AFO. To take; to undertake; to receive.

Thempereur that was so fre, With him Gij than ladde he; Castels him bede and cités, Gret worthschip and riche fes; Ac he therof nold afo, For nothing that he might do.

Gy of Warwike, p. 94.

Bi mi Lord Jhesus Crist, This message ichil afo.

Ibid. p. 133. Ibid. p. 199.

For nought that y might afo, Y nil bitray therl Tirti.

AFFOAT. On foot. Var. dial. AFOILD. Foiled; cast down.

Felice hadde of him gret rewthe. Gii, quod sche, thou lovest me in trewthe!

Al to michel thou art afoild;

Gy of Warwike, p. 20. Now thi blod it is acoild. AFONGE. To take; to receive. " Afonge hem who so afonge," take them who will take them. Cf. Wright's Middle-age Treat. on Science, p.

140; Rob. Glouc. p. 91; Arthour and Merlin, p. 126; Kyng Alisaunder, 606, 972, 7289, 7534.

> Alas! sede seinte Cuthberd, Fole ech am to longe! I nelle this schep no longer kepe, Afonge hem who so afonge!

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 2. AFORCE. (1) To force; to compel. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 789; Rob. Glouc. pp. 121, 323; Skelton's works, i. 31, 308, explained to mean, to attempt, to exert one's self.

Thoghe men aforced hym, for drede, To sey that that man dyd that dede.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.

For zif a mon aforce hym ay To do the goode that he may, 3it may his goode dedus be so wrought, That par chaunce God aloweth hym nought. MS. Ashmole 41, f. 31.

(2) To force; to ravish. He hath me of vilanie bisought;

Me to aforce is in his thought.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 88. AFORE. (1) Before; forward; in time past.

(A.-S.) It is used in the two latter senses with quick speakers; especially in the northern provinces, and in Norfolk. In MS. Digby 40, f. 19, is the proverb, "Hee that will not beware afore will be sory afterwardes."

And when the lyenas hungurd sore, Sche ete of the gryffyn more,

That afore was stronge and wyght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84. (2) Gone. So explained in a MS. Somersetshire glossary, lent to me by a native of that county.

AFOREN. Before. Chaucer.

AFORE-TUZ. Before thou hast. Yorksh.

AFORETYME. In time past. Still in use. See an instance in the Dial. of Creat. Moral. p. 144.

AFORE-YENE. Over against; directly in front of. Somerset.

And sayid, nece, who hath arayid thus The yondir house, that stante aforyene us?

Trollus and Creseide, ii. 1188. AFORNANDE. Beforehand. Prompt. Parv.

AFORNE. Before; formerly. Aforne provided by grace of Crist Jhesu, To were ij. crownys in Yngland and in Fraunce. MS. Harl. 2251, f. 4.

AFORNE-CASTE. Premeditated. By high imaginacion aforne-caste,

On a night thorghe the hoggis sty hee brast.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 171. AFORRAN. In store; in reserve. North. A corruption apparently of aforehand.

A-FORSE. By necessity.

Than ffelle it a-fforse to ffille hem azeyne. Deposition of Richard II. p. 28.

AFORTHE. (1) To afford. (A.-S.) And yaf hem mete as he myghte aforthe, And mesurable hyre. Piers Ploughman, p. 129.

Continually. (A.-S.) And here and there, as that my litille wit

Aforthe may eek thinke I translate hit. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

A-FORWARD. In front.

Mid thre hondred knystes, a duk, that het Siward, Asailede Corineus hymself a-forward.

Rob. Glouc. p. 17.

AFOTE. On foot.

Whenne Adam Abelle body fond, For sorwe afote myst he not stond.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantub. f. 8. It felle they fougten bothe afote. Gower MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 117.

AFOUE. A vow.

Jake seyde, y make *afoue*, Y am as redey as thow.

The Frere and the Boy, st. lxvi.

AFOUNDE. Discovered.

And the the Sarsenes afounds Her lord was slayn,

Everych to fle away that stounde Was ferly fayn.

Octovian, 1659.

AFOUNDRIT. Foundered.

He was ner afound[r]it, and coud none othir help.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 599.

AFOUR. Over.

This men, on the kinges sond, Went afour half Inglond.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 24.

A-FOYSTE. In Prompt. Parv. p. 7, this is translated by lirida, the meaning of which may be seen in that work, p. 163. The a is probably the article, although Mr. Way informs

me the Winchester MS. reads affyste.
A-FRAWL. For all; in spite of. Suffolk.
AFRAYE. Fear; fright. Cf. Prompt. Parv.

p. 175.

That other rode his waye, His herte was in grete afraye.

Syr Tryamoure, 1382.

AFRAYET. Afraid.

The freson was afrayet, and ferd of that fere.

Robson's Romances, p. 15.

AFREED. Afraid. Derbysh.

AFRET. Fretted; placed crosswise. (A.-N.)

For round environ her crounet Was full of riche stonis afret.

Rom. of Rose, 3204.

AFRETIE. To devour.

Spedeth ou to spewen,
Ase me doth to spelle;
The fend ou afretie

With fleis ant with felle.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

AFREYNE. To judge. (A.-S.)

But evere we hope to Thin goodnesse,

Whanne Thow schalt this werde afreyne.

Hampole's Stim. Consc. MS.

AFRONT. In front. See Berners.

Least his people should be assailed not onlie afront, but also upon everie side the battels, he caused the ranks so to place themselves, as their battels might stretch farre further in bredth than otherwise the order of warre required.

Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 50.

AFRONTTE. Abreast.

And worst of all that Tundale fand, Afrontte unnethe thei myght passe.

Tundale's Visions, p 32.

AFRORE. Frozen. Somerset. AFROUGHTE. Asked? (A.-S.)

The bysschope spake withoute fayle,

Thoughe he were nothynge afroughte.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 114.
AFROUNT. To accost; to encounter; to at-

tack. (A.-N.)

An if a pore man speke a word, he shal be foule

afrounted. Wright's Political Songs, p. 337.

And with Nede I mette,

That afrounted me foule, And faitour me called. Piers Ploughman, p. 425.

AFRY3TE. Frightened.

Hire herte was so sore afryzte,

That sche ne wiste what to thinke.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 161.

He be-helde gif the hinde evel hurt were,

And fond sche nas but a-frist for fere of that dint.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 100.

AFT. (1) Oft. Percy.

(2) Behind. Generally a sea term, but it is in common use on the banks of the Tyne, and occasionally in other places, in the sense here given, without any relation to nautical subjects. APTE. Foolish?

Hit nis bot trewth, I wend, an afte, For te sette nego in eni crafte.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 210.

AFTER. Afterwards; according to; according to the shape of. "After that they ware," according to their degree. So in the Common Prayers, "Neither reward us after our iniquities," i. e. according to our iniquities. The word occurs apparently in a peculiar sense in Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 40.

Theo othir ladies after that they ware,

To knyghtis weore deliverid there.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2503.

AFTERBURTHEN. The afterbirth. This word is often used in the curious depositions relating to the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1688. See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, 1797.

AFTERCLAP. Anything disagreeable happening after all consequences of the cause have been thought at an end. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, says, "the consequence, issue, result, generally received in malam partem." Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 77; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 94; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 197.

To thy frende thowe lovest moste, Loke thowe telle not alle thy worste,

Whatesoever behappes;

For whane thy frende ys thy foo,

He wolle tell alle and more too;
Beware of afterciappes! MS. Lansd. 762, f. 100.

So that hit was a sory happe,

And he was a-gast of after-clappe.

MS. Douce 236, f. 14. tage. Cf. Reynard the

AFTERDEAL. Disadvantage. Cf. Reynard the Foxe, p. 149.

For otherwise the partie ys dryven to a greate afterdele, and must be enforced, to his greate chardges, to repaire to your majestie for the same, whiche he is not well able to doo. State Papers, iii. 460.

AFTER-EYE. To keep a person in view; to

follow him. Shak.

AFTERFEED. The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and generally fed off, not left for an aftermath, as in some other counties. Oxon.

AFTERINGS. The last milk drawn from a cow. Var. dial.

AFTER-KINDRED. Remote kindred.

Yet nathelesse your kinrede is but after-kinrede, for they ben but litell sibbe to you, and the kinue of your enemies ben nie sibbe to hem.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 153. AFTERLEYS. Aftermaths. Berks.

AFTER-LONGE. Long afterwards.

And after-longe he lyved withouten stryfe,

Tyll he went from his mortall lyfe.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 47.

AFTER-LOVE. Love after the first love. Shak.

AFTERMATH. A second crop of grass. Var. dial.

AFTER-SAILS. The sails that belong to the main and mizen masts, and keep the ship to the

AFTER-3ERNE. To long after.

wind.

God grauntes us noghte ay that we for-pray, for he wille gyfe us better thenne we after-zerne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 237.

AFTIN. Often.

For as aftin tyme as thou scorgediste him with thi

punyshementes, for to make him to obeye to thi commaundmentes, he wolde never, but encline to Gesta Romanorum, p. 126. me.

AFTIRCASTE. A throw at dice after the game is ended; anything done too late.

Thus ever he pleyeth an aftircaste Of alle that he schalle say or do. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.

AFT-MEAL. A late meal.

Indeede, quoth he, I keepe an ordinary, Eightpence a meale who there doth sup or dyne; And dyse and cardes are but an accessarye:

At aft-meales who shall paye for the wine?

Thynne's Debate, p. 49. AFTYR-PARTE. The behind side. Prompt. Parv. AFURE. On fire.

He ssoc ys suerde and grunte, and myd such ernest

That the sprong out myd ech dunt of helme so there, That yt thoste myd ech dunt, as that heved afure Rob. Glouc. p. 308. were.

Thirsty. The two forms a-fyngred AFURST. and a-furst, according to Mr. Wright, appear to be characteristic of the dialect of the counties in the West of England; and a confirmation of this conjecture occurs in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, where the word furst is given as current in Wiltshire in that sense in 1697. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 176, 283, 529; Kyng Horn, 1120; Afforst.

A-ferst hy were for werynesse; MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. So sore that nas ende.

AFURT. Sullen. West.

AFVED. Had.

Of G. will I now lef my tale, And of hys felaugh spek I sale, That south him al obout; Of hym afved gret dout.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

AFWORE. Before. North.

AFYE. To trust.

In thaym thu may the afye.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. Pors afyed in his streynthe,

In his muchehed, and in his leynthe. Kyng Alisaunder, 7351.

AFYGHE. To trust.

Who that hath trewe amye, Joliflich he may hym in her afyghe.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4753. Tames; reduces to subjection. AFYGHTETH. (A.-N.)

Delfyns they nymeth, and cokedrill, And afyghteth to heore wille, For to beore heom to the flod,

Kyng Alisaunder, 6583. AFYN. In fine; in the end. (A.-N.) Cf. Boke of Curtasye, p. 21; Sevyn Sages, 1106; Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 307; Gy of Warwike, p. 334; Arthour and Merlin, pp. 3, 143; Emaré, 913; Launfal, 343. On comparing these examples, it seems we should occasionally read a fine, i. e. and fine. So, "wel a fine," well and fine. See A-fine.

AG. To cut with a stroke. North. AGAAN. Against; again. North.

A-GADE. In the following passage is explained by Ellis "distracted," while Weber reads a gade, a gadling.

And saide, Dame, thou art a-gade, That thou mournest for the ded, That mai the do nother god ne qued. The Senyn Sages, 2638.

AGADRED. Gathered. Skinner.

AGAH. The ague. North.

AGAIN. (1) Against; near to. These senses of the word are not obsolete in the provinces. Whose lordshyp doutles was slayne lamentably Thorow treson, again him compassed and wrought. Skelton's Works, i. 6.

(2) Towards.

29

And praide hem for to riden again the quene, The honour of his regne to sustene.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4811.

Scho felle hir lorde one knees agayne, And of his sorow scho ganne hym frayne. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

AGAINST. To ride against the king, or other noble person, signified to ride to meet. The term is not unfrequently used by early writers. See Fairholt's Hist. of Lord Mayors' Pageants, p. 6; Octavian, 1289.

AGAINSTAND. To resist; to oppose. With castelles strong and towres for the nones, At eche myles ende, to agaynstande all the foonyse. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 53.

AGAINSTANDANS. Withstanding; resisting. For againstandans thi rigthand fleghe, Home thou me als shit of heghe. MS. Bodl. 425, f. 1.

AGAINTH. Against. North. A-GAME. In game. Chaucer.

AGAN. Gone.

The day hym was ful nez agan, And come was neg the nigt. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30.

AGAPE. On the gape.

More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits On princes, when their rich retinue long Of horses led, and grooms besmear'd with gold, Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all agape. Paradise Lost, b. v.

An exclamation. See the Exmoor AGAR. Courtship, p. 19.

AGARICK. The fungus on the larch. Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 1365. Minsheu calls it "a white and soft mushroom." It is also the name of an Assyrian herb. Cf. Topsell's Hist. of Serpents, p. 46; Clerk's ed. of Withals, p. 113; Halle's Expostulation, p. 21.

AGARIFIED. Having the ague. Suffolk.

AGAS-DAY. Agatha's Day. See the Paston Letters, iv. 426, quoted in Hampson's Med. Kalendar. ii. 7.

AGASED. Astonished; aghast. Shakespeare has the word in 1 Henry VI. i. 1.

In this cittye all aboute

Was non so stearne ney so stowte, That up loked for greate doubte,

The were so sore agased. Chester Plays, ii. 85. AGASPE. To gasp.

Galba, whom his galantys garde for agaspe. Skelton's Works, i. 274.

AGAST. Frightened. North. He met a dwarfe, that seemed terrifyde With some late perill which he hardly past, Or other accident which him agast.

Faerie Queene, 111, v. 3.

AGATE. (1) A-doing; a-going. To "get agate" is to make a beginning of any work or thing; to "be agate" is to be on the road, on the way, approaching towards the end. Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, in v. Cotgrave has the expressions "to set the bells a-gate" and "to set a wheelbarrow a-gate." See his Dict. in v. Brimbaler, Brouëter, and the old play called Lingua, iii. 6.

(2) Used metaphorically for a very diminutive person, in allusion to the small figures cut in

agate for rings. See Nares, in v. AGATE-WARDS. To go agate-wards with any one, is to accompany him part of his way home, and was formerly the last office of hospitality towards a guest, frequently necessary even now for guidance and protection in some parts of the country. In Lincolnshire it is pronounced agatehouse, and in the North generally agaterds.

In a little tract by Bishop Pilkington AGATHA. called "The Burnynge of Paules Church," 8vo. Lond. 1563, sig. G. i, "St. Agatha's Letters" are mentioned as a charm for houses on fire. Cf. Becon's Works, 1843, p. 139.

AGATHRID. Gathered.

With the griffon come foulis fele, Ravins, rokis, crowis, and pie, And graie foulis, agathrid wele.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 188.
AGAYNBYER. The Redeemer. Prompt. Parv. AGAYNE-COMMYNGE. Return.

For wha so ever tournez one the rigte hande, he salle fynde many obstacles and grevances that salle peraventure lett his agayne-commynge.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 40.

AGAYNE-STANDE. To resist; to oppose. For no resone ne lawe of lande,

May noghte ther agayne-stande.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120. AGAYNSAY. Contradiction. Also, a verb, as

in the following example.

To which Rogiers daughter called Anne, my most derest and welbeloved mother, I am the very trew and lineall heyre, whiche discent all you cannot justely agayneay, nor yet truly deny.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 96.

AGAYNSAYYNG. Contradiction.

They grauntyd hym hys askyng Withouten more agaynsayyng

Richard Coer de Lion, 600. AGAYNWARDE. On the contrary; on the other hand.

Reken agaynwards how these princes three Were full ungoodly quit by the comonté.

Bochas, b. v. c. 19. To advance in years. "My daam ages fast," i. e. she looks older in a short space of time. It is sometimes used in Yorkshire in the sense of affecting with concern and amazement, because those passions, when violent and long indulged, are supposed to bring on gray hairs and premature old age. The verb agyn occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 8, and Palsgrave has, "I age or wexe olde."

AGEE. Awry; obliquely; askew. North. It is sometimes used for "wrong," and occasionally a corruption of "ajar," as applied to a door.

AGEEAN. Against; again. North. AGEINS. Towards.

30

Ageins an olde man, hore upon his hede, Ye shuld arise. Chaucer, Cant. T. 12677.

AGELT. (1) Forfeited. (A.-S.)

Thei he had i-wraththed your wif, Yit had he nowt agelt his lif.

Sevyn Sages, 686.

(2) Offends. (A.-S.) And huo thet agelt ine enie of the ilke hestes, hims-MS. Arundel. 57, f. 13. sel therof vorthencke.

AGEN. Again. A very common form in old works, and the provincial dialects of the present day. It is sometimes used for against. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, gives the meanings, against, contiguous, by, towards,

The true lord, or owner of any GENFRIE. Skinner. thing.

AGENHINE. A guest at a house, who, after three nights' stay, was reckoned one of the family. Cowell.

AGERDOWS. Eager; keen; severe. He wrate an epitaph for his grave-stone, With wordes devoute and sentence agerdows. Skelton's Works, i. 411.

AGEST. Afraid; terrified. Exmoor.

AGETHE. Goeth. Ritson. Towards. AGEYN.

Al day wentyn tho chylderin too, And sleych fowndyn he non,

Til it were a-geyn evyn, The chylderin wold gon hom.

Songe and Carole, x.

AGEYN-BYINGE. Redemption. Prompt. Parv. AGEYNWARDE. On the other hand.

Men must of right the vertuous preferre, And triewly labour preyse and besynesse; And ageynwarde dispreyse folke that erre, Whiche have no joye but al in idelnesse.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 84.

AGG. (1) To incite; to provoke. Exmoor. (2) A grudge; a spite. Northumb.

(3) To hack; to cut clumsily.

Rider. AGGERATE. To heap up.

Heaped up. Coles. AGGESTED.

To dispute; to murmur. AGGIE. AGGING. Murmuring; raising a quarrel. Exmoor.

AGGLATED. Adorned with aglets.

The third day of August in the citie of Amias came the Frenche kyng in a cote of blacke velvet upon white satin, and tied with laces agglated with Hall, Henry VIII. f. 162. Spenser. This writer golde.

AGGRACE. To favour. also uses it as a substantive.

AGGRATE. (1) To irritate. Var. dial. (2) To please; to gratify. Spenser.

AGGREDE. To aggravate. AGGREEVANCE. A grievance.

Unlesse they were proclamed traitors, and with all diligence followed and pursued, the event therof would be verie evill, to the aggreevance of good subjects, and to the incouragement of the wicked. Stanihurst's Hist. of Ireland, p. 172.

AGGREGE. The same as agreg, q. v.

But al dred more lest thei geit therof harme to the soule, and tymung for defaut of trespase; forthi that in swelk the synne aggregith bi resoun of the Apology for the Lollards, p. 4. AGGRESTEYNE. A sickness incident to hawks. | AGHTELD. Intended. (A.-S.) A receipt for its cure is given in the Book of St. Albans.

A grievance; an injury. AGGREVAUNS. Prompt. Parv. AGGROGGYD. Aggravated. Prompt. Parv.

AGGROUP. To group. Dryden.

AGGY. Agnes. North.

AGHAST. Did frighten. Spenser.

AGHE. Ought.

Wele aghe we to breke the bandes of covaytise, and ille to drede that byndes men in syn.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 4.

AGHEN. Own.

And made tille hys aghen lyknes.

MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6. That thou destroy thin enimy, that es, he that es wise in his aghen eghen. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 12. AGHER. Either.

For when y shuld agher go or ryde, Y dyghte my hevede ryst moche with pryde. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

AGHFUL. Fearful. (A.-S.) David he was an aghful man, Ful right wisli he regnd than.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 44.

AGHLICH. Fearful; dreadful. (A.-S.) Ther hales in at the halle-dor an aghlich mayster, On the most on the molde on mesure hygh.

Syr Gawayne, p. 8. AGHT. (1) Anything. (A.-S.) Whan aght was do agens hys wylle,

He cursed Goddys name wyth ylle.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 33. (2) Owes; ought. Cf. Chester Plays, i. 233. I was noght than so avesé,

Als a damysel aght to be. Ywaine and Gawin, 724.

A. Lord, to luf the aght us welle That makes thi folk thus free.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 59. Wele aghte myne herte thane to be his, For he es that frende that never wille faile.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219. (3) Possessions; property. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 11. (A.-S.)

And ox, or hors, or other aght.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 38. Or make hym lese hys wurldly aghte, Or frendys also to be unsaghte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 28. (4) Possesses. (A.-S.)

The man that this pitt aght, O the beist sal yeild the pris-MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 38.

(5) The eighth. The aght es a maister of lare,

May bete a clerk. MS. Cott. Galba, E. ix. f. 70.

Cf. Towneley Mysteries, p. 13; Ywaine and Gawin, 1438.

And also he wrate unto thame, that thay scholde make grete solempnytee lastyng aghte dayes, because of the weddynge of Alexander.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 23.

AGHTAND. The eighth.

Do your knave barns to circumces The aghtand dai that thai are born.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 16. Seven dais sal wit thair moders duell,

Ibid. f. 38. The aghtan sal thai offerd be.

The knight said, May I traist in the

For to tel my preveté

31

That I have aghteld for to do. Sevyn Sages, 3053. And Alexander went into a temple of Apollo, whare als he aghteled to hafe made sacrifice, and hafe hadd ansuere of that godd of certane thynges that he walde hafe aschede. MS. Linc. A. i. 17, f. 11.

For ur Lord had aghteld yete, A child to rais of his oxspring.

MS. Cott. Vespus. A. iii. f. 8.

AGHTENE. Eight.

Thes are the aghtene vices to knowe, In which men falleth that are slowe.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 140.

This is Skinner's explana-A spy. tion of the word, but it is probably founded on a mistaken reading in one of Chaucer's ballads. AGILITE. Agile.

If it be, as I have sayd, moderately taken after some weightie businesse, to make one more freshe and agilite to prosecute his good and godly affaires, and lawfull businesse, I saye to you againe, he maye lawfullye doe it.

Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, p. 53 Offended. Cf. Arch. xxi. 72. (A.-S.) AGILT.

Ye wite wel that Tirri that is here

Hath agilt the douk Loere. Gy of Warwike, p. 202.

He agilte her nere in othir case, Lo here all wholly his trespase.

Rom. of the Rose, 5833.

AGIN. (1) As if. Yorksh.

(2) Against. East. (3) Again. Var. di Again. Var. dial.

(4) To begin. See Agynne.

The child was don the prisoun in: The maister his tale he gan agin.

The Sevyn Sages, 1410. Coles.

A coat full of plaits. AGIPE. AGISTMENT. (1) The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price. The agistment of a horse for the summer cost 3s. 4d. in 1531. See the Finchale Charters, p. 417.

(2) An embankment; earth heaped up. In marshy counties, where the tenants are bound to make and keep up a certain portion of dyke. bank, or dam, in order to fence out a stream, such bank is called an agistment.

AGITABLE. Easily agitated.

Suche is the mutacyon of the common people, lyke a rede wyth every wind is agitable and flexible. Hall, Edward IV. f. 23.

A-GLEED. Started up. When the body ded ryse, a grymly gost a-gleed. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 116.

AGLER. A needle-case. It is the translation of acuar in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, a list of words written in Lancashire in the fifteenth century.

The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress, and which was often cut into the shape of little images. A little plate of any metal was called an aglet. Cf. Coventry Mysteries, p. 241; Spanish Tragedy, iv. 4; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 42; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Mr. Way tells us the word properly denotes the tag, but is often used to signify the lace to which it was attached. See Prompt. Parv. p. 8. Mr. Hartshorne, Salop. (2) To go. Cf. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 4. Antiq. p. 303, says, "a spangle, the gold or Wolde :e beleve my wrdys as y silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope dancer."

AGLET-BABY. A diminutive being, not exceeding in size the tag of a point. See Taming of

the Shrew, i. 2.

AGLETS. The catkins of the hazel are called aglets in Gerard's Herbal, ed. Johnson, p. 1439. Kersey gives them the more generic interpretation of antheræ. See Higins' Nomenclator, p. 142.

AGLOTYE. To glut; to satisfy.

To maken with papelotes

To aglotye with here guries

That greden aftur fode. Piers Ploughman, p. 529.

AGLUTTYD. Choked.

And whan she is waking, she assayeth to put over at thentring, and it is agluttyd and kelyd wyth the glette that she hath engendered.

Book of St. Albans, sig. C. ii.

AGLYFTE. Frightened.

As he stode so sore aglyfte,

Hys ryst hand up he lyfte. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24. AGNAIL. A hang-nail, either on the finger or toe. Palsgrave has "agnayle upon one's too." Cf. Cotgrave, in v. Agassin; Florio, in v. Ghiándole; Minsheu, in v. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 300, is a receipt "for agnayls one mans fete or womans." (A.-S.)

AGNATION. Kindred by the father's side.

AGNES-DAY. On the eve of St. Agnes many divinations were practised by maids to discover their future husbands. Aubrey, p. 136, directs that "on St. Agnes's night take a row of pins, and pull out every one, one after another, saying a paternoster, sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him or her you shall marry."

And on sweet St. Anna's night, Feed them with a promised sight; Some of husbands, some of lovers, Which an empty dream discovers.

Ben Jonson's Satyr, 1603. Brand, who gives these lines without a reference, reads "St. Agnes" in the first line, which is, I believe, Aubrey's emendation. or Agnes, was a virgin who refused the addresses of the son of the prefect of Rome, as she was, she said, espoused to Christ. See Becon's Works, p. 139; Keightley's Fairy Mythology, ii. 143.

AGNITION. An acknowledgment. Miege. AGNIZE. To acknowledge; to confess. Othello, i. 3; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 258, 268; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 146.

AGNOMINATE. To name; to designate from any meritorious action. See Locrine, iii. 3. Minsheu explains agnomination to be a "surname that one obtaineth for any act, also the name of an house that a man commeth of."

A-GO. (1) Gone; passed away. Somerset. Of feloni hi ne taketh hede, Al thilk trespas is a-go.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 197. To mete with Cocke they asked how to do, And I tolde them he was a-go.

Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 14.

Wolde ze beleve my wrdys as y, Hyt shulde a-go and sokun ky.

MS. Bodl. 415.

A-GOD-CHEELD. God shield you! Pegge. AGON. Gone; past. West. Cf. Harrowing of Hell, p. 15; Wright's Political Songs, p. 149; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 123; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2338; Constitutions of Masonry, p. 24.

Of bras, of silver, and of golde, The world is passid and agone.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

Go and loke wele to that stone, Tyll the thyrd dey be agone.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 139.

AGONE. Ago. Var. dial.

As, a while agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a seminary. Barth. Fair, il. 1.

AGONIOUS. Agonizing; full of agony. Fabian. AGONIST. A champion; a prize-fighter. Rider. AGONIZE. To fight in the ring. Minskeu. A-GONNE. To go.

> Syr Key arose uppon the morrowne, And toke his hors, and wolde a-gonne.

Syr Gawayne, p. 201.

AGOO. (1) Ago; since. Dorset.

(2) Gone. Somerset. Evyr leve in shame, and that is al my woo, Farewele, Fortune! my joye is al agoo!

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 44.

AGOOD. In good earnest; heartily.

The world laughed agood at these jests, though, to say sooth, shee could hardly afford it, for feare of writhing her sweet favour. Arnim's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

AGORE. Gory?

And of his hauberk agore, And of his aketoun a fot and more.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 237.

A-GOTH. Passes away.

Be the lef, other be the loth,

This worldes wele al a-goth. Reliq. Antiq. i. 160. AGRADE. To be pleased with. See Florio, in v. Gradire.

AGRAMEDE. Angered. (A.-S.) Lybeauus was sore aschamed, And yn hys herte agramede, For he hadde y-lore hys sworde.

Lybeaus Disconus, 1916.

AGRASTE. Showed grace and favour. Spenser. AGRAUNTE. Satisted with. (A.-N.)

Thoghe every day a man hyt haunte, 3yt wyl no man be hyt agraunte.

MS. Bodl. 415.

AGRAYDE. To dress, to decorate. Thyn halle agrayde, and hele the walles

With clodes, and wyth ryche palles. Launfal, 904. AGRAZING. "To send agrazing," seems to be a phrase applied to the dismissal of a servant. See Cotgrave, in v. Envoyer.

AGRÉ. (1) In good part; kindly. (A.-N.)Whom I ne founde froward, ne fell, But toke agré all whole my plaie.

Rom. of the Rose, 4349.

(2) Kind. (A.-N.)

Be mercyfulle, agré, take parte, and sumwhat pardoone, Disdeyne nott to help us, kepe you frome discencioune. MS. Harl. 7526, f. 35. (3) To please. Some editions read angre in the | AGRIOT. A tart cherry. Howell. following passage: AGRIPPA. Apparently the name of a herb. It

If harme agre me, wherto plaine I thenne.

Easiness of temper; equa-AGREABILITE. nimity. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 369.

AGREAGE. To allege.

Neither dyd I ever put in question yf I shoulde doe you right, as you appeare to agreage, but onlye what was the ordynarye judgement.

Egerton Papers, p. 226.

To take a work agreat, AGREAT. Altogether. is to take the whole work altogether at a price. See Baret's Alvearie, and Blount's Glossographia, in v.

AGREEABLE. Assenting to any proposal. Var.

AGREEABLY. In an uniform manner; perfectly

At last he met two knights to him unknowne. The which were armed both agreeably. Faerie Queene, VI. vii. 3.

A-GREF. In grief. Cf. Rom. of the Rose, 7573. He dasscheth forth overward,

Theo othres comen afterward: He soughte his knyghtis in meschef,

He tok hit in heorte a-gref.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3785.

And, nece mine, ne take it nat a-grefe. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 864.

Madame, takes not a-greve A thyng that y yow say. Sir Degrevant, 467.

AGREG. To augment; to aggravate. And some tonges venemous of nature,

Whan they perceyve that a prince is meved, To agreg hys yre do their busy cure.

Bochas, b. iii. c. 20.

Of ravyne and of sacrilege, Whiche maketh the conscience agregge. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 175. That 3e mysten my gref thus have breggid,

As 3e have done, so sore I was agreggid. Occleve, MS. ibid. f. 234.

AGREMED. Vexed. See Agramede.

Ac the douk anon up stert,

As he that was agremed in hert. Gy of Warwike, p. 84.

AGRESSE. To approach. (Lat.) Beholde, I see him now agresse,

And enter into place.

Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 258.

A-GRET. In sorrow. (A.-S.)

And giff ze holde us a-gret,

Sir Degrevant, 1769. Shall I never ete mete.

AGRETHED. Dressed; prepared. (A.-S.) Clothed ful komly for ani kud kinges sone,

In gode clothes of gold agrethed ful riche. William and the Werwolf, p. 3.

To grieve any one; to vex. Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 188, 189; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 102; Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 80; The Basyn, xvii.; Gy of Warwike, pp. 295, 318; Coventry Mysteries, p. 41; Morte d'Arthur, i. 9, 377; Hartshorne's

Met. Tales, p. 189; Arch. xxi. 71. Syr Befyse therof was agrevyd,

And as swythe smote of his hedd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. if. 38, f. 123. He was agreeyd and nye owte of wyt. Ibid. f. 247,

is mentioned in a recipe for the stone in MS.

Troilus and Creseide, i. 410. Linc. Med. f. 298.

AGRISE. To terrify; to disfigure; to be terrified. It is both an active and a neuter verb. Cf. Brit. Bibl. i. 304; Cov. Myst. p. 331; Gy of Warwike, p. 245: Florio in v. Legáre; Plowman's Tale, 2300; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1435.

Other bringe him in such turmentes

That he ther-of agryse.

Thys man for fere wax sore agrysyn,

MS. Bodl. 425. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

In the ende of hervyst wynde shalle rise,

And whete shalle in the felde agrise. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 77.

AGROMED. Angered. (A.-S.)

The kyng wes ful sore agromed, Ant of ys wordes suithe aschomed.

Chronicle of England, 863.

AGROPE. To grope; to search out. For who so wele it wel agrope,

To hem bilongeth alle Europe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 173. In love agropeth oute the sore. Ibid. f. 144.

AGROS. Shuddered; trembled; was affrighted. Cf. Sevyn Sages, 886; Kyng Horn, 1326; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 930; Legende of Thisbe of Babylon, 125.

The wif agros of this answere,

And seyd, have thou no power me to dere? Arthour and Merlin, p. 39.

Gli with spors smot the stede, As a man that hadde nede.

That fire under the fet aros; Nas ther non that him agros.

Gy of Warwike, p. 49. Strife and chest ther aros,

Moni knist therof agros. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 106,

AGROTID. Cloyed; surfeited.

But I am all agrotid here beforne

To write of hem that in love ben forsworne. Urry's Chaucer, p. 356.

Gorges agroteied enbossed their entrayle.

Bochas, b. v. c. 20. AGROTONE. To surfeit with meat or drink. Prompt. Parv. The same work gives the substantive agrotonynge.

AGROUND. To the ground.

And how she fel flat downe before his feete aground. Romeus and Juliet, 1562.

AGRUDGE. Palsgrave has "I agrudge, I am agreved, je suis grevé."

AGRUM. A disease of hawks, for which a receipt is given in the Book of St. Alban's, sig. C. ii.

AGRYM. Algorism; arithmetic. Palsgrave is the authority for this form of the word, " to count by cyfers of agrym."

AGUE. (1) Awry; obliquely: askew. (2) Swelling and inflammation from taking cold. East. Shakespeare has agued in the sense of chilly. See Coriolanus, i. 4. In Norfolk an ague in the face is said to be invariably cured by an unguent made of the leaves of elder, called ague-ointment.

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3

AGUE-TREE. The sassafras. Gerard. AGUILER. A needle-case. (A.-N.) A silvir nedil forth I drowe.

Out of aguiler queint i-nowe, And gan this nedill threde anone.

Rom. of the Rose, 98. AGUISE. To put on; to dress; to adorn. Spenser. More, as quoted by Richardson, uses it as a substantive.

AGULT. To be guilty; to offend; to fail in duty towards any one; to sin against. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 273, 518, 561; Rob. Glouc. gloss. in v. (A.-S.)

Thanne Lucifer a-gulte in that tyde, And alle that helden with hym in pride, Crist on hym vengeaunce gan take, So that alle they by-comen develes blake.

MS. Douce 236, f. 19.

AGWAIN. Going. Somerset. The same county has agreen for gone.

AGYE. (1) Aside; askew. North. (2) To guide; to direct; to govern.

Syr Launfal schud be stward of halle,

For to agye hys gestes alle. Launfal, 623.

AGYNNE. To begin. Cf. Ritson's Anc. S. p. 20. Thou wendest that ich wrohte That y ner ne thohte, By Rymenild forte lygge,

Y-wys ich hit withsugge, Ne shal ich ner agynne

Er ich Sudenne wynne. Kyng Horn, 1285.

AH. (1) I. Yorksh.

(2) Yes. Derbysh.

A-HANG. Hanged; been hanged. Rob. Glouc. AH-BUT. A negative, for "nay, but." Var. dial. A-HEIGHT. On high.

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn Look up a-height; the shrill-gorg'd lark so far Cannot be seen or heard. Do but look up.

King Lear, iv. 6.

A-HERE. To hear.

RE. To near.

Of oon the best ye mowne a-here,

Octovian, 23. A-HIGH-LONE. A phrase used by Middleton,

i. 262, apparently meaning quite alone. See also another instance in Mr. Dyce's note on the above place.

AHINT. Behind. North.

A-HI3T. Was called. (A.-S.)

That amiabul maide Alisaundrine a-higt. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 22.

A-HOIGHT. Elevated; in good spirits. Cotgrave, in v. Cheval, Gogue; Florio, in v. In-trésca.

A-HOLD. To lay a ship a-hold, to stay her or place her so that she may hold or keep to the wind. See the Tempest, i. 1, as explained by Richardson, in v.

On horseback. North. It also occurs in Robert of Gloucester. See Hearne's Gloss. in v.

AHTE. (1) Eight.

Ahte moneth, ant dawes thre,

In Engelond king wes he. Chron. of England, 1019. (2) Possessions; property. Cf. W. Mapes, p. 348.

Ah! feyre thinges, freoly bore!

When me on woweth, beth war bifore

Whuch is worldes alte. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 46.

(3) Ought. Percy. AHUH. Awry; aslant. Var. dial. A-HUNGRY. Hungry. Shak. AHY. Aloud.

But for she spake ever vyleyny

Among here felaws al ahy. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11. AHYGH. On high.

And owt of the lond no myghte schyp go,

Bote bytweone roches two,

So ahygh so any mon myghte seone,

That two myle was bytweone. Kyng Alisaunder, 6236. One is schippe that saileth in the see,

A egle ahyze, a worme in lowe.

MS. Bib. Reg. 18 A. x. f. 119.

AH3E. Fear.

Than it spac Olibrious, Hath sche non ahze; Alle the paines 3e hir do, Hir thenke it bot plawe.

Leg. Cathol. p. 88. AID. In Staffordshire, a vein of ore going downwards out of the perpendicular line, is called an aid. In Shropshire, a deep gutter cut across ploughed land, and a reach in the river, are also called aids.

AIDLE. To addle; to earn. North.

AIE. An egg.

And for the tithing of a ducke,

Or of an apple, or an aie. Urry's Chaucer, p. 185.

AIELS. Forefathers. (A.-N.) To gyve from youre heires

That youre aiels yow lefte. Piers Ploughman, p. 314. AIER-DEW. Manna. See Higins's Adaptation of Junius's Nomenclator, p. 106.

AIESE. Pleasure; recreation.

Then seide the jurrour, Syne I may not by it, lete it me to forme. He seide, Sir, I wil nether selle it, ne lete it to ferme, for the aiese that it dothe me. Gesta Romanorum, p. 435.

AIG. (1) A haw. Lanc. (2) Sourness. North.

ÀÍGHENDALE. A measure in Lancashire containing seven quarts. Ash.

AIGHS. An axe. Lanc.

AIGHT. Ought; owed. Yorksh.

AIGHTEDEN. The eightli.

The aighteden dai, ich meselve,

So the ax pelt in the helve, That schal hewe the wai atwo

That had wrout me this wo. Sevyn Sages, 383. AIGLE. A spangle; the gold or silver tinsel

ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope-Salop. dancer.

AIGRE. Sour; acid. Yorksh.

AIGREEN. The house-leek. Kersey.

AIGULET. The clasp of a buckle. "Aiguelet to fasten a claspe in."-Palsgrave, f. 17. Spenser has aygulets in the Faerie Queene, II. iii. 26.

AIK. An oak. North.

To be indisposed. Var. dial. Gill gives ail as the Lincolnshire pronunciation of I will. See Guest's English Rhythms, ii. 205.

AILCY. Alice. North.

AILE. (1) A writ that lieth where the grandfather, or great-grandfather was seised in his demaines as of fee, of any land or tenement in fee simple, the day that he died, and a stranger abateth or entreth the same day and dispossesseth the heir. Cowell.

(2) A wing, or any part of a building flanking The term is usually applied to the another. passages of a church, and it seems necessary to call attention to the technical meaning of the word. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

Depressed. (A.-S.) Schent war tho schrewes,

And ailed unsele.

For at the Nevil-cros Nedes bud tham knele. Minot's Poems, p. 41.

AILETTES. Small plates of steel placed on the shoulders in ancient armour, invented in the reign of Edward I. SeeArch. xvii. 300, xix. 137.

AILS. Beards of barley. Essex. Hollyband has, "the eiles or beard upon the eare of corne."

AILSE. Alice. North.

AIM. (1) To intend; to conjecture. Yorkeh Shakespeare has it as a substantive in the same sense in the Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

To aim at. Greene.

(3) "To give aim," to stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark. taphorically, it is equivalent to, to direct. See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 167; Tarlton's Jests, p. 24; True Tragedie of Richard the Third, p. 27.

(4) "To cry aim," in archery, to encourage the archers by crying out aim, when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for, to applaud, to encourage, in a general sense. See King John, ii. 1. A person so employed was called an aim-crier, a word which is metaphorically used for an abettor, or encourager. See Nares, in v.

AIN. (1) Own. North.

(2) Eyes.

Than was Sir Amis glad and fain; For joie he wepe with his ain.

Amis and Amiloun, 2138.

AINCE. Once. North.

AINOGE. Anew. Rob. Glouc.

AINT. To anoint. It is figuratively used to denote a beating. Suffolk.

AIR. (1) Early.

I griev'd you never in all my life, Neither by late or air;

You have great sin if you would slay

A silly poor beggar. Robin Hood, i. 107. (2) An heir. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 763; Minot's Poems, p. 14.

Than was his fader, sothe to say.

Ded and birid in the clay;

His air was Sir Gioun. Gy of Warwike, p. 267.

(3) Appearance. "The air of one's face. Symmetria quædam lineamentorum vultus."—Skin-

(4) Previously; before. See Are.

AIRE. An aerie of hawks. Miege. Howell terms a well-conditioned hawk, "one of a good aire."

AIREN. Eggs

Another folk there is next, as hogges crepeth; After crabben and airen hy skippen and lepeth. Kyng Alisaunder, 4943. AIRLING. A light airy person; a coxcomb. Some more there be, slight airlings, will be won With dogs and horses, Jonson's Catiline, L. 3.

AIRMS. Arms. North.

AIRN. (1) Iron. Burns uses this word, and it also occurs in Maundevile's Travels. See Glossary, in v.

(2) To earn. Wilts.

AIRT. A point of the compass. North.

AIRTH. Afraid. North.

AIRTHFUL. Fearful. North.

AIRY. An aiery; an eagle's nest. See this form of the word in Massinger's Maid of Honour, i. 2. It is also used for the brood of young in the nest.

AIS. Ease.

> Whanne the gestes weren at ais. Thai wenten hom fram his paleis.

The Sevyn Sages, 1969.

AISE. Axweed. Skinner. AISH. Stubble. Hants.

AISIELICHE. Easily.

And to the contreye that 3e beoz of Seththe 3e schullen i-wende, Withoute travail al aisieliche,

And there owre lifende. MS. Laud. 108, f. 106.

AISILYHE. Vinegar.

And in mi mete thai gaf galle tole, And mi thrist with aisilyhe drank thai me.

MS. Bodl. 425, f. 35. AISLICHE. Fearfully. (A.-S.)

There I auntrede me in,

And aisliche I seyde. Piers Ploughman, p. 471. AISNECIA. Primogeniture. Skinner. AIST. Thou wilt. Linc. Thou wilt.

AISTRE. A house. This word is in common use in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and some other counties, for the fire-place, the back of the fire, or the fire itself: but formerly it was used to denote the house, or some particular part of the house, chambers, or apartments.

AISYLL. Vinegar. Minsheu.

AIT. A little island in a river where osiers grow. See the Times, Aug. 20, 1844, p. 6.

AITCH. An ach, or pain; a paroxysm in an intermitting disorder. Var. dial. See a note on this pronunciation of ache in Boswell's Malone, vii. 99.

AITCH-BONE. The edge-bone. Var. dial. AITCHORNING. Acorning; gathering acorns. Chesh.

AITH. An oath. North.

AITHE. Swearing. (A.-S.)

Pride, wrathe, and glotonie,

Aithe, sleuthe, and lecherie.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 31. AITHER. (1) Either. North. Some of the provincial glossaries explain it, also, each. Chese on aither hand,

Whether the lever ware

Sink or stille stande.

Sir Tristrem, p. 154. (2) A ploughing. North.

AI-TO. Always. So explained in the glossary to the Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wickliffe, in v.

AITS. Oats. North.

AIXES. An ague. North.

36

mutton. Suffolk.

Pronounced with the second syllable AJAX. long. A silly quibble between this word and a jakes was not uncommon among Elizabethan writers; and Shakespeare alludes to it in this way in Love's Labours Lost, v. 2. Sir John Harrington was the principal mover in this joke. See an apposite quotation in Douce's Illustrations, i. 245.

AJEE. Awry; uneven; Var. dial.

AJORNED. Adjourned.

He ajorned tham to relie in the North at Carlele. Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 309.

AJUGGEDE. Judged.

The gentileste jowelle, a-juggede with lordes, Fro Geene unto Gerone, by Jhesu of hevene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.

AJUST. To adjust.

For whan tyme is, I shal move and a-just soch thinges that percen hem ful depe-Urry's Chaucer, p. 367.

But. (A.-S.)

Ak loke that we never more Nego sette in trew lore.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 211.

Cold. (A.-S.) See Acale.
That night he sat wel sore akale, And his wif lai warme a-bedde.

Sevyn Sages, 1512.

AKARD. Awkward. North. AKCORN. An acorn. Cf. Florio, in v. Acilone; Urry's Chaucer, p. 364, spelt akehorne. (A.-S.)

He clambe hye upon a tree, And akcorns for hungur ete he.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 131. An oak. Ake-appilles are mentioned in MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 285.

Tak everferne that grewes on the ake, and tak the rotes in Averell, and wasche hit wele.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

Sir Eglamour undir ane ake, Tille on the morne that he gunne wake.

It was dole to see

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

AKEDOUN. The acton, q. v.

Through brunny and scheld, to the akedoun, He to-barst atwo his tronchon.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2153.

AKELDE. Cooled. (A.-S.)

The kyng hyre fader was old man, and drou to Idestresse. feblesse. And the anguysse of hys dozter hym dude more

And akelde hym wel the more, so that feble he was. Rob. Glouc. p. 442.

AKELE. To cool. (A.-S.)

And taugte, yf love be to hot,

In what maner it schulde akele.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 120. Nym zeme that the fury coles

Moche a-keleth me, And sholle into the stronge pyne Of helle brynge the.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. AKENNYNGE. Reconnoitring; discovering. (A.-S.)

At the othir side akennynge, They sygh Darie the kyng.

Kyng Alicaunder, 3468.

AIYAH. The fat about the kidney of veal or AKER. (1) Sir F. Madden, glossary to Syr Gawayne, conjectures this to be an error, for uch a, each, every. See p. 53. Its meaning seems rather to be either. It may be an error for aither, or ather.

(2) The expression " halse aker" occurs in Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 2, but is conjectured to be an error for "halse anker," or halse anchor. The halse, or halser, was a particular kind of cable.

(3) An acre; a field; a measure of length.

The Frenschemen thai made reculle Wel an akers lengthe. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 13.

AKER-LOND. Cultivated land. (Dut.)

In thilke time, in al this londe, On aker-lond ther nes y-founde.

Chron. of England, 16. AKER-MAN. A husbandman. See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 513; and Florio, in v. Aratore.

Ake aker-men weren in the feld, That weren of him i-war.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 168.

AKETHER. Indeed. Devon. In the Exmoor Scolding, p. 4, we are told it means, " quoth he, or quoth her."

AKEVERED. Recovered. Sche akevered parmafay, And was y-led in liter.

Arthour and Merlin, 8550.

AKEWARD. Wrongly.

Thus use men a newe gette, And this world akeward sette.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 18.

AKNAWE. On knees; kneeling.

And made mony knyght aknawe, On medewe, in feld, ded bylaue.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3540.

A-KNAWE. To know; to acknowledge; known; acknowledged.

Bot 3if y do hir it ben a-knawe, With wild hors do me to-drawe.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 42. And seyd, Thef, thou schalt be slawe,

Bot thou wilt be the sothe aknawe, Where thou the coupe fond! Amis and Amiloun, 2099.

For Jhesu love, y pray the, That died on the rode tre, Thi right name be aknawe.

Gy of Warwike, p. 335.

AKNAWENE. Known.

Bot we beseke 30w latez us gaa, and we schalle mak aknawene untille hym 30ur grete glory, 30ur ryaltee and 3our noblaye. MS. Lincoln, f. 8

AKNEN. On knees.

Tho Athelbrus astounde, Kyng Horn, 340. Fel aknen to grounde. Sire Eustas sat adoun akne; Loverd, he sede, thin ore.

MS. Ashmole 43, f. 172.

A-KNEWES. On knees.

To-forn him a-knewes sche fel. Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

AKNOWE. Conscious of. Used with the auxiliary verb, it appears to signify, to acknowledge. Cf. Gloss. to Urry; Sevyn Sages, 1054; Courte of Love, 1199; Prompt. Parv. p. 280; Suppl. to Hardyng, f. 7; Seven Pen. Psalms,

p. 22; Gesta Romanorum, pp. 326, 360, 361, 363; MS. Ashmole 59, f. 130.

And he wole in hys laste throwe, Sorow for hys synne, and be of hyt aknowe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 35.

Re than aknowen to me openly, And hide it nougt, and I the wil releven. Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 287.

I and my wif are thyne owen, That are we wel aknowen.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20.

A-KNOWE. On knee. Cf. K. Alis. 3279. A-knows he sat, and seyd, merci, Mine owen swerd take, belami.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 358.

AKSIS. The ague.

I lekyn uche a synful soule to a seke man, That is y-schakyd and schent with the aksis. Audelay's Poems, p. 47.

AKSKED. Asked.

And afterwardes the same Prate aksked me what newes I hade harde of Kynge Edward, and I an-Archæologia, xxiii. 23. swered hyme, none at all.

AKYR. An acorn.

The bores fedyng is propreliche y-cleped akyr of MS. Bodl. 546. ookys berynge and bukmast.

AL. Will. Yorksh. In the North, we have the elliptical form a'l, for I will, and in other counties the same for he will.

ALAAN. Alone. North.

the alaan

And thy Troyanes, to have and enhabite. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 14.

ALABLASTER. (1) A corrupt pronunciation of alabaster, still common, and also an archaism. See the Monasticon, iv. 542; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 268.

(2) An arbalest.

But surely they wer sore assauted, and marveylously hurte with the shot of alablasters and crossebowes, but they defended themselfes so manfully that their enemies gat small advauntage at their handes. Hall, Henry VI. f. 21.

A kind of fur. ALABRE.

And eke his cloke with alabre, And the knottes of golde. MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, f. 25.

ALACCHE. To fell. (A.-N.)

The Frensche laid on with swerdis brigt,

And laiden doun hur fon, Alle that thai than alacche mist;

Ther na ascapeden non. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 41.

A-LADY. Lady-day. Suffolk.

AL-ALONE. Quite alone.

The highe God, whan he had Adam maked, And saw him al alone belly naked.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9200.

ALAMIRE. The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music. See Skelton's Works, ii. 279.

ALAND. (1) On land; to land.

Where, as ill fortune would, the Dane with fresh Was lately come aland. [supplies

Drayton's Pol. ed. 1753, p. 903. (2) A kind of bulldog. In Spanish alano. Ducange, in v. Alanus; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2150; Ellis's Metr. Rom. ii. 359; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 145. On a spare leaf in MS. Coll. Arm. 58, is written, "A hunte hath caste of a cople of aloundys." They were chiefly used for hunting the boar. See Strutt's Sports and hunting the boar. See Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 19. The Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, c. 16, divides them into three kinds. See further observations on them in Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici.

ALANE. Alone. North.

37

ALANEWE. New ale; ale in corns. See Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552, in v.

ALANG. Along. North. In North Hants they say, "the wind is all down alang."

LANGE. Tedious; irksome. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 9, we have it in the sense of strange, ALANGE. translated by extraneus, exoticus.

In time of winter alange it is; The foules lesen her blis.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 156.

The leves fallen of the tre, Rein alangeth the cuntré. Explained by Weber "single ALANGENES. life." In Prompt. Parv. p. 9, strangeness.

His serjaunts ofte to him come, And of alangenes him undernome, And [bade] him take a wif jolif,

To solace with his olde lif. Sevyn Sages, 1736. ALANTUM. At a distance. North. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the examples, "I saw him at alangtun," and, "I saw him alantum off."

ALAPT. This is the reading of one of the quartos in a passage in King Lear, i. 4, generally read attask'd. The first two folios read at task. If the word be correct, it probably agrees with the context if explained in the same way as attask'd; and the term alapat, in the following passage, seems used in a similar sense. All editors, I believe, reject alapt. The following work is erroneously paged, which I mention in case any one compares the original.

And because the secret and privy boosome vices of nature are most offensive, and though least seene, yet most undermining enemies, you must redouble your endeavor, not with a wand to alapat and strike them, onely as lovers, loath to hurt, so as like a snake they may growe together, and gette greater strength Melton's Sixe-fold Politician, p. 125. againe.

ALARAN. A kind of precious stone.

Here cropyng was of ryche gold. Here parrelle alle of alaran: Here brydyll was of reler bolde,

On every side hangyd bellys then. MS. Laned. 762, f. 24.

ALARGE. To enlarge. Cf. Gen. ix. 27. God alarge Japheth, and dwelle in the tabernaclis of Sem, and Chanaan be the servaunt of hym. Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

ALARGID. Bestowed; given. Such part in ther nativitie Was then alargid of beautie.

Chaucer's Dreame, 156. ALARUM. Rider explains alarum to be a "watchword showing the neernesse of the enemies." The term occurs constantly in the stage direc-

tions of old plays.
ALAS-A-DAY. An exclamation of pity. Var. dial. ALAS-AT-EVER. An exclamation of pity. Yorksh. ALASSN. Lest. Dorset.

ALAST. At last; lately. Cf. Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 9; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 217.

Whose hath eny god, hopeth he nout to holde, Bote ever the levest we leoseth alast.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149. ALATE. (1) Lately. Cf. Percy's Reliques, p. 27;

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 148.

Thy minde is perplexed with a thousand sundry passions, alate free, and now fettered, alate swim-Greene's Gwydonius, 1593.

(2) Let. So at least the word is explained in a glossary in the Archæologia, xxx. 403.

ALATRATE. To growl; to bark. (Lat.) Let Cerberus, the dog of hel, alatrate what he liste to the contrary.

Stubbe's Anatomie of Abuses, p. 179.

ALAUND. On the grass.

Anone to forest they founde, Both with horne and with hound, To breng the dere to the grond Alaund ther they lay. Sir Degrevant, 492.

ALAWK. Alack; alas. Suffolk.

ALAY. (1) To mix; to reduce by mixing. Generally applied to wines and liquors. See Thynne's Debate, p. 59.

(2) A term in hunting, when fresh dogs are sent into the cry.

With greyhounds, according my ladyes bidding, I made the alay to the deere.

Percy's Faery Pastorall, p. 150.

ALAYD. Laid low. Socoure ows, Darie the kyng! Bote thou do us socoure,

Alayd is, Darie, thyn honoure!

Kyng Alisaunder, 2386.

ALAYDE. Applied.

But at laste kyng Knowt to hym alayde These wordes there, and thus to hym he sayde. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 119.

ALAYNED. Concealed.

The sowdan sore them affrayned What that ther names were; Rouland saide, and noght alayned, Syr Roulande and sire Olyvere.

MS. Douce 175, p. 37.

ALBACORE. A kind of fish. (Fr.)The albacore that followeth night and day The flying fish, and takes them for his prey. Brit. Bibl. ii. 482.

ALBE. (1) Albeit; although.

Albe that she spake but wordes fewe, Withouten speche he shall the treuthe shewe. Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 46. Albe that he dyed in wretchednes.

Bochas, b. iv. c. 13.

(2) A long white linen garment, worn by Roman Catholic priests. See Peter Langtoft, p. 319, and gloss. in v.

Mon in albe other cloth whit,

Of joie that is gret delit. Reliq. Antiq. i. 262.

ALBESPYNE. White-thorn.

And there the Jewes scorned him, and maden him a crowne of the braunches of albespyne, that is white thorn, that grew in that same gardyn, and setten it on his heved. Maundevile's Travels, p. 13.

ALBEWESE. All over.

Take a porcyown of fresche chese, And wynd it in hony albewess.

Archæologia, xxx. 355.

ALBIAN. An old term for that variety of the

human species now called the Albino. See an epitaph quoted by Mr. Hunter in his additions to Boucher, in v.

ALBIFICATION. A chemical term for making See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. white. pp. 128, 168.

> Our fournels eke of calcination. And of wateres albifloation.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16273.

ALBLADE. See a list of articles in Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

ALBLAST. An instrument for shooting arrows. Both alblast and many a bow War redy railed opon a row.

Minot's Poems, p. 16. Alle that myghte wapyns bere,

Swerde, albiastus, schelde or spere. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115.

ALBLASTERE. A crossbow-man. Sometimes the crossbow itself.

That sauh an albiastere; a quarelle lete he flie. Langtoft, p. 205.

With alblastres and with stones, They slowe men, and braken bones.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1211.

ALBRICIAS. A reward or gratuity given to one that brings good news. (Span.) Albricias, friend, for the good news I bring you;

All has fallen out as well as we could wish. Elvira, ii. ALBURN. Auburn. Skinner. It is the Italian alburno, and is also Anglicised by Florio,

ALBYEN. The water, &c. The meaning of the term will be found in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 164.

ALBYN. White.

The same gate or tower was set with compassed images of auncient prynces, as Hercules, Alexander and other, by entrayled woorke, rychely lymned wyth golde and albyn colours. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 73.

ALBYSI. Scarcely. The MS. in the Heralds' College reads "unnethe."

Tho was Breteyn this lond of Romaynes almest lere, Ac albysi were yt ten zer, ar heo here azeyn were. Rob. Glouc. p. 81.

ALCALY. A kind of salt.

Sal tartre, alcaly, and salt preparat.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16278. ALCAMYNE. A mixed metal. Palsgrave has this form of the word, and also Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. See that work. o. 9; Unton Inventories, p. 26; Skelton's Works, ii. 54.

ALCATOTE. A silly fellow. Devon. In the Exmoor Courtship, pp. 24, 28, it is spelt alkitotle, and explained in the glossary, "a silly elf, or foolish oaf."

Why, you know I am an ignorant, unable trifle in such business; an oaf, a simple alcatote, an innocent. Ford's Works, ii. 212.

ALCATRAS. A kind of sea-gull. (Ital.)

Ned Gylman took an alcatrash on the mayn topmast yerd, which ys a foolysh byrd, but good lean rank meat. MS. Addit. 5008.

Most like to that sharp-sighted alcatras, That beats the air above the liquid glass. Drayton's Works, ed. 1748, p. 407. ALCE. Also. Sir F. Madden marks this as an | ALDER-HIGHEST. Highest of all. irregular form. See Als. The kyng kyssez the knyzt, and the whene alce, And sythen mony syker knyzt, that sozt hym to

havice. Syr Gawayne, p. 91. ALCHEMY. A metal, the same as Alcamune,

g. v.

- Four speedy cherubims Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy

Paradise Lost, ii. 517. ALCHOCHODEN. The giver of life and years, the planet which bears rule in the principal places of an astrological figure, when a person is born. See Albumazar, ii. 5.

ALCONOMYE. Alchemy. Of thilke elixir whiche men calle Alconomye, whiche is befalle Of hem that whilom weren wise. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 120.

ALD. (1) Old.

Princes and pople, ald and zong, Al that spac with Duche tung. Minot's Poems, p. 8. (2) Hold.

Thof I west to be slayn, I sal never ald te ogavn.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. Curatus resident thai schul be, And aid houshold oponly.

Audelay's Poems, p. 33.

ALDAY. Always. (Dan.)

They can afforce them alday, men may see, By singuler fredome and dominacion.

Bochas, b. i. c. 20.

ALDER. (1) The older. Thus when the alder hir gan forsake, The yonger toke hir to his make. Semin Sages, 3729.

(2) According to Boucher, this is "a common expression in Somersetshire for cleaning the alleys in a potatoe ground." See Qu. Rev. lv. 371.

(3) Of all. Generally used with an adjective in the superlative degree. See the instances under alder and alther, compounded with other words.

Of alle kinges he is flour,

That suffred deth for al mankin;

He is our alder Creatour! Leg. Cathol. p. 173.

ALDER-BEST. Best of all. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 9, 33; Gy of Warwyke, p. 22; Dreme of Chaucer, 1279; Skelton's Works, ii. 63.

That all the best archers of the north Sholde come upon a day,

And they that shoteth alderbest

The game shall bere away. Robin Hood, i. 51. ALDERES. Ancestors.

Of alderes, of armes, of other aventures.

Syr Gawayne, p. 6.

ALDER-FIRST. The first of all. Cf. Rom. of the Rose, 1000; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 97.

That smertli schal smite the alderfirst dint. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 121.

The soudan forthwith alderfarst On the Cristen smot wel fast.

Gy of Warwike, p. 123.

ALDER-FORMEST. The foremost of all. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 76.

William and themperour went alderformest. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 176. And alder-highest tooke astronomye Albmusard last withe her of sevyn. With instrumentis that raught up into heven

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

ALDERKAR. A moist boggy place where alders. or trees of that kind grow. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 9, 272. In the former place it is explained locus ubi alni et tales arbores meemint

ALDER-LAST. Last of all.

And alder-last, how he in his citee Was by the sonne slayne of Tholomé.

Bochas, b. v. c. 4.

ALDER-LEEFER. Instances of this compound in the comparative degree are very unusual. An alder-leefer swaine I weene,

In the barge there was not seene.

Cobler of Canterburie, 1608, sig. E. ii.

ALDER-LEST. Least of all. Love, avenst the whiche who so defendith

Himselvin moste, him aldirlest availeth.

Troilus and Creseide, 1, 605. ALDER-LIEFEST. Dearest of all. This compound was occasionally used by Elizabethan writers. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 262: 2 Henry VI. i. 1: Troilus and Creseide,

ALDERLINGS. A kind of fish, mentioned in Muffet's Treatise on Food, p. 175, and said by him to be betwixt a trout and a grayling.

ALDER-LOWEST. Lowest of all. See a gloss in MS. Egerton 829, f. 23, and Reliq. Antiq. i. 7.

ALDERMANRY. "The government of Stamford was long before their written charter, held and used amongst themselves by an ancient prescription, which was called the Aldermanry of the guild."—Butcher's Stamford, 1717, p. 15. ALDERMEN. Men of rank.

Knyztes and sqwyers ther schul be. And other aldermen, as 3e schul se.

Const. of Masonry, 414. ALDER-MEST. Greatest of all. Cf. Arthour and Merlin, p. 83; Legendæ Catholicæ, pp. 170, 252,

But aldirmost in honour out of doute. Thei had a relicke hight Palladion.

Troilus and Creseide, i. 152.

ALDERNE. The elder tree. Goats are said to love alderne, in Topsell's Hist. of Foure-footed Beasts, p. 240.

ALDER-TRUEST. Truest of all.

First, English king, I humbly do request, That by your means our princess may unite Her love unto mine aldertruest love.

Greene's Works, ii. 156.

ALDER-WERST. Worst of all. Ye don ous alderwerst to spede, When that we han mest nede.

Gy of Warwike, p. 128. ALDER-WISIST. The wisest of all. And truiliche it sitte well to be so,

For aldirwisist han therwith ben plesed. Troilus and Creseide, i. 247.

ALDES. Holds.

For wham myn hert is so hampered and aldes so nobul. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 17 ALDO. Although. East.

ALDREN. Elders.

Thus ferden oure aldren bi Noees dawe, Of mete and of drinke hi fulden here mawe. MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.

40

ALDRIAN. A star on the neck of the lion. Phebus hath left the angle meridional, And yet ascending was the beste real, The gentil Lion, with his Aldrian. Chaucer, Cant. T. 10579.

ALDYN. Holden; indebted.

Meche be ze aldyn to the pore. MS. Douce 302, f. 20. ALE. (1) A rural festival. See Ale-feast. And all the neighbourhood, from old records

Of antique proverbs, drawn from Whitsun lords, And their authorities at wakes and ales. Ben Jonson's Tale of a Tub, prol.

(2) An ale-house. This is an unusual meaning of the word. See Two Gent. of Verona, ii. 5; Greene's Works, i. 116; Davies's York Records, p. 140; Lord Cromwell, iii. 1; Piers Ploughman, p. 101.

When thei have wroght an oure ore two, Anone to the ale thei wylle go.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 25. (3) The meaning of the words beer and ale are the reverse in different counties. Sir R. Baker's verses on hops and beer are clearly erroneous, ale and beer having been known in England at a very early period, although hops were a later introduction. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 27. Sir Thopas, 1. 13801, swears "on ale and bred," though this oath may be intended in ridicule. Ale was formerly made of wheat, barley, and honey. See Index to Madox's Exchequer, in v.

(4.) All.

And lafft it with hem in memoré, And to ale other pristis truly.

Audelay's Poems, p. 69. ALEBERRY. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread. It appears from Palsgrave to have been given to invalids.

They would taste nothing, no not so much as a poor aleberry, for the comfort of their heart. Becon's Works, p. 373.

ALECCIOUN. An election.

And seyd, made is this aleccioun, The king of heven hath chosen 3ou on. Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 63.

Besechyng you therfore to help to the resignacion therof, and the kynges lettre to the byshop of Lincoln for the aleccion.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 240.

ALECIE. Drunkenness caused by ale.

If he had arrested a mare instead of a horse, it had beene a slight oversight; but to arrest a man, that hath no likenesse of a horse, is flat lunasie, or Lyly's Mother Bombie.

ALECONNER. According to Kersey, "an officer appointed in every court-leet to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer." Cf. Middleton's Works, i. 174; Harrison's Description of England, p. 163.

> A nose he had that gan show What liquor he loved I trow: For he had before long seven yeare, Beene of the towne the ale-conner.

Cobler of Canterburie, 1608. ALECOST. Costmary. So called, because it

was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic bitter. Gerard. It is not obsolete in the North. ALED. Suppressed. (A.-S.)

And sayde, Maumecet, my mate,

Y-blessed mote thou be, For aled thow hast muche debate

Toward thys barnee. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 18.

ALEDGEMENT. Ease; relief. Skinner.

ALE-DRAPER. An alehouse keeper.

So that nowe hee hath lefte brokery, and is become a draper. A draper, quoth Freeman, what draper, of woollin or linnen? No, qd he, an aledraper, wherein he hath more skil then in the other. Discoverie of the Knights of the Poste, 1597.

A-LEE. On the lee.

Than lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge. Depos. of Richard II. p. 29.

ALEECHE. Alike. So explained by Mr. Collier in a note to Thynne's Debate, p. 20, "his gayne by us is not aleeche." Perhaps we should read a leeche, i. e. not worth a leech.

ALEES. Aloe trees. Of crberi and alees,

Of alle maner of trees. Pistill of Susan, st. I. ALE-FEAST. A festival or merry-making, at which ale appears to have been the predominant liquor. See an enumeration of them in Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 138; Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 158-9, and the account of the Whitsun-ale, in v. A merry meeting at which ale was generally drunk, often took place after the representation of an old mystery, as in a curious prologue to one of the fifteenth century in MS. Tanner 407, f. 44.

ALEFT. Lifted.

Ac tho thai come thider eft, Her werk was al up aleft.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 22.

A-LEFT. On the left.

For a-left half and a right, He leyd on and slough down-right.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 182.

ALEGAR. Ale or beer which has passed through the acetous fermentation, and is used in the North as a cheap substitute for vinegar. It is an old word. See the Forme of Cury, p. 56.

To alleviate. (A.-N.) ALEGE.

But if thei have some privilege, That of the paine hem woll alege.

Rom. of the Rose, 6626.

ALEGEANCE. Alleviation. (A.-N.) "Allegyance, or softynge of dysese, alleviacio."- Prompt. Parv. p. 9. Cf. Chaucer's Dreame, 1688.

The twelfed artecle es enoyntynge, that mene enoyntes the seke in perelle of dede for alegeance of MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 202. body and saule. To allege. (A.-N.) See Piers ALEGGEN. Ploughman, p. 207; Flor. and Blanch. 692;

Gesta Romanorum, p. 48; Rob. Glouc. p. 422. Thus endis Kyng Arthure, as auctors alegges

That was of Ectores blude, the kynge sone of MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 98. Troye.

ALEGGYD. Alleviated. See Alege. Peraventure 3e may be aleggyd,

And sun of youre sorow abreggyd.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

ALEHOOFE. Ground ivy. According to Gerard, it was used in the making of ale. See Prompt. Parv. p. 250.

ALEICHE. Alike; equally. Lave fourth iche man aleiche What he hath lefte of his livereye.

Chester Plays, i. 122.

ALEIDE. Abolished; put down. Thes among the puple he put to the reaume, Aleide alle luther lawes that long hadde ben used. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 188.

> Do nom also ich have the seid. And alle thre sulen ben aleid.

MS. Digby 86, f. 126. ALE-IN-CORNES. New ale. See Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552, in v.

I will make the drincke worse than good ale in the cornes. Thersytes, p. 56.

ALEIS. (1) Alas! North.

(2) Aloes.

Cherise, of whiche many one faine is, Notis, and aleis, and bolas.

Rom. of the Rose, 1377.

41

(3) Alleys.

Alle the aleis were made playne with sond. MS. Harl. 116, f. 147.

ALEIVED. Alleviated; relieved. Surrey. ALEKNIGHT. A frequenter of alehouses. See Cotgrave, in v. Beste; Florio, in v. Beóne; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Ale; Harrison's Descr. of Engl. p. 170.

ALEMAYNE. Germany.

Upon the londe of Alemayne.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 145.

ALENDE. Landed.

At what haven that alende, Ase tit agen hem we scholle wende With hors an armes brighte.

Rembrun, p. 428.

ALENGE. Grievous.

Now am I out of this daunger so alenge, Wherefore I am gladde it for to persever.

Complayate of them that ben to late Maryed. ALEOND. By land.

Warne thow every porte thatt noo schyppis a-ryve, Nor also alsond stranger throg my realme pas, But the for there truage do pay markis fyve. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 99.

ALE-POLE. An ale-stake, q. v. Another brought her bedes

Of jet or of cole,

To offer to the ale-pole. Skelton's Works, i. 112.

ALE-POST. A maypole. West.

ALES. Alas! See the Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 5. ALESE. To loose; to free. (A.-S.)

To day thou salt alesed be. MS. Digby 86, f. 120. ALE-SHOT. The keeping of an alehouse within a forest by an officer of the same. Phillips.

ALE-SILVER. A rent or tribute paid yearly to the Lord Mayor of London by those who sell

ale within the city. Miege.

ALE-STAKE. A stake set up before an alehouse, by way of sign. Speght explained it a maypole, and hence have arisen a host of stupid blunders; but the ale-stake was also called the maypole, without reference to the festive pole. See Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie, p. 56. Grose gives ale-post as a term for a maypole. See his Class. Dict. Vulg. Song. in v. and supra. Palsgrave, f. 17, translates it by "le moy d'une taverne." From Dekker's Wonderful Yeare, 1603, quoted by Brand, it appears that a bush

was frequently placed at the top of the ale-See Bush. Hence may be explained the lines of Chaucer:

A garlond had he sette upon his hede, As gret as it werin for an ale-stake.

Urry's ed. p. 6. Which have been erroneously interpreted in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 56. But the bush was afterwards less naturally applied, for Kennett tells us "the coronated frame of wood hung out as a sign at taverns is called a bush." See his Glossary, 1816, p. 35. Cf. Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 109; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12255; Reliq. Antiq. i. 14; Hampson's Calend. i. 281; Skelton's Works, i. 320,

She as an ale-stake gay and fresh, Half hir body she had away e-giff. MS. Laud. 416, f. 56.

For lyke as thee jolye ale-house Is alwayes knowen by the good ale-stake, So are proude jelots sone perceaved, to, By theyr proude foly, and wanton gate.

Bansley's Treatise, p. 4. ALESTALDER. A stallion. East Sussex. ALESTAN-BEARER. A pot-boy. See Higins' adaptation of the Nomenclator, p. 505.

ALESTOND. The ale-house.

Therefore at length Sir Jefferie bethought him of a feat whereby he might both visit the alestond, and also keepe his othe. Mar. Prelate's Epistle, p. 54. ALE-STOOL. The stool on which casks of ale or beer are placed in the cellar. East.

ALET. (1) A kind of hawk. Howel says it is the " true faucon that comes from Peru."

(2) A small plate of steel, worn on the shoulder.

An alet enamelde he oches in sondire. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80,

(3) Carved, applied to partridges and pheasants. Boke of Huntinge.

ALEVEN. Eleven. Cf. Maitland's Early Printed Books at Lambeth, p. 322; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 80; Minsheu, in v.

He trips about with sincopace, He capers very quicke; Full trimly there of seven aleven, He sheweth a pretty tricke.

Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570. I have had therto lechys aleven,

And they gave me medysins alle. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

ALEW. Halloo.

Yet did she not lament with loude alew, As women wont, but with deepe sighes and singulfs few. Faerie Queene, V. vi. 13.

ALE-WIFE. A woman who keeps an ale-house. See Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

ALEXANDER. Great parsley. Said by Minsheu to be named from Alexander, its presumed discoverer.

ALEXANDER'S-FOOT. Pellitory. Skinner.

ALEXANDRYN. Alexandrian work. Syngly was she wrappyd perfay, With a mauntelle of hermyn,

Coverid was with Alexandryn, MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 121.

ALEXCION. Election.

Be alexcion of the lordys free, The erle toke they thoo. Erle of Tolous, 1202. ALEYD. Laid down. See Aleide. Do nou ase ichave the seyd,

Ant alle thre shule ben aleyd With huere foule crokes.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 105.

For al love, leman, sche seyd, Lete now that wille be down aleyd.

Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 230.

ALEYE. An alley. (A.-N.)An homicide therto han they hired

That in an aleye had a privee place.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13498.

ALEYN. Alone.

My lemman and I went forth aleyn.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

ALEYNE. (1) To alienate.

In case they dyde eyther selle or alcyne the same or ony parte therof, that the same Edwarde shulde have yt before any other man.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 86. (2) Laid down. So explained in Urry's MS. collections.

ALF. (1) Half; part; side.

The Brutons to helpe her alf, vaste aboute were. Rob. Glouc. p. 212.

(3) An elf; a devil.

With his teth he con hit tug, And alfe Rofyn begon to rug.

MS. Douce 302, f. 11.

ALFAREZ. An ensign. (Span.) The term is used by Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher. According to Nares, who refers to MS. Harl. 6804, the word was in use in our army during the civil wars of Charles I. It was also written alferes.

ALFEYNLY. Slothfully; sluggishly. Prompt.

ALFRIDARIA. A term in the old judicial astrology, explained by Kersey to be "a temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person."

> I'll find the cusp and alfridaria, And know what planet is in cazimi.

Albumazar, ii. 5. ALFYN. (1) So spelt by Palsgrave, f. 17, and also by Caxton, but see Aufyn. The alfyn was the bishop at chess. Is alfyns in Reliq. Antiq. i. 83, a mistake for alkyns?

(2) A lubberly fellow; a sluggard.

Now certez, sais syr Wawayne, myche wondyre bave I

That syche an alfyne as thow dare speke syche wordez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

ALGAROT. A chemical preparation, made of butter of antimony, diluted in a large quantity of warm water, till it turn to a white powder. Phillips.

ALGATES. Always; all manner of ways; however; at all events. Still in use in the North. It is, as Skinner observes, a compound of all and gates, or ways. (A.-S.) Tooke's etymology is wholly inadmissible. Cf. Diversions of Purley, p. 94; Chaucer, Cant. T. 7013; Thynne's Debate, p. 36.

These were ther uchon algate, To ordeyne for these masonus astate. Constitutions of Masonry, p. 15. ALGE. Altogether. (A.-S.) Sche muste thenne alge fayle To geten him whan he were deed.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 148. ALGERE. A spear used in fishing. It is the translation of fuscina in the Canterbury MS. of the Medulla. See a note in Prompt. Parv. p. 186.

ALGIFE. Although.

Eche man may sorow in his inward thought This lordes death, whose pere is hard to fynd, Algife England and Fraunce were thorow saught. Skelton's Works, i. 13.

ALGRADE. A kind of Spanish wine. Both algrade, and respice eke.

Squyr of Lowe Degré, 756.

Osay, and algarde, and other y-newe.. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

ALGRIM. Arithmetic.

The name of this craft is in Latyn algorsimus, and in Englis algrim; and it is namid off Algos, that is to say, craft, and rismus, that is, nounbre; and for this skille it is called craft of nounbringe. MS. Cantab. Ll. iv. 14.

ALGUS. A philosopher frequently mentioned by early writers, as the inventor of Algorism. According to MS. Harl. 3742, he was king of

Castile. Cf. MS. Arundel 332, f. 68. ALHAFTE. See a list of articles in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

AL-HAL-DAY. All-hallows day, Nov. 1st. Gaw. ALHALWE-MESSE. All-hallows.

The moneth of Novembre, after Alhalwemesse, That wele is to remembre, com kyng William alle Peter Langtoft, p. 145.

ALHALWEN-TYD. The feast of All-hallows. Men shulle fynde but fewe roo-bukkys whan that they be passed two seer that thei ne have mewed hure heedys by Alhalwentyd. MS. Bodl. 546.

ALHIDADE. A rule on the back of the astrolabe, to measure heights, breadths, and depths. See Blount's Glossographia, p. 18; Cotgrave, in v. Alidade.

ALHOLDE. " Alholde, or Gobelyn" is mentioned in an extract from the Dialogue of Dives and Pauper, in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 3.

AL-HOLLY. Entirely.

ALHONE. Alone.

I have him told al holly min estat.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 7678.

Alhone to the putte he hede. Reliq. Antiq. il. 278. ALIANT. An alien. Rider.

ALIBER. Bacchus; liber pater. Aliber, the god of wyne,

And Hercules of kynne thyne.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2849. ALICANT. A Spanish wine made at Alicant, in the province of Valencia. It is differently spelt by our old writers. See Tymon, ed. Dyce, p. 39; Higins' Junius, p. 91.

Whan he had dronke ataunte Both of Teynt and of wyne Alicaunt,

Till he was drounke as any swyne. MS. Rawl. C. 86. ALIED. Anointed.

He tok that blode that was so bright, And alied that gentil knight.

Amis and Amiloun, 2330.

ALIEN. To alienate.

43

ALIEN-PRIORY. A priory which was subordinate to a foreign monastery. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. Priory.

A-LIFE. As my life; excessively. See Winter's Tale, iv. 3; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 55, 235, 309, 351.

ALIFED. Allowed. Skinner.

ALIGHT. (1) Lighted; pitched. Opon sir Gy, that gentil knight, Y-wis mi love is alle alight.

Gy of Warwike, p. 270.

(2) To light; to kindle. Surrey. ÀLINLAZ. An anlace.

Or alinlas, and god long knif,

That als he lovede leme or lif. Havelok, 2554. ALIRY. Across. (A.-S.) MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, and MS. Douce 323, read alery; MS. Douce 104 has olery; and MS. Rawl. Poet. 38 reads alyry.

Somme leide hir legges aliry, As swiche losels konneth, And made hir mone to Piers, And preide hym of grace.

Piers Ploughman, p. 124. ALISANDRE. Alexandria. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 36.

At Alisandre he was whan it was wonne.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 51.

ALISAUNDRE. The herb alexander, q. v. With alisaundre there-to, ache ant anys.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26. Alighted; descended.

ALI3T. And deyde two hondred zer, And two and thretty rist,

After that oure swete Lord

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. In his moder alize. ALKAKENGY. The periscaria. See Prompt. Parv. p. 10; Higins's Junius, p. 125.

ALKANET. The wild buglos. See the account of it in Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 799. It is also mentioned in an ancient receipt in the Forme of Cury, p. 29, as used for co-

louring. ALKANI. Tin. Howell.

ALKE. Ilk; each.

Now, sirris, for your curtesy, Take this for no vilany,

But alke man crye 30w .. The Feest, xvi.

ALKENAMYE. Alchemy. (A.-N.)

Yet ar ther fibicches in forceres Of fele mennes makyng,

Experimentz of alkenamye

The peple to deceyve. Piers Ploughman, p. 186. ALKERE. In the Forme of Cury, p. 120, is given a receipt " for to make rys alkere."

ALKES. Elks.

As for the plowing with ures, which I suppose to be unlikelie, because they are in mine opinion untameable, and alkes, a thing commonlie used in the east countries. Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 226.

All kinds. ALKIN.

Dragouns and alkin depenes, MS. Bodl. 425, f. 92. Fire, hail, snaweis. For to destroy flesly delite, And alkins lust of lichery.

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 102.

ALKITOTLE. See Alcatote.

ALKONE. Each one.

Then Robyn goes to Notyngham, Hymselfe mornyng allone, And litulle Johne to mery Scherewode. The pathes he knew alkone.

ALL

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126.

ALKYMISTRE. An alchemist.

And whan this alkymistre saw his time,

Riseth up, sire preest, quod he, and stondeth by me. Chaucer, Cant. T. 16672.

ALL. (1) Although.

All tell I not as now his observances.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2266.

(2) Entirely. Var. dial. Spenser has it in the sense of exactly. (3) "For all," in spite of. Var dial.

it for all you say to the contrary." "All that," until that. So explained by

(4) "All that," until that. So capally Weber, in gloss to Kyng Alisaunder, 2145. (5) "For good and all," entirely. North.

And shipping cars, to work they fall,

Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 127.

Prompt. Parv. (6) Each. ALL-A-BITS. All in pieces. North.

whole of the matter.

ALL-ABOUT. "To get all about in one's head," to become light-headed. Herefordsh. have also "that's all about it," i. e. that is the

ALL-ABROAD. Squeezed quite flat. Somerset. ALL-A-HOH. All on one side. Wilts.

ALL-ALONG. Constantly. Var. dial. "All along of," or "All along on," entirely owing to.

ALL-AMANG. Mingled, as when two flocks of sheep are driven together. Wilts.

ALL-AND-SOME. Every one; everything; altogether.

Thereof spekys the apostell John,

In his gospell all and some. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

We are betrayd and y-nome!

Horse and harness, lords, all and some! Richard Coer de Lion, 2284.

Thi kyngdam us come, This is the secunde poynte al and some!

MS. Douce 302, f. 33.

ALLANE. Alone.

Hys men have the wey tane; In the forest Gye ys allane.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.

ALL-ARMED. An epithet applied to Cupid in A Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2, unnecessarily altered to alarmed by some editors, as if the expression meant armed all over, whereas it merely enforces the word armed. The expression is used by Greene, and is found earlier in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 215.

ALL-AS-IS. "All as is to me is this," i. e. all I have to say about it. Herefordsh.

ALL-A-TAUNT-O. Fully rigged, with masts, yards, &c. A sea term.

ALLAY. According to Kersey, to allay a pheasant is to cut or carve it up at table. The substantive as a hunting term was applied to the set of hounds which were ahead after the beast was dislodged.

ALLAYMENT. That which has the power of

allaying or abating the force of something | ALLEMAUNDIS. Almonds. else. Shak.

ALL-B'EASE. Gently; quietly. Herefordsh. ALL-BEDENE. Forthwith. Cf. Minot's Poems, p. 34; Havelok, 730, 2841; Coventry Mysteries, p. 4; Gloss. to Ritson's Met. Rom. р. 360.

Thane thay sayde al-bydene, Bathe kynge and qwene, The doghtty knyght in the grene Hase wonnene the gree.

Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln.

Whan thai were wasshen al-bedene, He set hym downe hem betwene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 14.

ALL-BE-THOUGH. Albeit. Skinner.

ALLE. Ale. See this form of the word in Skelton's Works, i. 151; The Feest, v. It apparently means old in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 101.

To allure; to bring together; to ALLECT.

(Lat.) collect.

I beyng by your noble and notable qualities allected and encouraged, moste hertely require your helpe, and humbly desyre your ayde.

Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 27.

ALLECTIVE. Attraction; allurement. See the Brit. Bibl. iv. 390.

For what better allective coulde Satan devise to allure and bring men pleasantly into damnable servi-Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.

ALLECTUARY. An electuary.

Allectuary arrectyd to redres

These feverous axys. Skelton's Works, i. 25. ALLEFEYNTE. Slothful: inactive. Prompt. Parv. ALLEGATE. (1) To allege. See Peele's Works, iii. 68; Skelton's Works, i. 356.

(2) Always; algate. (A.-S.)

Ac, allegate, the kynges Losen ten ageyns on in werrynges.

Kyng Acisaunder, 6094.

ALLEGE. To quote; to cite.

And for he wold his longe tale abrege, He wolde non auctoritee allege.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9532.

ALLEGYAUNCE. Citation; the act of quoting. Translated by allegacio, in Prompt. Parv. p. 9. ALLE-HALWEN. Allhallows.

Here fest wol be, withoute nay, After Alle-halwen the eyght day.

Const. of Masonry, p. 32. ALLE-HOOL. Entirely; exactly. Antiq. i. 151; Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 38. Alle answers to omnino, and strictly speaking, cannot grammatically be used in composition. Alle if, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 24. Alle-zif.

ALLELUYA. The wood-sorrel. Gerard.

ALLE-LYKELY. In like manner. Prompt. Parv. ALLEMAIGNE. A kind of solemn music, more generally spelt Almain, q.v. It is also the name of several dances, the new allemaigne, the old, the queen's allemaigne, all of which are mentioned in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108, and the

figures given. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 164, 610. ALLEMASH-DAY. Grose says, i. e. Allumageday, the day on which the Canterbury silkweavers began to work by candle-light. Kent.

44

Therfore Jacob took grete zerdis of popelers, and of allemaundis, and of planes, and in party dide awey Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277. the rynde.

ALLEN. Grass land recently broken up. Suffolk. Major Moor says, "unenclosed land that has been tilled and left to run to feed for sheep."

ALLE-ONE. Alone; solitary. Alle-one he leved that drery knyghte,

And sone he went awaye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 109. ALLER. (1) An alder tree. A common form of the word, still used in the western counties. See Florio, in v. Alno; Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 178; Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1469.

(2) Of all. It is the gen. pl.

Adam was oure aller fader, And Eve was of hymselve.

Piers Ploughman, p. 342.

Than thai it closed and gun hyng

Thaire aller seles thareby. MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6. ALLER-FLOAT. A species of trout, usually large and well grown, frequenting the deep holes of retired and shady brooks, under the roots of the aller, or alder tree. North, It is also called the aller-trout.

ALLER-FURST. The first of all.

Tho, aller-furst, he undurstode That he was ryght kyngis blod.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1569.

ALLER-MOST. Most of all.

To wraththe the God and paien the fend hit serveth allermost. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 336.

ALLERNBATCH. A kind of botch or old sore. Exmoor. Apparently connected with allers, a Devonshire word for an acute kind of boil or carbuncle.

ALLERONE. Apparently the pinion of a wing, in the following passage. Roquefort has alerion, a bird of prey.

Tak pympernolle, and stampe it, and take the jeuse therof, and do therto the grese of the allerone of the gose-wenge, and drope it in thyne eghne. MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 283.

ALLES. Very; altogether; all; even. Rob. Glouc. p. 17; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176.

ALLESAD. Lost. (A.-S.)

Bisek him wiz milde mod, That for ous allesad is blod.

MS. Egerton 613, f. 2. ALLE-SOLYNE-DAY. All Souls' Day. See MS. Harl. 2391, quoted in Hampson's Kalendarium, ii. 11.

ALLETHER. Gen. pl. of all.

Than doth he dye for oure allether good. Cov. Must. p. 14.

ALLETHOW. Although.

Torrent thether toke the way, Werry allethow he were.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 10.

ALLETOGEDERS. Altogether. Into the water he cast his sheld,

Croke and alletogeders it held.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 68.

ALLEVE. Eleven.

> Ethulfe in that ilke manere, Wonned at Rome alleve zere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 99.

ALLEVENTHE. The eleventh.

The alleventhe wyntur was witturly Ther aftir, as telleth us me to dy.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 13.

ALLE-WELDAND. Omnipotent. That I before Gode alleweldand Weme in the liht of livyand.

MS. Bodl. 425, f. 27.

ALLEY. The conclusion of a game at football, when the ball has passed the bounds. Yorksh. A choice taw, made of alabaster, is so called by boys. See the Pickwick Papers, p. 358. ALLEYDE. Alleged.

With alle hire herte sche him preyde, And many another cause alleyde, That he with hire at hom abide.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 115. ALLE-3IF. Although. See Alle-hool.

Y wyl make 30w no veyn carpyng, Alle 3if hit myste som men lyke.

MS. Bodl. 48. f. 47. ALL-FOOLS-DAY. The first of April, when a custom prevails of making fools of people by sending them on ridiculous errands, &c. whence the above name. See further in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 76. The custom seems to have been borrowed by us from the French, but no satisfactory account of its origin has yet been given. ALL-FOURS. A well-known game at cards, said

by Cotton, in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1709,

p. 81, to be "very much played in Kent."
ALL-GOOD. The herb good Henry. Gerard.
ALLHALLOWN-SUMMER. Late summer. In 1 Henry IV. i. 2, it simply appears to mean an old man with youthful passions.

ALLHALLOWS. Satirically written by Heywood as a single saint. See his play of the Foure PP, 1569, and the following passage:
Here is another relyke, eke a precyous one,

Of All-helowes the blessyd jaw-bone, Which relyke, without any fayle,

Agaynst poyson chefely dothe prevayle. Pardoner and the Frere, 1533. The herb panax. See Gerard's ALL-HEAL.

Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1004; Florio, in v. Achilea.

ALL-HID. According to Nares, the game of hide-and-seek. It is supposed to be alluded to in Hamlet, iv. 2. See Hide-Fox. It is mentioned by Dekker, as quoted by Steevens; but Cotgrave apparently makes it synonymous with Hoodman-blind, in v. Clignemusset, Clinemucette. Cotgrave also mentions Harry-racket, which is the game of hide-and-seek. See Hoodman-blind. "A sport call'd all-hid, which is a meere children's pastime," is mentioned in A Curtaine Lecture, 12mo, Lond. 1637, p. 206. See also Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 187; Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 84.

ALL-HOLLAND'S-DAY. The Hampshire name for All Saints' Day, when plum-cakes are made and called All Holland cakes. Middleton uses the word twice in this form. See his Works, ii. 283, v. 282.

ALLHOOVE. Ground ivy. Minsheu.
ALLHOSE. The herb horsehoof. See Florio, in v. Béchio.

ALL-I-BITS. All in pieces. North.

ALLICHOLLY. Melancholy. Shakespeare uses this word, put into the mouths of illiterate persons, in Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 2, and Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4. See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 148, 197, where the word is spelt two different ways.

ALLICIATE. To attract. (Lat.)

Yea, the very rage of humilitie, though it be most violent and dangerous, yet it is sooner alliciated by ceremony than compelled by vertue of office.

Brit. Bibl. ii. 186.

ALLIENY. An alley; a passage in a building. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. Alley.

ALLIGANT. A Spanish wine. See Alicant. In dreadful darkenesse Alligant lies drown'd, Which marryed men invoke for procreation

Pasquil's Palinodia, 1634. ALLIGARTA. The alligator. Ben Jonson uses this form of the word in his Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

ALL-IN-A-CHARM. Talking aloud. Wilts. ALL-IN-ALL. Everything. Shakespeare has the phrase in a well-known passage, Hamlet, i. 2, and several other places.

In London she buyes her head, her face, her fashion. O London, thou art her Paradise, her heaven, her all-in-all! Tuke on Painting, 1616, p. 60. Thou'rt all in all, and all in ev'ry part.

Clobery's Divine Glimpses, p. 75. The phrase all in all with, meant very intimate or familiar with. See Howell's Lexicon, in v. ALL-IN-A-MUGGLE. All in a litter. Wilts.

ALLINE. An ally. Wisdom is immortality's alline, And immortality is wisdom's gain.

Middleton's Works, v. 394. ALLINGE. Totally; altogether. (A.-S.) Cf.Const. of Masonry, p. 37; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Rob. Glouc. p. 48; Maundevile's Travels, p. 189.

For hire faired and hire chere, Ich hire bougte allinge so dere.

Flore and Blanch, 674.

Ich hote that thou me telle, Nouthe thou art allingues here.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 127.

ALL-IN-ONE. At the same time. But all in one to every wight, There was sene conning with estate.

Chaucer's Dreame, 670. A juvenile game in ALL-IN-THE-WELL. Newcastle and the neighbourhood. A circle is made about eight inches in diameter, termed the well, in the centre of which is placed a wooden peg, four inches long, with a button balanced on the top. Those desirous of playing give buttons, marbles, or anything else, according to agreement, for the privilege of throwing a short stick, with which they are furnished, at the peg. Should the button fly out of the ring, the player is entitled to double the stipulated value of what he gives for the stick. The game is also practised at the Newcastle races, and other places of amusement in the north. with three pegs, which are put into three circular holes, made in the ground, about two feet apart, and forming a triangle. In this case each hole contains a peg, about nine inches long, upon which are deposited either a small | ALLOWED. Licensed. An "allowed fool" is knife or some copper. The person playing gives so much for each stick, and gets all the articles that are thrown off so as to fall on the outside of the holes.

ALLISON. The wood-rose. So at least Florio seems to understand it, in v. Alisso.

ALL-LANG-OFF. Entirely owing to. That I have no childe hidur tille, Hit is al-longe-on Goddes wille.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 64. Therby wist thei it was alle

Longe one her, and not one Landavalle.

MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 124. ALL-LOVES. The phrase of all loves, or for all loves, i. e. by all means, occurs twice in Shakespeare, and occasionally in contemporary writers. The earliest instance I have met with is in the romance of Ferumbras, below quoted. Other examples are given in Boswell's Malone, viii. 82: and Nares, in v. Loves.

And saide to him she moste go To viseten the prisoneris that daye,

And said, sir, for alle loves,

Lete me thy prisoneres seen;

I wole the gife both golde and gloves,

And counsail shalle it bene. Middlehill MS. Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear! Speak, of all loves! I swoon almost with fear.

A Mide. Night's Dream, il. 2. ALL-MANNER-A-WOT. Indiscriminate abuse. Suffolk.

ALLMEES. Alms. East Sussex. See the example under Almesse.

ALL-OF-A-HUGH. All on one side. Suffolk. ALL-OF-A-ROW. A child's game. Suffolk. ALLONCE. All of us. Somerset.
ALLONELI. Exclusively. Cf. Wright's Mo-

nastic Letters, p. 126; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 44; Prompt. Parv. p. 54; Maundevile's Travels, p. 8; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 427; Hall, Edw. IV. f. 12; Patterne of Painefull Adventures, p. 239; Minot's Poems, pp. 133, 152.

Now wold I fayne sum myrthis make,

Alle-oneli for my ladys sake. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6. We spered norte the rates of citee to that entent for to agaynestande the, bot allanly for the drede of Darius, kyng of Perse. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 10.

ALL-ON-END. Eager; impatient. Somerset. ALLOTTERY. An allotment. Shak.

ALLOUS. All of us. Somerset.

ALL-OUT. Entirely; quite. Minsheu has it for a carouse, to drink all out. Cf. Rob. Glouc. pp. 26, 244; Rom. of the Rose, 2101. in use in the former sense in the north of England and in Scotland.

Thane come theise wikkyde Jewes, and whene they sawe thise two thefes that hang by oure Lorde one-lyfe, they brake theyre thees, and slewe theme alle-owte, and caste theme vilainely into a dyke.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 184. ALL-OVERISH. Neither sick nor well. dial.

ALLOW. To approve. A Scripture word. See Romans, xiv. 22; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Perhaps connected with alowe, to praise. (A.-N.) ALLOWANCE. Approbation. Shak.

a term employed by Shakespeare in Twelfth Night, i. 5. In Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, mention is made of "an allowed cart or chariot."

ALL-PLAISTER. Alablaster. Yorksh.

ALLS. (1) Arles, q. v. North.

(2) Also. (A.-S.)

Thare was crakked many a crowne Of wild Scottes, and alls of tame.

Minot's Poems, p. 4. ALL-SALES. All times. Suffolk. "Sales" is of course merely a form of cele or sele. See Prompt. Parv. p. 65.

ALL-SEED. The orach. Skinner.

ALL-SEER. One who sees everything. A Suffolk ALL-THE-BIRDS-IN-THE-AIR. game. See Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238, where another game is mentioned called allthe-fishes-in-the-sea.

ALL-TO. Entirely. In earlier writers, the to would of course be a prefix to the verb, but the phrase all-to in the Elizabethan writers can scarcely be always so explained.

Mercutio's yey hand had al-to frozen mine.

Romeus and Juliet, 1562. ALL-TO-NOUGHT. Completely. Var. dial.

ALL-TO-SMASH. Smashed to pieces. Somerset. The phrase is not peculiar to that county. A Lancashire man, telling his master the milldam had burst, exclaimed, "Maister, maister, dam's brossen, and aw's to-smash!"

ALLUTERLY. Altogether; wholly. As yf thy love be set alluterly Of nice lust, thy travail is in vain.

MS. Seld. Arch. B. 24.

ALLUVION. A washing away. (Lat.) ALL-WATERS. "I am for all waters," i. e. I can turn my hand to anything. A proverbial expression used by the clown in Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

ALLY. The aisle of a church. Var. dial.

ALLYFE. Although. This form of the word occurs in a letter dated 1523, in Monast. Angl. iv. 477.

ALL-Y-FERE. Altogether.

And hurre lappe was hole azeyn all-y-fere.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 74.

ALMAIN. (1) A German.

Upon the same pretence, to furnish them a band Of Almains, and to them for their stout captain gave The valiant Martin Swart.

Drayton, ed. 1753, p. 1102.

(2) A kind of dance. A stage direction in Peele's Works, i. 28, is, "Hereupon did enter nine knights in armour, treading a warlike almain, by drum and fife."

ALMAIN-LEAP. A dancing leap; a kind of jig. See Florio, in v. Chiarantána.

Skip with a rhyme on the table from New-Nothing,

And take his almain-leap into a custard.

Devil is an Ass, i. 1. ALMAIN-RIVETS. Moveable rivets. The term was applied to a light kind of armour, "so called," says Minsheu, "because they be rivetted, or buckled, after the old Alman

47

fashion." See Test. Vetust. p. 622; Holinshed, ALMESTE. Almost. Hist. Ireland, p. 56; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 195.

A kind of hawk, mentioned by AĹMAN. Howell, and also called by him the Dutch falcon.

ALMANDIN. Made of almond.

And it was an almandin wand, That ilk frut tharon thai fand, Almandes was groun tharon.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 39.

ALMAND-MILK. Almonds ground and mixed with milk, broth, or water. See an old receipt in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 5.

ALMANDRIS. Almond-trees.

And trees there werin grete foison, That berin nuttes in ther seson, Suche as menne nutemiggis y-call, That sote of savour ben withall; And of almandris grete plenté, Figgis, and many a date tre.

Rom. of the Rose, 1363.

ALMANE-BELETT. A part of armour, mentioned in an account of Norham Castle, temp. Hen. VIII. in Archæologia, xvii. 204.

ALMANY. Germany.

Now Fulko comes, that to his brother gave His land in Italy, which was not small, And dwelt in Almany.

Harrington's Ariosto, 1591, p. 19.

ALMARIE. A cupboard; a pantry; a safe. See Kennett's Gloss. MS. Lansd. 1033. The North country word aumbry seems formed from this. It is glossed by the French ameire, in MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. B. xiv. 40. Prompt. Parv. pp. 10, 109, 315; Becon's Works, p. 468. In the latter place Becon quotes Deut. xxviii. 17, where the vulgate reads basket; a reference which might have saved the editor's erronious note. Howel has the proverb, "There is God in the almery."

Ther avarice hath almaries, And yren bounden cofres.

Piers Ploughman, p. 288.

ALMARIOL. A closet, or cupboard, in which the ecclesiastical habits were kept. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. Armarium.

ALMATOUR. An almoner.

After him spak Dalmadas,

A riche almatour he was. Kyng Alisaunder, 3042. ALMAYNE. Germany.

Thane syr Arthure onone, in the Auguste theraftyre, Enteres to Almayne wyth ostez arrayed.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78. ALME. An elm. (Dan.) "Askes of alme-barke" are mentioned in a remedy for "contrarius

hare" in MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 282. ALMESFULLE. Charitable. It is found in Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. See

Mr. Way's edition, p. 10. I was chaste enogh, abstinent, and almosfulle, and for othere [th]yng I ame note dampned.

MS. Harl. 1022, f. 1.

ALMESSE. Alms. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 117. And thus ful great almesse he dede, Wherof he hadde many a bede. Gower, ed. 1532, f. 35. And as he priked North and Est.

I telle it you, him had almeste Betidde a sory care. Chaucer, Cant. T. 13688.

ALMICANTARATH. An astrological word. meaning a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. Digges has the word in his Stratioticos, 1579, applied to dialling. Cf. Brit. Bibl. iv. 58; Chaucer on the Astrolabe, ed. Urry, p. 441. Meanwhile, with scioferical instrument,

By way of azimuth and almicantarath.

Albumazar, i. 7.

ALMODZA. An alchemical term for tin. so employed by Charnocke in an early MS. in my possession.

ALMOND-FOR-A-PARROT. A kind of proverbial expression. It occurs in Skelton's Works, ii. 4; Webster's Works, iii. 122. Nash and Wither adopted it in their title-pages. Douce, in his MS. additions to Ray, explains it "some trifle to amuse a silly person."

ALMOND-FURNACE. " At the silver mills in Cardiganshire, they have a particular furnace in which they melt the slags, or refuse of the lithurge not stamped, with charcoal only, which they call the almond furnace." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LMOND-MILK. The Latin amigdolatum is translated by almond-mylke in MS. Bodl. 604,

See Almand-milk.

ALMONESRYE. The almonry. In a fragment of a work printed by Caxton, in Douce's Collection, the residence of our earliest printer is stated to be at " the almonesrye at the reed pale."

Alms. Cf. Hall, Edward IV. f. 11; ALMOSE. Becon's Works, p. 20.

He bad hir love almose dede.

Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 53. And therto gude in alle thynge, Of almous dedes and gude berynge.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115.

ALMOYN. Alms.

For freres of the croice, and monk and chanoun, Haf drawen in o voice his feez to ther almoyn.

Peter Langtoft, p. 239.

ALMS-DRINK. "They have made him drink alms-drink," an expression used in Anthony and Cleopatra, ii. 7, to signify that liquor of another's share which his companion drinks to ease him.

ALMSMAN. A person who lives on alms. See Richard II. iii. 3. In Becon's Works, p. 108, the term is applied to a charitable person.

ALMURY. The upright part of an astrolabe. See Chaucer's treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Urry, p. 442.

ALMÚSLES. Without alms. For thef is reve, the lond is penyles;

For pride hath sleve, the lond is almusles. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 255.

ALMUTE. A governing planet. An astrological term.

One that by Ylem and Aldeboran, With the almutes, can tell anything. Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646, p. 84. ALMYFLUENT. Beneficent.

And we your said humblic servants shal evermore pray to the almystuent God for your prosperus estate. Davies's York Records, p. 90.

ALMYS-DYSSHE. The dish in the old baronial hall, in which was put the bread set aside for the poor.

And his almys-dysshe, as I 30u say, To the porest man that he can fynde, Other ellys I wot he is unkynde.

Boke of Curtasye, p. 30.

ALMY3HT. All-powerful.

Pray we now to God almy3ht,
And to hys moder Mary bry3ht,
That we mowe keepe these artyculus here.

Const. of Masonry, p. 31.

ALNATH. The first star in the horns of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon takes its name.

And by his eighte speres in his werking, He knew ful wel how fer Ainath was shove Fro the hed of thilke fix Aries above, That in the ninthe spere considered is.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 11593.

ALNER. A purse, or bag to hold money. (A.-N.)
I wyll the yeve an alner,
I-mad of sylk and of gold cler,

Wyth fayre ymages thre. Launfal, 319. He lokede yn hys ainer,

That fond hym spendyng all plener, Whan that he hadde nede,

And ther nas noon, for soth to say. Ibid. 733

ALNEWAY. Always. See the extracts from the Ayenbite of Inwit, in Boucher.

ALNIL. And only.

Sertis, sire, not ic nost;
Ic ete sage alnii gras,
More harm ne did ic nost.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 201.

ALOD. Allowed.

Therfor I drede lest God on us will take venjance,
For syn is now alod without any repentance.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 21.

ALOES. An olio, or savoury dish, composed of meat, herbs, eggs, and other ingredients, something similar to the modern dish of olives.

The receipt for aloes is given in the Good Housewife's Jewel, 1596. See also Cooper's

Elyot, in v. Tucetum. ALOFEDE. Praised. (A.-S.)

Now they spede at the spurres, withowttyne speche more.

To the marche of Meyes, theis manliche knyghtez, That es Lorrayne alofede, as Londone es here.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

ALOFT. "To come aloft," i. e. to vault or play the tricks of a tumbler.

Do you grumble? you were ever A brainless ass; but if this hold, I'll teach you To come aloft, and do tricks like an ape.

Massinger's Bondman, 1624, iii. 3.

A-LOFTE. On high. (A.-S.)

Leve thow nevere that yon light

Hem a-lofte brynge,

Ne have hem out of helle.

Piers Ploughman, p. 378.

ALOGE. To lodge; to pitch. (A.-S.)

On that ich fair roume To aloge her paviloun.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 298.

A-LOGGIT. Lodged. (A.-S.)

I am a-loggit, thought he, best, howsoevir it goon.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 597.

A-LOGH. Below. (A.-S.)

Lewed men many tymes

Maistres thei apposen,

Why Adam ne hiled noght first His mouth that eet the appul, Rather than his likame a-logh.

Piers Ploughman, p. 242.

ALOMBA. Tin. Howell. ALONDE. On land.

ALONDE. On land.

For the kende that he was best.

Alonde men he gnouz. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ALONG. (1) Slanting. Oxon.

(2) Used in somewhat the same sense as "all along of," i. e. entirely owing to, a provincial phrase.

I can not tell wheron it was along, But wel I wot gret strif is us among.

ut well wot gret stril is us among.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16398.

(3) Long.

Here I salle the gyve alle myn heritage, And als along as I lyve to be in thin ostage.

Peter Langtoft, p. 196.

(4) The phrases up along and down along answer sometimes to up the street and down the street. The sailors use them for up or down the channel. Sometimes we hear to go along, the words with me being understood.

ALONGE. To long for. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 3049, 3060; Piers Ploughman, p. 526.

Alle thou; my wit be not stronge, It is nou; ton my wille alonge, For that is besy ny; te and day To lerne alle that he lerne may.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.

This worthy Jason sore alongeth
To se the straunge regionis.
He goth into the boure and wepeth for blisse;
Sore he is alonged his brethren to kisse.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 9.

ALONGST. Along; lengthwise. Somerset. See early instances in Holinshed, Hist. Engl. pp. 24, 146; Dekker's Knight's Conjuring,

1607, repr. p. 46.

ALOORKE. Awry; out of order. (Isl.)

His heed in shappe as by natures worke,

Not one haire amisse, or lyeth aloorke.

MS. Laned. 208, (quoted in Boucher.)

A-LORE. Concealed.

Whereof his schame was the more, Whiche outte for to ben a-lore.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 132.

A-LORYNG. A parapet wall. See Willis's

Architectural Nomenclature, p. 33. It is

merely another form of alure, q. v.

ALOSED. Praised; commended. Cf. Rob.

Glouc. p. 450; Rom. of the Rose, 2354. (A.-N.)
Ones thou schalt justi with me,
As knight that wele alosed is.

Gy of Warwike, p. 64. So that he bigon at Oxenford of divinité;

So noble alosed ther nas non in all the universeté.

MS. Ashmole 43, f. 180.

ALOSSYNGE. Loosing; making loose. See the early edition of Luke, c. 19, quoted by Richardson, in v. Alosing.

ALOST. Lost. Somerset.

ALOUGH. Below. See Alogh. And willest of briddes and of beestes, And of hir bredyng, to knowe Why some be alough and some aloft,

Thi likyng it were. Piers Ploughman, p. 241.

ALOUR. An alure, q. v. Alisaunder rometh in his toun,

For to wissen his masons, The touris to take, and the torellis, Vawtes, alouris, and the corneris.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7210.

Into her cité thai ben y-gon, Togider thai asembled hem ichon, And at the alours thai defended hem, And abiden bataile of her fomen.

Gy of Warwike, p. 85.

ALOUTE. To bow. (A.-S.) Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 495; Lybeaus Disconus, 1254. And schewede hem the false ymages, And hete hem aloute ther-to.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

This gret ymage never his heed enclyne, But he alout upon the same nyste.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

Alle they schalle alowte to thee, Yf thou wylt alowte to me.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.

ALOW. Halloo. Pillicock sat on pillicock hill; Alow, alow, loo, loo!

King Lear, ed. 1623, p. 297.

ALOWE. (1) Low down. (A.-S.) Cf. Court of Love, 1201; Tusser's Works, p. 101; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 2.

Do we, sayden he, Nail we him opon a tre Alowe,

Ac arst we sullen scinin him Ay rowe. Reliq. Antiq. i. 101.

(2) To humble. Wyatt.

(3) To praise; to approve. (A.-N.) Cursyd be he that thy werk alowe!

Richard Coer de Lion, 4662.

ALOYNE. To delay. (A.-N.)That and more he dyd alogne, And ledde hem ynto Babyloyne.

MS. Bodl. 415.

ALOYSE. Alas! So explained by the editors. A kind of precious stone so called is mentioned in the Book of St. Albans, sig. F. i. Aloyse, aloyse, how pretie it is!

Damon and Pithias, 1571.

A bull-finch. East. Ray says it was in general use in his time. It is glossed by ficedula in Prompt. Parv. p. 10.

There was many a birde singing. Thoroughout the yerde all thringing: In many placis nightingales,

And alpes, and finches, and wode-wales. Rom. of the Rose, 658.

ALPES-BON. Ivory.

Thai made hir body blo and blac, That er was white so alpes-bon.

Leg. Cathol. p. 185.

ALPI. Single. (A.-S.) A, quod the vox, ich wille the telle, On alpi word ich lie nelle.

Reliq. Antiq, il. 275. ALPICKE. Apparently a kind of earth. See Cotgrave, in v. Chercée.

ALPURTH. A halfpenny-worth. See Monast. Angl. i. 198. We still say hapurth in common parlance.

ALRE-BEST. The best of all. Cf. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 104. (A.-S.)

For when 3e weneth alrebest

For te have ro ant rest.
ALRE-MOST. Most of all. Reliq. Antiq. i. 116. (A.-S.)

The flour of chyvalarie now have y lost,

In wham y trust to alremost. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 31.

ALRE-WORST. The worst of all. (A.-S.)Mon, thou havest wicked fon, The alre-worst is that on.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 104. ALRICHE. An ancient name for a dog. It occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 7 E. iv. f. 163.

ALS. Also; as; likewise; in like manner. The Dorset dialect has al's, a contracted form of all this. (A.-S.)

He made calle it one the morne,

Als his fadir highte byforne.

Perceval, Lincoln MS. f. 162. LSAME. Apparently the name of a place. The Cambridge MS. reads "Eylyssham."

With towels of Alsame, Whytte als the see fame, And sanappis of the same, Served thay ware.

Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln. ALSATIA. A jocular name for the Whitefriars. which was formerly an asylum or sanctuary for insolvent debtors, and persons who had offended against the laws. Shadwell's comedy of the Squire of Alsatia alludes to this place; and Scott has rendered it familiar to all readers by his Fortunes of Nigel.

ALSAUME. Altogether.

He cursed hem there alsaume, As they karoled on here gaume.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60. ALSE. (1) Alice. In the ancient parish register of Noke, co. Oxon., is the following entry:
"Alse Merten was buried the 25. daye of June. 1586."

Also. (A.-S.)

The fowrthe poynt techyth us alse, That no mon to hys craft be false.

Const. of Masonry, p. 23.

As. (A.-S.) Fore alse moné as ze may myn.

Audelay's Poems, p. 74.

ALSENE. An awl. It is found in MS. Arundel, 220, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 138. Elsin is still used in the North of England in the same sense. Mr. Way derives it from French alène, but perhaps more probably Teut. aelsene, subula. See Brockett, in v. Elsin. Jamieson gives alison as still in use in the same sense.

ALSO. (1) Als; as. It occurs occasionally in later writers, as in the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 308.

Kyrtyls they had oon of sylke, Also whyte as any mylke.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

All save; all but. Midland C. ALSOME. Wholesome.

Tak a halvpeny worthe of schepe talghe moltene,

ALT

and alle the crommes of a halpeny lafe of alsome brede | ALTHER-BEST. The best of all. Cf. Kyng of whete, and a potelle of alde ale, and boile alle sa-MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 313. mene.

ALSONE. As soon; immediately. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 5024; Sevyn Sages, 2847.

And Pausamy pursued after hyme, and overhied hym, and strake hym thurghe with a spere, and gitt ife-alle he were grevosely wonded, he dyde no;te alsone, bot he laye halfe dede in the waye.

Alisander, MS. Lincoln f. 3.

ALSQUA. Also. (A.-S.)

The signe of pes alsqua to bring Bitwix William and the tother king.

MS. Fairfax 14.

ALSTITE. Quickly.

Unto the porter speke he thoe, Sayd, To thi lord myn ernde thou go, Hasteli and alstite.

Robson's Romances, p. 50. ALSTONDE. To withstand. Rob. Glouc. Is this a misprint for at-stonde?

ALSUITHE. As soon as; as quickly as. For alsuithe als he was made

He fell; was thar na langer bade.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. ili. f. 4.

ALSWA. Also. (A.-S.)

Alswa this buke leres to kepe the ten comandmentes, and to wirke night for erthely thyng.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.

And, sir, I drede me yit alswa, That he sold have the empire the fra.

Sevyn Sages, 3945. Oure lantarnes take with us alsway,

And loke that thay be light. Towneley Myst. p. 186.

ALTEMETRYE. Trigonometry.

The bookis of altemetrye,

Planemetrye and eek also.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 202.

ALTERAGE. One of the amends for offences short of murder. Hearne, in gloss. to Peter Langtoft, explains it, "the profits which accrue and are due to the priest by reason of the altar."

Item, the beginneng and thendeng of the decaie of this lande growethe by the immoderate takeng of coyne and lyverey, withought order, after mennes awne sensuall appetites, cuddees, gartie, takeng of caanes for felonies, murdours, and all other offences, alterages, biengis, saultes, slauntiaghes, and other like State Papers, ii. 163. abusions and oppressions.

ALTERATE. Altered; changed. Palsgrave has it as a verb, to alter.

Undir smiling she was dissimulate, Provocative with blinkis amorous. And sodainly chaungid and alterate.

Test. of Creseide, 227.

And thereby also the mater ys alterate, Both inward and outward substancyally

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 163.

ALTERCAND. Contending.

The parties wer so felle altercand on ilk side, That non the soth couth telle, whedir pes or werre suld tide. Peter Langtoft, p. 314.

ALTERN. Alternately. Milton.

ALTHAM. In the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, the wife of a "curtall" is said to be called his altham. See the reprint of that rare tract, p. 4.

Alisaunder, 4878; Prompt. Parv. p. 161.

When y shal slepe, y have good rest; Somtyme y had not alther-best.

Reliq. Antiq. 1, 202.

The barne alther-beste of body scho bare. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

Kepe I no more for al my service, But love me, man, altherbest.

MS. Coll. Caii Cantab. E. 55. ALTHER-FAIREST. The fairest of all. See Rom. of the Rose, 625; Hartshorne's Met.

Tales, p. 82. ALTHER-FEBLEST. The most feeble of all. Now es to alther-feblest to se,

Tharfor mans lyve schort byhoves he.

MS. Coll. Sion. zviii. 6.

ALTHER-FIRSTE. First of all. Cf. Le Bone Florence of Rome, 292; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 85.

Alther-firste, whanne he dide blede Upon the day of Circumcisioun.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20. Before matyns salle thou thynke of the swete byrthe of Jhesu Cryste alther-fyrste, and sythyne eftyrwarde of his Passione.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 206.

ALTHER-FORMEST. The first of all. For there thai make semblant fairest, Thai wil bigile ye alther-formest.

Sevyn Sages, 2726. ALTHER-FOULLESTE. The foulest of all.

That schamefulle thynge es for to saye, And foulle to here, als sayse the buke, And alther-foulleste one to luke.

Hampole, MS. Lincoln, f. 277. ALTHER-GRATTEST. Greatest of all. This compound occurs in an imperfect line in Syr Gawayne, p. 54.

ALTHER-HEGHEST. The highest of all. I sal syng til the name of the Lorde alther-heghest. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 12.

Whenne hir frendes gan hir se Upon the alther-hezest degré,

Thei wondride how she thider wan.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 66. This es the name that es abowne alle names, name althir-hegeste, withowttene whilke na man hopes bele. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.

ALTHER-LASTE. Last of all.

And alther-laste, with fulle gret cruelté,

For us he suffreth circumcisioun. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.

Hur own lorde, alther-laste,

The venom out of hys hedd braste.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2115.

ALTHER-LEEST. Least of all.

Hir lif in langure lastyng lay,

Gladshipe had she alther-leest.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 65.

That of the alther-leste wounde

Were a stede brouht to grunde. Havelok, 1978.

ALTHER-MIGHTIEST. See Alther-wisest.

ALTHER-MOST. Most of all. See the Sevyn Sages, 3560.

The mare vanité it es and althermaste agayn mans deed, when lufe is perfitest. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.

He dud hym ynto the hethen ooste, There the prees was alther moost.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.

The firste poynte of alle thre Was this, what thynge in his degré Of alle this world hath nede leste, And git men helpe it alther-meste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58. And to hem speke I alther-moost,

That ledeth her lyves in pride and boost.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2. And git mare fole es he, for he wynnes hym na mede in the tyme, and althermaste fole he es, for

he wynnes hym payne. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 245.
ALTHER-NEXT. Next of all. Cf. Lydgate's

Minor Poems, p. 20; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1963. Or thou art yn state of prest,

Or yn two ordrys alther-nest.

Sithen althernext honde,

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

Meke beestis thei shul undirstonde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 11. Aftir Sampson altherneest, Ibid. f. 46.

Was domes-man Hely the preest. ALTHER-TREWIST. The truest of all.

That alther-trewist man y-bore To chese amonge a thousande score.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 64.

ALTHER-WERST. The worst of all. Alther-werst then shal hem be,

> That for mede come to dygnyté. MS. Harl, 1701, f. 73.

And thus a mannis ye firste

Himselfe greveth alther-werste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40. ALTHER-WISEST. The wisest of all.

Godd that es withowttyne begynnynge, and es with-

owttene chaungeyng, and duellys withowttyne endynge, for he es althir-myghtyeste and althirwyseste, and alswa althire-beste.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 203.

ALTHER-3ONGEST. The youngest of all. Samuel seide, sir Jessé, say

Where is thin alther-zongest son.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46. ALTIFICATION. An alchemical term. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 97.

ALTITONANT. Thundering from on high. Middleton applies the term to Jupiter. See his Works, v. 175; Minsheu, in v.

ALTRICATE. To contend. (Lat.)

Bishops with bishops, and the vulgar train Do with the vulgar altricate for gain.

Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 41. ALUDELS. Subliming-pots without bottoms, fitted into each other, without luting. An alchemical term.

Look well to the register,

And let your heat still lessen by degrees, To the aludels. The Alchemist, ii. 1.

ALUFFE. Aloof; more nearly to the wind. This word is of high antiquity, being noticed by Matthew Paris.

Aluffe at helm there, ware no more, beware! Taylor's Praise of Hempseed, p. 12.

ALUMERE. Bright one? (A.-N.) Noht may be feled lykerusere,

Then thou so suete alumere.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 68. A kind of gutter or channel behind the battlements, which served to carry off the rain-water, as appears from the Prompt. Parv.

p. 10. It is certainly sometimes used for an alley, or passage from one part of a building to another. See Ducange, in v. Allorium, and a quotation from Hearne in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 300; Rob. Glouc. p. 192. The parapet-wall itself is even more generally meant by the term. See the examples under Alour. ALUTATION. Tanning of leather. Minsheu. ALUTE. Bowed. (A.-S.)

That child that was so wilde and wlong,

To me alute lowe. Reliq. Antiq. i. 101.

ALVE. Half.

Thys alve men 3e ssolle wynne wel ly3tloker and vor nozt. Rob. Glouc. p. 214.

ALVERED. Alfred. See the name as spelt in the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, Hearne's text (p. 326) reading Aldred.

ALVISCH. Elfish; having supernatural power. Hadet wyth an alvisch mon, for angardez pryde. Syr Gawayne, p. 27.

ALWAY. Always.

Daughter, make mery whiles thou may, For this world wyll not last alway.

Jests of the Wyddow Edyth, 1573.

ALWAYS. However; nevertheless. North. ALWELDAND. All-ruling. Cf. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 162; Minot's Poems, p. 27.(A.-S.)

I prai to grete God alweldand, That thai have noght the hegher hand.

Ywaine and Gawin, 2199.

Befyse betazt hym God alleweldyng. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

Oure Lord God al-weldynge, Him liked wel her offrynge.

MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. R. iii. 8, f. 13.

ALWES. Hallows; saints.

And than be-kenned he the kouherde Crist and to hal Will. and the Werwolf, p. 14. alwes.

(Fr.)ALY. Go. Aly! he saide, aly blyve! No leteth non skape on lyve.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4370.

ALYCHE. Alike.

In kyrtels and in copes ryche, They were clothed all alyche.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70. ALYCKENES. Similarity.

And lyke of alyckenes, as hit is devysed. Tundale, p. 87.

ALYE. (1) To mix. (Fr.) And if it be not in Lent, alye it with zolkes of eyren. Forme of Cury, p. 14.

(2) Kindred.

If I myght of myn alye ony ther fynde, It wold be grett joye onto me.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 145. ALYES. Algates; always. Percy. ALYFE. Alive. Cf. Lydgate's Minor Poems,

p. 115. And he ne wolde leve alufe

Man, beste, chylde, ne wyfe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.

A-LYGHTELY. Lightly.

A-lyghtely they sey, as hyt may falle, God have mercy on us alle. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30.

A-LYKE-WYSE. In like manner. Prompt. Parv. ALYN. A kind of oil, mentioned by Skinner, who refers to Juliana Barnes as his authority.

ALYS. Hales: tents. See the Paston Letters, AMALGAMING. A chemical term for mixing v. 412, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 222. They were made of canvas. See the Archæologia, xxvi. 402.

ALYSSON. The herb madwort. It is mentioned by Huloet, 1572, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog.

A-LYVED. Associated.

And whanne the bycche of hem is moost hoot, zif ther be any wolfes yn the contré, thei goith alle after hure as the houndes doith after the bycche when she is joly, but she shal not be a-lyved with noon of the MS. Bodl. 546. wolfes saf on.

ALYZ. Isabel, Countess of Warwick, in her will dated 1439, leaves a "gown of green alyz cloth of gold, with wide sleeves," to our Lady of Walsyngham. See the Test. Vetust. p. 240.

AM. Them. An old form, and still in use in the provinces. See an example in Middleton's Works, i. 351, where the editor erroneously prints it a'm, which implies a wrong source of the word.

And make ame amend that that du mys.

MS. Douce 302, f. 21.

AMABLE. Lovely.

Face of Absolon, moost fayre, moost amable! Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 25.

AMACKILY. In some fashion; partly. North. A-MAD. Mad.

Heo wendeth bokes un-brad,

Ant maketh men a moneth a-mad.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 156.

Here was Jhesus i-lad to scole, and overcam alle the maistres with puyr clergie, so that everech heold himsulf amad, for he schewede heom wel that huy MS. Laud. 108, f. 13. weren out of righte muinde.

A kind of pear, so named by AMADETTO. Evelyn after the person who first introduced Skinner.

AMAIL. Mail.

Camillus put on a coat of amail, and went arm'd with sword and dagger to defend himself against all The Fortunate Lovers, 1632.

AMAIMON. A king of the East, one of the principal devils who might be bound or restrained from doing hurt from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening. He is alluded to in 1 Henry IV. ii. 4, and Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 2. According to Holme, he was "the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." See Douce's Illustrations, i. 428; Malone's Shakespeare, ed. 1821, viii. 91.

AMAIN. All at once. A sea term. The term is also used in boarding; and to strike amain, is to let the top-sails fall at their full run, not gently. Waving amain, is waving a sword for a signal to other ships to strike their top-sails. See the Sea Dictionary, 12mo. Lond. 1708,

AMAISTER. To teach. Salop.

AMAISTREN. To overcome; to be master of. (A.-N.)

And now wolde I wite of thee

What were the beste;

And how I myghte a-maistren hem,

And make hem to werche. Piers Ploughman, p. 129.

quicksilver with any metal.

And in amalgaming, and calcening Of quiksilver, y-cleped mercurie crude.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16239.

AMALL. Enamel. See Amell.

Upon the toppe an ern ther stod Of bournede gold ryche and good,

I-florysched with ryche amall. Launfal, 270.

AMAND. To send away; to remove. (Lat.) Opinion guideth least, and she by faction Is quite amanded, and in high distraction. MS. Rawl. 437, f. 11.

AMANG. Among. Var. dial. He outtoke me thar amang

Fra mi faas that war sa strang.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. AMANG-HANDS. Work done conjointly with other business. In Yorkshire it sometimes means lands belonging to different proprietors intermixed.

AMANSE. To excommunicate. (A.-S.)

And the kyng hymsulf was therate; hii amansede

Alle thulke, that clerkes such despyt dude and wo. Rob. Glouc. p. 464.

A-MANY. Many people. North. See Massinger's Works, i. 35.

If weather be fayre, and tydie thy graine, Make spedely carrige for feare of a raine: For tempest and showers deceaveth a-meny, And lingering lubbers loose many a peny. Tusser, ed. 1573, f. 55.

AMARRID. Marred; troubled. Cf. Deposition of Richard II. p. 2; Gesta Romanorum, p. 207.

Eld me hath amarrid,

Ic wene he be bi charrid.

That trusteth to juthe. Relig. Antig. il. 211.

A-MARSTLED. Amazed?

Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye, Ichot thart a-marstled into the mawe.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 111.

AMARTREDE. Martyred.

And amartrede so thane holie man,

And a-slough him in a stounde.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 165.

AMASEDNESSE. Amazement.

Not only the common sort, but even men of place and honour, were ignorant which way to direct their course, and therby, through amasednesse, as likely to run from the place affected, as to make to the succour of it. Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 69.

AMASEFULL. Frightened. Palsgrave.

A-MASKED. "To go a-masked," to wander or be bewildered. This is given as a Wiltshire phrase in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, in a letter dated 1697.

AMASTE. An amethyst. Rider. Minsheu gives

the form amatuste.

AMAT. To daunt; to dismay. Cf. Drayton's Poems, p. 303; Florio in v. Spontáre; Coventry Mysteries, p. 294. $(A.-\overline{N}.)$

There myght men sorow see, Amatud that there had be.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 101.

And all their light laughyng turnd and translated Into sad syghyng; all myrth was amated. Heywood on Englishe Proverbes, 1561, sig. A. viii. AMAWNS. To excommunicate?
With a penyles purs for to pleye,
Lat scho can the pepul amawns.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 74.

AMAWST. Almost. West.

AMAY. To dismay. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder,
7243; Arthour and Merlin, p. 86. (Fr.)

With thyn aunter thou makest heer
Thou ne mist nost me amage.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 6.

Whereof he dradde and was amayed.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 232.

AMAZE. To confound; to perplex; to alarm.

Shak.

AMBAGE. Circumlocution. See the Spanish Tragedy, i. 1; Marlowe's Works, iii. 257. In an old glossary in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108, it is explained by "circumstance". See the Brit.

explained by "circumstance." See the Brit. Bibl. ii. 618. It is used as a verb, apparently meaning to travel round, in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 135. (Lat.)

AMBASSADE. An embassy. (A.-N.)
Aboute him there, th'ambassade imperyall
Were fayre brought unto his royal dignité.

Hardyng's Chronicle, p. 138. AMBASSADOR. A game played by sailors to duck some inexperienced fellow or landsman, thus described by Grose. A large tub is filled with water, and two stools placed on each side of it. Over the whole is thrown a tarpaulin, or old sail, which is kept tight by two persons seated on the stools, who are to represent the king and queen of a foreign country. The person intended to be ducked plays the ambassador, and after repeating a ridiculous speech dictated to him, is led in great form up to the throne, and seated between the king and queen, who rise suddenly as soon as he is seated, and the unfortunate ambassador is of course deluged in the tub.

AMBASSAGE. An embassy. Shak.

AMBASSATE. An embassy. See Hardyng's Chronicle, ff. 74, 95, 186, who sometimes spells it ambassyate. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 45, is "a compleynte made by Lydegate for the departing of Thomas Chaucier into Fraunce by hes servauntz upone the kynges ambassate."

AMBASSATRIE. An embassy. (A.-N.)
I say, by tretise and ambassatrie,
And by the popes mediation,
And all the chirche, and all the chevalrie,
That in destruction of maumetrie,
And in encrese of Cristes lawe dere,
They ben accorded so as ye may here.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4653.

AMBER'D. Scented with ambergris.

The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit, And amber'd all. Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 433. AMBER-DAYS. The ember days.

And sufferages of the churche, bothe amber-dayes and lentes.

Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 41.

AMBES-AS. The two aces, the lowest throw in the dice; and hence often used figuratively for bad luck. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4544; Harrowing of Hell, p. 21; All's Well that ends Well, ii. 3. Howell, p. 19, tells us that when this throw was made, the dicers in London would say "ambling annes and trotting Joan."

This is also the reading of one MS. in Rob. Glouc. p. 51.

This were a hevy case,
A chaunce of ambesase,
To se youe broughte so base,
To playe without a place.

Skelton's Works, il. 438.

AMBIDEXTER. In familiar writing a kind of Vicar of Bray. According to Cowell, "that juror that taketh of both parties for the giving of his verdict." See Nash's Pierce Penilesse, p. 10; Florio in v. Destreogiare.

AMBLANT. Ambling.

And mony faire juster corant,
And mony fat palfray amblant.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3462.

AMBLERE. An amble.

But Oliver him rideth out of that plas
In a softe amblere,
Ne made he non other pas
Til they were met in fere.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 5.

AMBLINDE. Ambling.
Y sett hir on a mule amblinde,
In the way we dede ous rideinde.

Gy of Warwike, p. 163.

AMBOLIFE. Oblique.

And take gode kepe of this chapiter of arisinge of celestiall bodyes, for ther trusteth wel that neither mone neither sterre in our ambolife orizont.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 445.

AMBROSE. Wild sage. See an old receipt in Reliq. Antiq. i. 55; Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Archæologia, xxx. 404.

AMBRY. A cupboard; a pantry. See Aumbry. Cf. Florio in v. Gazzára; Skinner and Baret, in v. The almonry was sometimes so called, the alms being kept in an ambry. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. Almonry.

AMBULENDE. Ambling.

On fayre ambulende hors they set.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70.

AMBULER. An ambling horse.

Sire, said Palomydes, we will be redy to conduyte you bycause that ye are sore wounded, and soo was Epynogrys and his lady horsed, and his lady behynde hym upon a softe ambuler.

Morte d'Arthur, il. 148. AMBUSCADO. An ambuscade. Shak.

Nay, they have ambuscadoes laid within thee, Self against self suborn'd, thereby to win thee. Clobery's Divine Glimpses, p. 104.

AMBUSION. An abuse.

But this me thinketh an ambusion,
To see on walke in gownis of scarlete
Twelve yerdis wide, with pendant sleves doun
On the grounde, and the furroure therinne.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 252.
Fy! hit is to gret an ambusion

To se a man that is but wormis mete.

Ibid. f. 256.

AMBYNOWRE. An almoner.

Peté es spensere, that dose servesse to gud alle that scho maye; and Mercy hir syster salle be ambynoure, that gyffes to alle, and noghte kane kepe to hirselfe. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 273.

AME. (1) To guess; to think; to tell. From the German ahmen, according to Qu. Rev. 1v. 371; but it certainly, in middle English, is merely another form of aim, q.v. In Palsgrave we have

"I ayme, I mente or gesse to hyt a thynge." The | AMENAGE. To manage; to direct by force. meaning is clearly ascertained from Prompt. Parv. p. 190, "gessyne, or amyne, estimo, arbitror, opinor." Cf. Rom. and Jul. i. 1.

Of men of armes bold the numbre thei ame, A thousand and tuo hundred told of Cristen men bi name. Peter Langtoft, p. 228. And alle Arthurs oste was amede with knyghtes, Bot awghtene hundrethe of alle entrede in rolles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95. No mon upon mold mist ayme the noumber,

Al that real aray reken schold men never. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 58.

Yes, wyth good handelyng, as I ayme, Even by and by, ye shall her reclayme. Commune Secretary and Jalowsye, n. d.

(2) The spirit; the soul. (A.-S.) See Stevenson's ed. of Boucher in v.

(3) For a third sense, see Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 14. A dish is there called "douce ame."

AMEAUNT. Ellis and Utterson propose adamant as the meaning of this word. The Cambridge MS. reads, "Thys swyrde ys gode and aveaunt." (A.-N.)

Therfore my swearde he shall have,

My good swerde of ameaunt,

For therwith I slewe a gyaunt. Syr Degoré, 105. The herb ameos. Gerard.

AMEKIDE. Soothed.

Ande thenne spake he, Ne was not this yonge man getyne by me? Yis, sir, quod she, dowtithe hit not, for he is your lawefully bigetene sone. Thenne the Emperoure was amekide, ande saide to his sonne, Son, quod he, I am thi fadir. Gesta Romanorum, p. 177.

AMEL-CORN. A kind of corn, said by Markham to be "of a middle size betwixt wheat and barlie, unlike altogether unto winter wheat whereof we last spake, but of a sort and facultie like unto spelt, whereof we will speake next in order." See Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 551; Cotgrave, in v. Scourgeon; Florio, in v. Oriza. It appears from Markham that scourgeon is scarcely synonymous with amel-corn, and therefore Cotgrave's account of it is not quite applicable. It seems to be the Teut. Amelkoren, explained by Kilian far candidum, and the corn of which amydon is made. Gerard calls it the starch-corn, a species of spelt.

AMELL. (1) Enamel. It is also used as a verb by Chaucer, Palsgrave, and others. See Amiled; Beaumont and Fletcher, Introd. p. lix; Cotgrave and Hollyband, in v. Email; Prompt. Parv. p. 261; Twine, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 206. Anall is a similar form, q. v. See an example in v. Amelyd.

(2) Between. Northumb. It seems to be the Icelandic á milli. See Qu. Rev. lv. 363, where it is stated not to be used in Scotland. It is inserted in the glossary to the Towneley Mysteries, without a reference, and explained "among."

AMELYD. Enamelled.

The frontys therwith amelyd all With all maner dyverse amell.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 154.

With her, who so will raging furor tame, Must first begin, and well her amenage.

Fuerie Queene, II. iv. 11. AMENAUNCE. Behaviour; courtesy. (Lat.)

And with grave speech and grateful amenaunce, Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended. Fletcher's Purple Island, xi. 9.

AMENDABLE. Pleasant.

That til oure lif is ful profitable, And to oure soule amendable.

MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.

AMENDEN. A kind of oath. Suffolk. AMENDMENT. Dung or compost laid on land.

AMENDS. An addition put into the scale of a balance, to make just weight. See the Nomenclator, p. 337. So the modern phrase, to make amends.

AMENE. Pleasant; consenting. (Lat.) Whan that mercy wolde have ben amene,

Rightwyssenesse gan hit anon denvo.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 20. To thi servaunttis of grace now see,

And to thi son befor hus amene. Tundale, p. 125. AMENGE. To mingle. We may perhaps read, "And menge it."

Amenge it with gres of a swyne.

Archæologia, xxx. 357.

AMENNE. To amend.

As we be wont, erborowe we crave, Your life to amenne Christ it save.

Rom. of the Rose, 7496.

AMENSE. Amends.

To tell you the cause me semeth it no nede. The amense therof is far to call agayne.

Skelton's Works, 1, 226.

AMENTE. Amend.

But y leve synne, hyt wole me spylle; Mercy, Jhesu! y wole amente.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 17.

AMENUSE. To diminish; to lessen. (A.-N.) See the Persones Tale, pp. 36, 38. His mercy is surmounting of foyson,

Ever encreaseth without amenusyng.

Bochas, b. ii. c. 31. AMEOS. The herb bishop's-weed. See Florio, in v. Ammi.

AMERAL. An admiral, q. v. The word is very changeable in its orthography. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 11, it occurs in the modern sense of admiral. The word ameralté in the following passage seems to mean the sovereignty of the sea.

Cherish marchandise and kepe the ameralté. That we be maisters of the narow see.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 50. AMERAWD. An emerald.

An amerawd was the stane,

Richer saw I never nane. Ywaine and Gawin, 361. His ston is the grene amerawde,

To whom is zoven many a lawde.

Gower, MS Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 201. AMERAWDES. The hemorrhoids. "A gud medcyne for the amerawdes" is mentioned in MS. Harl. 1600 and 1010.

AMERCE. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to inflict a fine or forfeiture. Sometimes, to punish, in general. See Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

55

And of thou kanste not lete thi playntes be, Unlawful quarel oweth to ben amersed.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 292. AMERCY. To amerce. (A.-N.)

And though ye mowe amercy hem,

Piers Ploughman, p. 119. Lat mercy be taxour. AMERE. Bitterly. So explained by Weber in the following passage, where the Lincoln's Inn MS. reads, "and gan him beore." Stevenson

considers it a noun, mischief, damage, a more likely interpretation. (A.-N.)

Dariadas, Daries brother, He hadde y-slawe on and othir. Tauryn and Hardas he slowe with spere. With sweord ryden he dud amere!

In this strong fyghtyng cas, He mette with Dalmadas.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4427. AMERELLE. The translation of umbraculum in the Canterbury MS. of the Medulla. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 301. The corresponding term in MS. Harl. 2270 is "an umbrelle."

AMERRE. To mar; to spoil; to destroy. See the Sevyn Sages, 2266, wrongly glossed by Weber. (A.-S.)

He ran with a drawe swerde

To hys mamentrye,

And all hys goddys ther he amerrede With greet envye. Octovian, 1307.

That we beth ofte withinne, The soule wolleth amerre.

MS. Digby 86, f. 128.

Now thou hast, sir, alle y-herd Hou ich am bitreyd and amerd.

Gy of Warwike, p. 165.

AMERS. Embers. Yorksh. AMERVAILE. To marvel; to be surprised.

Cf. Hardyng's Chronicle, ff. 73, 120; Gesta Romanorum, p. 392; Syr Degoré, 932; Riche's Farewell to Militarie Profession, ed. 1581, sig. P. i. (A.-N.)

And swiftli seththe with swerdes swonge thei to-gider, That many were amervailed of here dougti dedes.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 139.

Then spake Tundale to the angyll bryght, For he was amerveld of that syght. Tundale, p. 54. The bisshope wos amerveld then,

And in gret thost he stode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 78. See Ambes-as. This is the form AMES-ACE. used by Shakespeare. See Collier's Shake-

speare, iii. 241; Nares, in v. AMESE. To calm. "Amese you," calm yourself. This phrase is addressed by Anna to Cayphas in the Townley Myst. p. 194.

AMET. An ant. (A.-S.)

So thycke hii come, that the lond over al hii gonne fulle.

As thycke as ameten crepeth in an amete hulle. Rob. Glouc. p. 296.

Skinner. AMETISED. Destroyed. MEVED. Moved. (A.-N.) Cf. Chauc Cant. T. 8374; MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4. AMEVED. Cf. Chaucer,

But, Lorde, howe he was in his herte amevid, Whan that Mary he hathe with childe i-seyn.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 39. That grievaunce was him no thinge lefe, He was ful sore ameved. MS. Douce 175, p. 24. AMIAS. The city of Amiens.

He ran anon, as he were wode. To Bialacoil there that he stode, Whiche had levir in this caas Have ben at Reines or Amias. Romaunt of the Rose, 3826.

AMICE. The amice or amite is the first of the sacerdotal vestments. It is, says Mr. Way, a piece of fine linen, of an oblong square form, which was formerly worn on the head until the priest arrived before the altar, and then thrown back upon the shoulders. See Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Nomenclator, p. 159; Dugdale's Monast. iii. 295. The following quotation may also be found in an early printed fragment in Mr. Maitland's account of the Lambeth Library, p. 266. See Ammis.

Upon his heed the amyte first he leith. Which is a thing, a token and figure Outwardly shewinge and grounded in the feith; The large awbe, by record of scripture, Ys rightwisnesse perpetualy to endure: The longe girdyl, clennesse and chastité; Bounde on the arme, the fanoune doth assure All soburnesse knytte with humilité.

Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73, f. 3.

Cf. Kyng AMIDWARD. In the middle. Alisaunder, 967; Richard Coer de Lion, 1926; Sevyn Sages, 179; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 29. He met that geaunt Pinogres

Amidward al his pres. Arthour and Merlin, p. 301. AMILED. Enamelled. (A.-N.) See the note on this word in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 155.

And with a bend of golde tassiled, And knoppis fine of golde amiled.

Rom. of the Rose, 1080.

AMINISH. To diminish. Palsgrave. This is perhaps another form of amenuse, q. v.

AMIS. To miss; to fail. Aurelius, whiche that dispeirld is

Whithir he shall have his love, or amis. Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 112.

AMISS. A law. To admit. A fault; a misfortune. Shak.

And amytting the impossibilitie that their cataill were saved, yet in contynuaunce of one yere, the same cataill shalbe deade, distroyed, stolen, strayed, and exten. State Papers, ii. 329.

AMITURE. Friendship.

Thow, he saide, traytour, Yusturday thow come in amiture, Y-armed so on of myne, Me byhynde at my chyne, Smotest me with thy spere.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3975

AMLYNG. Ambling.

Off ladys were they com ryde, Along under the wodys syde, On fayre amlyng hors y-sett.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 6.

AMMAT. A luncheon. West. AMMIS. The canonical vestment, lined with fur, that served to cover the head and shoulders. Grey fur was generally used. The word is sometimes spelt amice, amyse, ammys, ammas, &c. In French the amict and aumuce, and in Latin the amictus and almucium, correspond to the amice and ammis, as we have spelt them; but it is a grave error to confound the two, as Mr. Dyce does in his edition of Skelton, ii. 134. See also the quotations in Richardson, where, however, the terms are not distinguished; and Prompt. Parv. p. 11, where the distinction between the two is clearly seen; Palsgrave, f. 17; Lockhart's Life of Scott, i. 309. In the Prompt. Parv. we also have "amuce of an hare, almucium, habetur in horologio divine sapientie."

And hym moost lowly pray,
In his mynde to comprise
Those wordes his grace dyd saye
Of an ammas gray. Skelton's Works, ii. 84.
AMNANT. Pleasantly (?). See Syr Gawayne,

p. 31. Perhaps it should be avinant.

AMNER. An almoner. Not an unusual form of the word. See Rutland Papers, p. 59; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 49; Prompt. Parv. pp. 18, 19; Cotgrave, in v. Aumosnier.

A-MOD. Amidst; in the middle. Langtoft. AMOND. An almond. Minsheu.

AMONESTE. To admonish; to advise. (A.-N.) Cf. Apology for the Lollards, p. 93; Wright's Christmas Carols, p. 31; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 201; Melibeus, p. 110.

Bot of thas that he amonestes, the whilke er wonte for to thynke lyghtly the vengeance of God.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 5.

AMONESTEMENT. Advice; admonition. Cf.
Morte d'Arthur, ii. 279.

The kyng amonestement herde; Quykliche thennes he ferde.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6974.

AMONGE. Amidst; at intervals, Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 387; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 44. The phrase ever among, in Rom. of the Rose, 3771, and 2 Henry IV. v. 3, means ever from time to time, ever at intervals.

Be it right or wrong, These men among

On women do complaine. Nutbrowne Maid, i. And ever amonge, mercy! sche cryde, That he ne schulde his counselle hide.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 f. 59.

Thai eten and dronken right i-nowe, And made myrth ever amonge: But of the sowdon speke we nowe, Howe of sorowe was his songe.

Sir Ferumbras, Middlehill MS. Sometyme thei schul be pyned longe

With hete, and sometyme cold amonge.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 41.

AMONSI. To excommunicate. (A.-S.)

To entredite and amonsi
Al thai, whate hi evir be,
That lafful men doth robbi,

Whate in lond, what in see.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 196.

AMONYE. An ointment wherewith the Egyptians used to embalm their dead bodies. See Wickliffe's New Test. p. 251.

AMOOST. Almost. West.

A-MORAGE. On the morrow. Rob. Glouc.

AMORAYLE. An admiral, q. v.

Two hundred knyghtes withoute fayle, Fyve hundred of amorayle.

AMORETTE. A love affair. (A.-N.) Tyrwhitt

says "an amorous woman" in the second of these instances, where it may be merely a diminutive, as in Florio, in v. Amorino. Jamieson explains it, love-knots, garlands.

For not i-cladde in silke was he, But all in flouris and flourettes, I-paintid all with amorettes.

Rom. of the Rose, 892.

For all so well woll love be sette, Undir raggis as riche rotchette, And eke as well by *amorettes* In mourning blacke, as bright burnettes.

AMORILY. Perhaps, says Tyrwhitt, put by mistake for merity. The old glossaries explain it "anuorously."

The seconde lesson Robin Redebreste sang, Hail to the God and Goddes of our lay! And to the lectorn amorily he sprang, Hail, quod he, O thou freshe seson of May. Courte of Love, 1383.

AMORIST. An amorous person.

An amorist is a creature blasted or planet-stroken, and is the dog that leads blind Cupid. [1614, sig. R. A Wife, now the Widow of Sir Thomas Overbury,

AMORT. Dejected; without spirit; dead. (Fr.) "What sweeting, all amort!"—Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 3. See Hawkins's Engl. Dram. iii. 358; Greene's Works, i. 146; Tarlton's Jests, app. p. 131; Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib., p. 124. Howell, in his Lexicon, translates all-amort by triste, pensatif.

A-MORTHERED. Murdered. See the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted

in Hearne's edition, p. 144.

AMORTISEN. To amortize; to give property in mortmain. (A.-N.) The word amortised occurs in the Persones Tale, p. 22, and is explained killed in the glossaries. It may possibly bear a figurative expression.

Let mellerys and bakerys gadre hem a gilde, And alle of assent make a fraternité, Undir the pillory a litil chapelle bylde,

The place amorteyse, and purchase liberte.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 207.

If lewed men knew this Latyn,
Thei wolde loke whom thei yeve,
And avisen hem bifore,
A fyve dayes or sixe,
Er thei amortisede to monkes
Or chanons hir rente.

Piers Ploughman, p. 314.

AMORWE. In the morning; early in the morning. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 824, 2491; Rob. Glouc. p. 159.

Knight, he seyd, yeld the bylive, For thou art giled, so mot y thrive! Now ichave a-drink,

Icham as fresche as ich was amorwe.

Gy of Warwike, p. 324. Amorue syr Amys dyght him zare, And toke his leve for to fare.

MS. Douce 326, f. 6.

AMORYG. Explained by Hearne "to-morrow,"
Rob. Glouc. p. 234; but the Herald's College
MS. reads "among," which clearly seems to be
the right reading.

AMOUNTE. Smeared? Mr. Wright thinks it may be an error of the scribe for anointe.

And I will goe gaither slyche, The shippe for to caulke and pyche; Amounte yt muste be with stiche,

Borde, tree, and pynne. Chester Plays, 1. 47.

AMOUNTMENT. Reckoning.

Examend tham and cast ilk amountment.

AMOVE. To move. Cf. Davies's York Records, p. 85; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 364.

To Flaundres she fled then, full sore amoved, To erle Badwyn hir cousyn nie of bloodde.

AMOWNE. Gentleness. See an old document printed in Meyrick's Critical Enquiry, ii. 252. AMOWRE. Love. See Flor. and Blanch. 524; Hall, Edward IV. f. 11; Cov. Myst. p. 50. The term amours, intrigues, was introduced into England in the seventeenth century, according

He luked up unto the toure, And merily sang he of amoure.

to Skinner.

Sevyn Sages, 2962.

AMPER. A sort of inflamed swelling. East. "Ampered, corrupted, as ampred chees in Kent; an amper or ampor in Essex, is a rising scab or sore, allso a vein swelled with corrupted bloud." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Skinner also appropriates it to Essex, but Grose to Kent, who explains it, a " fault, a defect, a flaw;" and Ray gives it as a Sussex word, " a fault or flaw in linnen, or woollen cloath." A person covered with pimples is said in Somersetshire to be ampery, while the same word is used in the Eastern counties in the sense of weak, or unhealthy. Ampred or ampery is now applied to cheese beginning to decay, especially in Sussex; and is sometimes used when speaking of decayed teeth. An ampre-ang is said in the glossaries to be a decayed tooth in East Sussex and Kent.

AMPERESSE. An empress.

The nexte zer therafter, the amperesse Mold Wende out of this live, as the boc ath i-told.

Rob. Glouc. p. 474.

AMPERSAND. The character &, representing the conjunction and. It is a corruption of and per se, and. The expression is, or rather was, common in our nursery books. In Hampshire it is pronounced amperzed, and very often amperse-and. An early instance of its use is quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. Ambiguous. This word occurs in Greene's Planetomachia, 1588. Rider, 1640, has "amphibologie," and so has Chaucer, Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1406.

AMPLE. (1) To go. Apparently a corruption of amble. See Watson's Halifax vocab. in v. North.

(2) Liberal; generous. Shak.

AMPLECT. To embrace. (Lat.)

With how fervent heart should we profligate and chase away sin! With how valiant courage should we amplect and embrace virtue! Bccon's Works, p. 66.

AMPOLY. Same as ampulle, q. v.

AMPOT. A hamper. Salop.

AMPTE. An ant. "Serphus, a littell beaste, not unlike an ampt or pismere."—Cooper.

Calcicatres a graver most notable,
Of white ivory he dide his besynesse,
His hande, his eye, so just was and stable,
Of an ampte to grave out the lyknesse.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 88.

Bote as the ampte to eschewe ydulnesse In somer is so ful of bysynesse.

MS. Coll. S. Joh. Oxon. 6, f. 2.

AMPTY. Empty.

57

In o gerner that ampty was,
Amorwe hy founde and nome
Two hondred sak ful of guod whete,
The; nyste whannes yt come.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57, f. 3.

My ampty skyn begynneth to tremble and quake.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 285,

AMPULLE. A small vessel. (A.-N.)

A bolle and a bagge He bar by his syde,

And hundred of ampulles

On his hat seten. Piere Ploughman, p. 109.
Late it stande in that bacyne a daye and a nyghte,
and do these that other that standis abovene in a
ampulle of glase or coper. MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 283.
AMRELL. An admiral.

Whan he herde tell That my lorde amrell Was comyng downe,

To make hym frowne. Skelton's Works, ii. 69.

AMSEL. A blackbird. Var. dial. AMSEREY. A consistory court.

Thow fals boye, seyde the freyre,

Y somon the affore the amsercy.

The Frere and the Boy, lxv. AMSOTE. A fool. Prompt. Parv. [Anisote?]

AMTY. Empty.

Amty place he made aboute, and fold fleu hym faste;

Amuy piace ne made aboute, and fold fleu hym faste; A wonder maister he was on, that hem so kowthe agaste. With nailes thicke al abrod.

Ase thare mitten strikie one,

That man ne mizte finde ane amtie place On al heore bodie so luyte.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 99.

AMUD. Annoyed; repulsed. So explained by Hearne, in Rob. Glouc. p. 524, who suggests anuid with great probability.

AMUSED. Amazed.

Let not my lord be amused. Ben Jonson, iii. 131. AMWOAST. Almost. Wilts. In the North, the form of this word is sometimes amyast.

AMY. A friend; a lover. (A.-N.) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 376, 520, 1834.

But oon olde kny3t that hyght Gryssy,

He lefte at home for hys amy.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

What is thi name, thou swete amy?

Gladly wite therof wolde I.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 123. Ther was mani levdi

That sore biwepe her ami.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 256.

AMYD. Amidst. In the Deposition of Richard
II. p. 1, we have amyddis in the same sense.

Amyd the launde a castel he sye,

Noble and ryche, ryght wonder hie. Sir Orpheo, 341.

AMYDON. According to Cotgrave, "fine wheatflower steeped in water; then strained, and let
stand untill it settle at the bottome; then
drained of the water, and dried at the sunne;

used for bread, or in brothes, it is very nou- ANACK. Fine oaten bread. rishing; also, starch made of wheat." It is mentioned in an old receipt in the Forme of Cury, p. 26; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 10.

AMYL. Starch.

Of wheate is made amyl, the making whereof Cato and Dioscorides teacheth. Googe's Husbandrie, 1568. AMYLLIER. An almond-tree.

The briddes in blossoms thei beeren wel loude On olyves, and amylliers, and al kynde of trees.

The Pistill of Susan, st. 7. AMYRID. Assisted; remedied. (A.-N.)

To help the with my power, thow shalt be amyrid Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 617. As ferforth as I may.

AMYTTE. To approach. (A.-S.)Any science that is trouthe,

Y shal amytte me ther-to. MS. Harl. 2382, f. 119.

AN. (1) A.

The king of Spayne and his sones, and here semli puple,

Went with him on gate wel an five myle.

Will, and the Werwolf, p. 184. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 2; Rob. Glouc. p. 3; Chaucer, Cant. T. 11161; Rom. of the Rose, 2270; Sir Eglamour, 906.

Wanne Gy was armed and wel an horce, Than sprong up is herte. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 40.

Thou olde and for-horyd man,

Welle lytulle wytt ys the an,

That thou followest owre kynget

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 219.

Sche no told him nought al her cas. Bot that sche was a wriche wiman,

That michel sorwe so was an.

Gy of Warwike, p. 170.

(3) Prefixed to a verb, in the same manner as A, q. v. See instances in Virgilius, ed. Thoms, p. 13; Matthew, iv. 2; Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language, p. 180; Prompt. Parv. p. 172.

(4) Than. North and East.

(5) If. Sometimes a contraction of and before f, where it occasionally means as if, (Mids. Night's Dream, i. 2,) and it is sometimes redundant, especially in the provincial dialects.

(6) And. This sense is not uncommon. See

Jennings, p. 118; Octovian, 1078.

For they nolde not forsake here trw fay, An byleve on hys falsse lay.

Const. of Masonry, p. 31.

(7) To give. (A.-S.) Sometimes as unnan in the primary sense, to favour, to wish well to; as in Sir Tristrem, p. 173. See Qu. Rev. lv. 372; Sir Tristrem, pp. 168, 264.

(8) A dwelling.

So wele were that ilke man.

That mitte wonnen in that an.

Flor. and Blanch, 258.

(9) To have. Lanc.

(10) One. North. Cf. Chester Plays, i. 233, 238; Sir Tristrem, p. 150.

 And but an yze Amonge hem thre in purpertye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

Still used by ANA. In an equal quantity. physicians.

Tak zarow and waybrede ana, and stampe thame, and temper thame with wyne or ale, and giff it the seke at drynke. MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 293.

Also with this small meale, oatemeale is made in divers countries sixe severall kindes of very good and wholesome bread, every one finer then other, as your anacks, janacks, and such like.

Markham's English House-wife, 1649, p. 240.

ANADEM. A wreath; a chaplet; a garland. And for their nymphals, building amorous bowers. Oft drest this tree with anadems of flowers.

Drayton's Owl, ed. 1748, p. 411. ANADESM. A band to tie up wounds. Minsheu. ANAGNOSTIAN. A curate that serveth onely to reade, or a clarke or scoller that readeth to a writer or his master. Minsheu.

ANAIRMIT. Armed. Gaw.

ANALEM. A mathematical instrument for finding the course and elevation of the sun. Minshen.

AN-ALL. Also. A Yorkshire phrase, the use and force of which are correctly exhibited in the following stanza:

Paul fell down astounded, and only not dead,

For Death was not quite within call: Recovering, he found himself in a warm bed,

And in a warm fever an-all.

Hunter's Hallamsh, Gloss. p. 4.

ANALYNG. Weber thinks this may be a corruption of annihilating, i. e. killing. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2166, "analyng of stronge knighttes," but we should no doubt read avalyng, descending from or falling off their

ANAMELDE. Enamelled. Cf. Tundale, p. 64;

Warton's Hist, Engl. Poet, ii, 42.

Thay were anamelde with asure, With terepys and with tredoure.

Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS. f. 133.

A luncheon. Hants. ANAMET.

ANAMOURD. Enamoured. Cf. Emaré, 226.

A grete mayster and a syre Was anamourd so on hyre. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 54.

Al anamourd on him thai were, And loved Gij for his feir chere.

Gy of Warwike, p. 5.

ANAMZAPTUS. This word repeated in the car of a man, and anamzapta in that of a woman, is said to be a cure for the falling sickness, in a curious early English MS. printed in the Archæologia, xxx. 399.

ANAN. How? What do you say? It is made use of in vulgar discourse by the lower class of persons addressing a superior, when they do not hear or comprehend what is said to them. It is going out of use now. It is also a corruption of anon, immediately.

ANANSY. To advance; to exalt. So Hearne explains it, in Rob. Glouc. p. 199. Heralds' College MS. reads avaunce; and perhaps we should here print it avansy.

ANAPE. Apparently the name of a herb. It is mentioned in an old receipt in a MS. of the 15th century, penes me.

ANAPES. Cloth. It seems to be some fine kind of fustian. See Cotgrave, in v. Velours. It is generally found as an adjunct to fustian, as in Lancham, p. 31; Brit. Bibl. ii. 403. This is of course the proper reading in Middleton's Works, iv. 425, "set a-fire my fustian and apes breeches," which the editor proposes to correct to Naples breeches. To mend the To mend the matter, we actually find apes' breeches set down in the index to the notes! Fustian anapes is also mentioned in the Strange Man telling Fortunes to Englishmen, 1662.

ANARWE. To render timid. The Bodl. MS. reads "an-arewest." Perhaps it means, to narrow, to diminish.

He makith heom way with scharpe launce;

Thy men anarwith thy continuunce.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3346. ANATOMY. A skeleton. Lister tells us he was so thin he "was like an anatomy." See his Autobiography, ed. Wright, p. 45.

ANAUNTRINS. If so be. North. In East Sussex the form anaimtrins is in use. seems to be connected with the old word aunter; so that anauntrins would correspond to peradventure. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 206, 311.

ANBERRY. A kind of bloody wart on a horse. See Topsell's Hist. of Four-Footed Beasts, p. 420; Markham's Cavelarice, b. vii. p. 80; Florio, in v. *Móro*; Dict. Rustic. in v. *Anbury*. In the East of England, a knob or excrescence on turnips or other roots is called an anberry. ANBLERE. An ambling nag.

The meyr stod, as ye may here,

And saw hym come ride up anblere. Launfal, 92. Some time hence; in the evening. Somerset.

ANCAR. A hermit. See Anchor.

With hom in every place I have moche besynes, and also with an ancar in that howse.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 212.

ANCEANDE. Anciently.

For men may oppen and se thrugh this kay, Wat has been anceande, and sall be aye.

Clavis Scientiæ, p. 3.

ANCESSOURE. Ancestor.

To the and to thi kynde haf thei don honoure, Londes haf thei gyven to thin ancessoure.

Peter Langtoft, p. 116.

ANCHAISUN. Reason; cause.

And for anchaisun of mi sone, The more and for is lore.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 115.

ANCHANTEOR. An enchanter.

Ac anchanteor Edwyne adde of Spayne wyth hym tho, That couthe hym segge of ys dedes al hou yt ssolde go. Rob. Glouc. p. 243.

ANCHILATION. Frustration. It is so explained in an old glossary in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108.

ANCHOR. (1) A Dutch liquid measure, or cask, often used by smugglers to carry their brandy on horseback. See the notes of the commentators on Merry Wives of W. i. 3.

(2) An anchoret; a hermit.

To desperation turn my trust and hope, An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope. Hamlet, iii. 2. 4to ed.

(3) To hold like an anchor. In the East of England, the strong tenacious spreading roots of vigorous plants are said to anchor out.

ANCHORIDGE. A church porch, particularly that belonging to the cathedral church of Durham; perhaps so called in allusion to a ship, of which some parts gave names to the parts of a church. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

ANCHYRCHE. A church. See Hearne's gloss. to Rob. Glouc. and the Chron. p. 232. It should probably be two words.

ANCIENT. A standard-bearer, or ensign-bearer an officer now called an ensign. The word was also used for the flag or ensign of a regiment or of a ship. The old editions of the Merry Wives of Windsor mention on their titles, "the humours of Corporal Nym and Ancient Pistol." See also Collier's Old Ballads, p. 31; Percy's Reliques, pp. 73, 144; Leycester Correspondence, p. 17; Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 330. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has anshent, the flag in the stern of a ship.

A maid-servant. ANCILLE. (Lat.) Chaucer's ABC, 109; Lydgate's Minor Poems,

p. 37.

That she was doughtre of David by discent, Sterre of the see and Goddes owne ancille.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 10. Biholde, quod sche, of God the meke ancille, With alle my herte obeyinge to his wille.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2. ANCLE-BONE. A name given by sailors to the prickly lobster. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 16.

ANCLERS. Ancles. Salop.

ANCLET. The ancle. North. Sometimes a gaiter.
ANCLIFF.

The ancle. North.

ANCLOWE. The ancle. (A.-S.) Cf. Arthour and Merlin, 5206.

In blood he stode, ich it abowe, Of horse and man into the anclowe.

Ellis's Met. Rom. 1. 279. ANCOME. A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. Rider translates it morbus adventitius. According to Dict. Rustic. "a swelling or bump that is hard and hot." Estward Hoe, iii. 1; Qu. Rev. lv. 372. In Scotland, an attack of disease is called an oncome; and in a curious MS. of old receipts in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 300, is one "for onkome one arme," which agrees with what Mr. Garnett says of the form of the word in the place just

cited. See *Uncome*.

ANCONY. A term in the iron works for a bloom, wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet in length, with a square rough knob on each end. See Kennett's MS. Gloss. f. 16. In Staffordshire one of these knobs is called an ancony-end, the other a mocket-head.

ANCRE. An anchor.

Right so fareth Love, that selde in one Holdeth his ancre, for right anone, Whan thei in ese wene best to live, They ben with tempest all for-drive.

Rom. of the Rose, 3780. ANCRES. A female anchoret, or hermit. The term ancre is applied to a nun in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 1; Rob. Glouc. p. 380. Palsgrave, f. 17, has, "Anchre, a religious man; anchres, a religious

Nowe wyll I take the mantell and the rynge, And become an ancresse in my lyvynge.

Squyr of Lowe Degré, 956.

Or for what cause she may no husband have, But live an ancresse in so strict a roome. Heywood's Great Britaines Troy, 1609, p. 95.

ANCYLE. A kind of javelin or dart, or the leather thong with which it is thrown. Phillips.

(1) If. AND. North. So wole Crist of his curteisie, And men crye hym mercy, Bothe forgyve and foryete. Piers Ploughman, p. 362.

2) Used redundantly in old ballads. Robin Hood he was, and a tall young man, Robin Hood, ii. 12. And fifteen winters old.

(3) Breath. See Aande. (Isl.) Myn ees are woren bothe marke and blynd, Myn and is short, I want wynde, Thus has age dystroed my kynd.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 154.

Thai rested than a litel stound, For to tak thair ende tham till, And that was with thair bother will.

Ywaine and Gawin, 3555.

Ryghte es it by prayere als by draweyng of ande, for ever to zemyng of oure bodily lyfe us nedis to drawe oure ande, that es, to drawe ayere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 250.

AND-AW. Also; likewise. North. ANDEDE. (1) Indeed. So explained by Hearne; but see Rob. Glouc. p. 320, where it is "an dede," i. e. a deed.

(2) Confessed. Verstegan.

ANDELONG. Lengthways. (A.-S.)

Andelong, nouht overthwert,

His nose went unto the stert. Havelok, 2822. ANDERSMAS. The mass or festival of St. An-Yorksh. drew.

ANDERSMEAT. An afternoon's luncheon. Cf. Florio in v. Merénda. See also Aunder. ANDESITH. Previously. (A.-S.)

Affrik that es the tother parti,

That andesith was cald Libi.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii, f. 13.

ANDIRONS. The ornamental irons on each side of the hearth in old houses, which were accompanied with small rests for the ends The latter were sometimes of the logs. called dogs, but the term andirons frequently included both, as in the proverb recorded by Howell, "Bauds and attorneyes, like andyrons, the one holds the sticks, the other their clients, till they consume." Mr. J. G. Nichols, glossary to the Unton Inventories, considers the dogs to be synonymous with the creepers, q. v. but the term was also applied to part of the andirons, and the latter are still called andogs in the Western counties. We find in Ducange, " andena est ferrum, supra quod opponuntur ligna in igne, quod alio nomine dicitur hyperpyrgium;" and Miege makes the andiron and dog synonymous. The andirons were sometimes made of superior metal, or gilt, and of very large dimensions. See Malone's Shakespeare, xiii. 85; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84; Halle of John Halle, i. 600; The Alchemist, v. 1.

ANDULEES. Puddings made of hog's guts and spice. They are mentioned in an old MS. printed in the Archæologia, xiii. 371, 388.

ANDUR. Either. (Dan.)

60

Thow I me to townward drawe, Andur to lurke or to leyke,

The wyves wil out me drawe,

And dere me with her doggus grete.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.
ANDYRS. Other. (A.-S.) The more usual form is endres, as in the Lincoln MS. f. 149. See a similar phrase in Sharp's Coventry Myst. p. 113. Jamieson explains it St. Andrew's day, the 30th of November; but it is difficult to reconcile this explanation with the "mery mornyng of May."

As I me went this andyrs day,

Fast on my way making my mone,

In a mery morning of May,

Be Huntley bankes myself alone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116. ANE. (1) A beard of corn. See an account of different kinds of wheat, and the anes, in Fitzharbert's Booke of Husbandrie, ed. 1598, p. 22. See Aane.

(2) One; a. Cf. Hartshorne's Met. Tales. v. 47; Cokwold's Daunce, 194; Ritson's Anc.

Songs, p. 23.

The kying of Charturs was tane,

And other Sarsyns many ane.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168.

Thay faht wiht Heraud everilk ane, Wiht gud wil thay wald him slane.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

And souner to many then to ane,

That here hath the rist trouthe tane. MS. Bodl. 48, f. 57.

Thus was Thow aye and evere salle be, Thre yn ane, and ane yn thre.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.

(3) Alone. "Bi hyme ane," by himself. And he lighte off his horse, and went bl hyme ane to the Jewes, and knelld downe to the erthe, and wirchippede the hye name of Godd.

Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 6. 4) A. See no. 2.

Alas! thou seli Fraunce, for the may thunche shome, That ane fewe fullaris maketh ou so tome. Wright's Political Songs, p. 194.

(5) Own. North.

(6) To aim at. Somerset.

(7) On.

The heade and armes hangynge on the one syde of the horse, and the legges ane the other syde, and all byspryncled wyth myre and bloude.

Hall, Richard III. f. 34.

ANEAOUST. Near to; almost. Herefordsh. ANEAR. (1) Near. Somerset. Richardson quotes an example of this word from Bishop Atterbury, Let. 50.

(2) To approach.

I hyre say that all men that wylbe sworne unto hym, they shall take noo hurte by hym, ne by none that is toward hym; by meanes whereof diverse husbandmen aneryth unto hym, for fere of lostys of State Papers, ii. 200. ther goodes.

ANEARST. Near. Exmoor. The more common Somersetshire form is aneast. Nares says aneirst, a provincial term for the nearest way. See his Gloss. in v. An-heirs.

ANEATH. Beneath. North.

ANE-BAK. Aback. Gaw.

ANEDE. United; made one. At f. 227 of the

Lincoln MS. anede is given as the translation of inhabitavit.

We may noghte hafe the vis of his luf here in fulfilling, bot we may hafe a desyre and a gret zernyng for to be present to hym for to se hym in his blysse, and to be anede to hym in lufe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 226. ANE-END. Upright; not lying down; on one end. When applied to a four-footed animal, it means rearing, or what the heralds call rampant. Var. dial. In Cheshire, it signifies perpetually, evermore. In some glossaries the orthography is anind. Cotgrave has " to make one's haire stand annend," in v. Ahurir, Dresser.

ANEHEDE. Unity.

For God wald ay with the Fader and the Son, And with the Haly Gast in anchede won

MS. Harl, 4196, f. 215.

Dere frende, wit thou wele that the ende and the soveraynté of perfeccione standes in a verray anchede of Godd and of manes saule, by perfyte charyté.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219. ANELACE. A kind of knife or dagger, usually worn at the girdle. It is mentioned by Matt. Paris, who seems to say it was forbidden priests to wear. See Ducange, in v. Anelacius; Halle of John Halle, i. 212.

> At sessions ther was he lord and sire : Ful often time he was knight of the shire. An anelace and a gipciere all of silk Heng at his girdel, white as morwe milk. Chaucer, Cant. T. 359.

> Sche schare a-to hur own halse Wyth an analasse. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 94.

> Bot Arthur with ane anlace egerly smyttez, And hittez ever in the hulke up to the hiltez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

ANELAVE. To gape. This word occurs in an old vocabulary in MS. Harl. 219 of the fifteenth century, as the translation of the French verb "beer."

ANELE. (1) To anoint with holy oil. Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 34. See Aneling.

(2) To temper in the fire. Cf. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 96; Baret's Alvearie, in v.

So as the fyre it hath anelid,

Liche unto slym whiche is congeled. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 194.

ANELEDE. Approached. (A.-S.)

Bothe wyth bullez and berez, and borez otherquyle, And etaynez, that hym anelede, of the here felle.

Syr Gawayne, p. 28. ANELING. (1) An animal that brings forth one young at a time.

Their ewes also are so full of increase, that some dos usuallie bring foorth two, three, or foure lambes at once, whereby they account our anelings, which are such as bring foorth but one at once, rather barren than to be kept for anie gaine.

Harrison's Desc. of Brit. p. 42. (2) The sacrament of anointing. Cf. Sir T. More's Works, p. 345; Brit. Bibl. ii. 532.

These clerkys kalle hyt oynament, On Englys hyt ys anelyng. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 74.

ANELY. Only; alone; solitary.

And that it be for chastiing Anely, and for none other thing.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 70.

Wharfore our levedy mayden Mary Was in pryvé place anely.

MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion, xviii. 6. So anely the lufe of hir was soghte,

To dede thay were nere dyghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 118. Worldes men that sees haly men have thaire hope anely in thyng that es noght in sight.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 40.

Sir, ze lif an anly life,

We wald 30w rede to wed a wife.

MS. Cott, Galba E. ix. f. 23.

Solitariness. ANELYNES.

61

Noghte in delytes, bot in penance; noghte in wantone joyeynge, bot in bytter gretynge; noghte emange many, bot in anelynes.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 193. Lest. Ray, under the word spar, says, "This word is also used in Norfolk, where they say spar the door anemis he come, i. e. shut the door lest he come in." It does not appear that this word is still in use.

ANEMPST. With respect to; concerning. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 167; Rutland Papers, pp. 5, 14, where it is used in the same sense as anenst, q. v.

And wee humbly beseech your highnes wee may knowe your Graces pleasure howe wee shall order ourselves anempst your graces sayd cytic and castell, State Papers, il. 204. for our discharge.

In the tother seven bene

Anemptes our neyhebour, y wene. MS. Bodl. 48, f. 63.

AN-END. Onwards; towards the end. Norfolk clown calls to his companion "to go an-end," when he wants him to go forward. See the Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 4. In some counties we have the expression "to go right an-end," i. e. to go straight forward without delay in any project.

ANENDIE. To finish. [Amendie?]

And thene at then ende.

MS. Digby 86, f. 128. Here sunnen al anendie.

ANENS. Chains; fetters.

Now er his anens wrouht of silvere wele over gilt; Dayet that therof rouht, his was alle the gilt.

Peter Langtoft, p. 167.

ANENST. Against; opposite to; over against. "Ex opposito ecclesiæ, Anglice, anens the cherche."-MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B i. f. 84. It is also used in the sense of concerning. Plumpton Correspondence, pp. 7, 172; Apology for the Lollards, pp. 29, 80; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 54; Florio, in v. Aránda a ránda: Maundevile's Travels, p. 298.

Tak thane and mye it smalle, and do it alle togedir, and mak it in a playster, and lay it one thi breste anense thi hert. MS. Medicin. Cath. Linc. f. 289.

ANENT. Over against; immediately opposite. Watson says it is common in Halifax to hear the expression opposite anent. The Scottish meaning concerning does not appear to be now used in Yorkshire. Anentis occurs in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 47, in the sense of concerning; and in Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 170, in the sense of against. See also Wickliffe's New Test. p. 23; Plumpton Corresp. p. 77.

> Of that doun-cast we may bi chaunce Anent this world get coveraunce.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 141.

Abstinence is than ryght clere anenyste God. MS. Harl. 6580.

ANEOUST. Near; almost. Var. dial. ANERDIS. Adheres; dwells with. Gaw.

ANERLUD. Adorned?

With miche and nevyn,

Anerlud with ermyn. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 84. See Kyng Alisaunder, 560, where ANERN. Weber conjectures anon, doubting whether it

should not be an ern, i. e. an eagle. ANERRE. To draw near to; to approach.

Anear. As long as the gale puffeth full in your sailes, doubt not but diverse will anerre unto you, and feed on you as crowes on carion.

Stanihurst's Hist. of Ireland, p. 90. Cf. Rob. Glouc. ANERTHE. On the earth. pp. 311, 441; Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. col. 67; St. Brandan, p. 3.

After that God anerthe com

Aboute vif hondred zere. MS. Ashmole 43, f. 172. ANES. (1) Just like; similar to. Somerset. In the same county we have anes-to, almost, except, all but.

Cf. Ywaine and Gawin, 292; Reliq. (2) Once. Antiq. ii. 280. Still used in the North.

For why thay dide the bot anes that dede, And they knewe the noghte Gode in manhede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

ANESAL. A term in hawking. See a tract on the subject in Reliq. Antiq. i. 299.

The herb dill. See a receipt in MS. ANET.

Med. Cath. Linc. f. 286; Minsheu, in v. ANETHE. Scarcely. The more usual form is unnethe, but anethys occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 12. (A.-S.)

Som dansed so long,

Tell they helde owt the townge.

And anothe meyt hepe.

Frere and the Boy, st. lxxxi. But if Mars hathe be with the lune or mercury of sol, it shall be a gret infirmyté, and anethe he shalle speke. MS. Bodl. 591.

ANETHER. To depress. See a passage in the Heralds' College MS. quoted by Hearne, p. 46. In thys half there were aslawe the noble men and

SyreLyger duc of Babyloyne, and another duc al-so, And the erl of Salesbury, and of Cycestre therto; And also the erl of Bathe, so that thoru thys cas The compaynye a thes half muche anethered was.

Rob. Glouc. p. 217.

ANEUST. Much the same. Grose gives the Gloucestershire phrase, "aneust of an aneustness," corresponding to the more common "much of a muchness," though the a is generally dropped. Florio has "Arente, anenst, aneust, very neere unto;" and Grose says in Berkshire it has the sense of "about the matter, nearly." In an old grammatical tract in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 82, is "Quantum ad hoc, Anglice, aneust that."

ANEW. (1) To renew. Cf. Depos. of Richard

II. p. 15.

Thanne come the tothir ij. kyngis, and toke his body, and anewed it with bysshopys clothis and kyngis ornamentes, and bare hym to this tombe, and with grete devocioun leyde hym therynne.

MS. Harl. 1704.

Tak May butter and comyne, and stampe thame samene, and laye it on lyve, and thane laye it on the eghe, and ofte anewe it. MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 284.

(2) Enough. Var. dial.

Take jws of rubarbe ful aney, And as mekyl of eysyl, I the sey.

Archæologia, xxx. 355.

ANEYS. Anisced.

Thenne messe it forth, and florissh it with aneys in confyt rede other whyt. Forme of Cury, p. 26.

ANFALD. Single; one. (A.-S.)Therfor is he cald Trinité.

For he es anfuld Godd in thre.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 3.

ANFELDTYHDE. A simple accusation. (A.-S.) See Bromton's Chronicle, quoted by Skinner in v

ANG. The hairy part of an ear of barley. North. Probably a corruption of awn.

ANGARD. Arrogant. (A.-N.)The following is quoted in the glossary to Syr Gawayne.

Thire athils of Atenes, ther angard clerkis, Than reverenst that the riche seele, and red over

the pistille. MS. Ashmole 44, f. 40. ANGEL. (1) A gold coin, varying in value from about six shillings and eightpence to ten shillings; affording a subject for many a wretched pun to Shakespeare and his contemporaries. It was introduced by Edward IV. in the early part See Davies's York Records, of his reign. p. 168. It is used in the primitive sense of a messenger, in Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 2. "There spake an angel," an old proverbial expression. See Sir Thomas More, p. 6.

(2) An angular opening in a building. Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, p. 52.

ANGEL-BED. A kind of open bed, without

bed-posts. Phillips. ANGEL-BREAD. A kind of purgative cake, made principally of spurge, ginger, flour, and oatmeal. A receipt for it is given in an old

MS. of receipts in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 291. A species of masterwort. ANGELICA. Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 999, and the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 128.

And as they walke, the virgins strow the way With costmary and sweete angelica.

Heywood's Marriage Triumph, 1613. ANGELICAL-STONE. A kind of alchemical stone, mentioned by Ashmole, in his Prolegomena to the Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652. Howell inserts angelical-water in the list of perfumes appended to his Lexicon, sect. 32.

Dr. Dee informs us in MS. ANGELICK. Ashmole 1790, that his magical works are "written in the angelick language." i. e. the language of spirits; and they are certainly most incomprehensible documents.

ANGELOT. (1) A small cheese brought from Normandy, and supposed by Skinner to have been originally so called from the maker's name.

Your angelots of Brie,

Your Marsolini, and Parmasan of Lodi.

The Wits. iv. 1. (2) A gold coin of the value of half an angel, current when Paris was in possession of the English.

ANGEL'S-FOOD. Apparently a cant term for | ANGRY. Painful; inflamed; smarting. Forby heavy ale. See a curious account in Harrison's Description of England, p. 202.

ANGER. Sorrow. (A.-S.) It is both a substan-

tive and a verb. Cf. Erle of Tolous, 914; Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Towneley Myst. p. 99; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 21.

Than sayd the lady fayre and free, If ze be angrede for the luffe of mee, It greves me wondir sare.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 139. And as thay went one this wyse with grete angere and disese, aboute the elleved houre they saw a litille bate in the rivere made of rede, and mene rowande Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 28.

ANGERICH. Angrily. And angerich I wandrede

The Austyns to prove.

Piers Ploughman, p. 466.

ANGERLY. Angrily. Shak. ANGILD. A fine. Skinner. Shak.

ANGIRLICHE. Angrily.

But for that he with angir wrougte, His angris angirliche he bouzte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86. ANGLE. (1) A corner.

Go, run, search, pry in every nook and angle of the kitchens, larders, and pastries.

The Woman Hater, 1. 2. (2) An astrological term applied to certain houses of a scheme or figure of the heavens.

ANGLE-BERRY. A sore, or kind of hang-nail under the claw or hoof of an animal. North. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ANGLE-BOWING. A method of fencing the grounds wherein sheep are kept by fixing rods like bows with both ends in the ground, or in a dead hedge, where they make angles with each other. See the Exmoor Scolding, p. 9.
ANGLEDOG. A large earthworm. Devon. The

older word is angle-twitch, as in MS. Sloane 3548, f. 99, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 279. In Stanbrigii Vocabula, 1615, lumbricus is translated by angle-touch; and they are called tweyanglys in Archæologia, xxx. 376.

For senowys that be kutt. Take anggwyltwachys, and put them in oyle olyff smale choppyd, and than ley therof in the wownde, and so let it ly iij. or iiij. Middlehill MS. f. 12.

ANGLER. One who begs in the daytime, observing what he can steal at night. A cant See Dodsley's Old Plays, vi. 109.

ANGLET. A little corner. (Fr.) Cotgrave Anglicises it in v. Anglet.

ANGNAIL. A Cumberland word, according to Grose, for a corn on the toe. Lye says, "Northamptoniensibus est clavus pedum, gemursa, pterugium." See Agnail, which Howell explains " a sore between the finger and nail."

ANGOBER. A kind of large and long pear. Dict. Rust.

ANGORAS. An anchorite.

And lever he had, as they trowedon ychon, To sytte upon a matte of the angoras.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 35.

ANGROMED. Grieved; tormented. (A.-S.) And mi gost angromed is over smert, In me to-dreved is mi hert.

MS. Bod!, 425, f. 89,

says "painfully inflamed," and applies it to kibes, as Florio does, in v. Pedignóni. It is the gloss of the Latin molestus in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8; and it seems to be used in a somewhat similar sense in Julius Cæsar, i. 2. In a collection of old MS. recipes, in Lincoln Cathedral, is one for anger in the liver, f. 305, meaning of course inflammation. See the example quoted under Thonwange; and Piers Ploughman, p. 266. ANGRY-BOYS.

A set of youths mentioned by some of our early dramatists as delighting to commit outrages, and get into quarrels. See the Alchemist, iii. 4.

Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd Off by the angry boys for thy conversion.

Scornful Lady, iv. 2. ANGUELLES. A kind of worms, mentioned by early writers, as being troublesome to sick hawks. In MS. Harl. 2340 is given an account of a medecine " for wormys called anguelles;" and another may be found in the Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. C. iii. See also Reliq. Antiq. i. 301. (Lat.)

ANGUISHOUS. In pain; in anguish. Wickliffe used it as a verb, New Test. p. 141.

I was bothe anguishous and trouble For the perill that I sawe double.

Rom. of the Rose, 1755.

My wordes to here, That bought hym dere,

On crosse anguyously. New Notborune Mayd. For hure is herte was angwischose.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3.

Herhaud to nim angwisous thai were. Gy of Warwike, p. 75.

ANGUSSE. Anguish.

Whan he schal with the bodi deye, That in strong angusse doth smurte.

Wright's Pop. Treat. on Science, p. 140.

ANHANSE. To raise; to advance; to exalt. The holi rode was i-founde, as 3e witeth, in May,

And anhansed was in Septembre, the holi rode day, MS. Ashmole 43, f. 68.

Hye nou to anhansy us alle, and y nelle nost be byhynde. Rob. Glouc. p. 198.

And of my fortune, sooth it is certeyne That wondir smartly hath sche me anhaunsid. Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 293.

For ech man that him anhansez here, I-lowed he schal beo. MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

The mete that thei ete ys alle forlore, On the galwys they schold anhaunse.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 135. AN-HEH. Aloud. In the third example it apparently means on high, as in Rob. Glouc. pp.

202, 311; Piers Ploughman, p. 8. Ther stont up a zeolumen, zezeth with a zerde, Ant hat out an-heh that al the hyrt herde.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158. This ladyes song tho Te Deum an-heyze,

And the sextens rong tho the belle. Chron. Vilodun. p. 107.

Angeles bere my soster soule Into hevene an-heize. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57 ANHEIGHE. To hang? (A.-S.)

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And told hem this vilanie,

And seyd he wold hom anheighe. Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

64

AN-HEIRES. The Host of the Garter, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1, addressing Page and Shallow, says, "Will you go, an-heires?" So the folios read, and no sense can be made of the expression as it there stands. A similar passage in the quartos is, "here boys, shall we wag? shall we wag?" but it occurs in another part of the play, although Shallow's answer is the same. Sir T. Hanmer makes German of it, in which he is followed by Mr. In proposing a bold conjectural Knight. emendation, the general style of language employed by the Host must be considered. Thus in act iii. sc. 2, he says "Farewell, my hearts," a method of expression also used by Bottom, "Where are these hearts?" Mids. Night's Dream, iv. 2. See another instance in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 109. In proposing to read, "Will you go, my hearts?" we approach as near the original as most of the proposed emendations; or, perhaps, as Steevens proposes, "Will you go on, hearts?" Perhaps, however, Mr. Collier has pursued the wisest course in leaving it as it stands in the old copies.

ANHERITED. Inherited?

The cité of Acon, that in this contré is clepid Akres, florishede and stode in his vertue, joy, and properité, and was anherited richely with worshipfull princes and lordes. MS. Harl. 1704.

AN-HOND. In hand, i. e. in his power.

Me to wreken ye schul go Of a treytour that is mi fo, That is y-come up mi lond,

Wer he thenketh to bring me an-hond.

Gy of Warwike, p. 43.

ANHONGED. Hanged up. (A.-S.) Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 12193, 12209; Rob. Glouc. p. 509; Sevyn Sages, 502, 651; Launfal, 686; Reliq. Antiq. i. 87.

That thei schuld be do to dethe deulfulli in hast. Brent in brigt fur, to-drawe or an-honged. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 172.

And al that he myzte on-take, Non other pes ne most they make. But leet hem to-drawe and an-honghe, But certayn hit was al with wronghe.

MS. Douce 236, f. 13.

ANHOVE. To hover. Skinner. ANHYTTE. Hit; struck.

The kyng Arture agen the brest ys felawe vorst Rob. Glouc. p. 185.

ANIENTE. To destroy; to annihilate. (A.-N.)It is also an old law term. See Cowell's Interpreter, in v.

That wikkedliche and wilfulliche Wolde mercy aniente. Piers Ploughman, p. 365. The which three thinges ye ne han not anientissed or destroyed, neither in youreself ne in youre conseillours, as you ought. Melibeus, p. 107.

Used for if. The expression is very common in our old writers.

ANIGH. Near. Salop. Sometimes in the western counties we have anighst, near to.

ANIGHT. In the night. Cf. Legende of Hypsipyle, 108; As You Like It, ii. 4; Gesta Romanorum, p. 51.

Tristrem to Ysoude wan, Sir Tristrem, p. 232. Anight with hir to play. His fader he tolde a swefne

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1. Anist that him mette.

ANILE. Imbecile from old age. Walpole uses this adjective, and Sterne has the substantive anility. See Richardson, in v.

ANIME. A white gum or resin brought out of the West Indies. Bullokar.

ANIMOSITE. Bravery.

His magnanymyté,

His animosité. Skelton's Works, ii. 81.

ANIOUS. Wearisome; fatiguing.

Then thenkkez Gawan ful sone Of his anious vyage. Syr Gawayne, p. 21.

AN-IRED. Angry.

He sauh Richard an-ired, and his mykelle myght, His folk armed and tired, and ay redy to fight. Peter Langtoft, p. 151.

ANIS-KINES. Any kind of; any. Withouten anis-kines duelling,

Sche gan Gregori to threte.

Leg. of Pope Gregory, p. 26. ANKER. An anchoret; a hermit. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 12, 83; Robin Hood, i. 36; Rom. of the Rose, 6348.

Certis, wyfe wolde he nane, Wenche ne no lemmane, Bot als an ankyre in a stane He lyved here trewe.

Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln, f. 130.

ANKERAS. A female hermit.

Hou a recluse or an ankeras shuld comende hir chastité to God. MS. Bodl. 423, f. 183.

ANKLEY. An ankle. West Sussex.

ANLEPI. Alone; single. (A.-S.) Hence single, applied to unmarried persons. See instances in Sir F. Madden's reply to Singer, p. 34.

He stod, and totede in at a bord, Her he spak anileri word. Havelok, 2107.

Anothere is of anlepi, That hase bene filede and left foly.

MS. Cott. Faust. B. vi. f. 122.

Ane es fornicacion, a fleschlé synne Betwene an anelepy man and an anelepy woman. MS. Harl. 1022, f. 73.

On ich half thai smiten him to, And he ogain to hem also; Never no was anlepy knight,

That so mani stond might. Gy of Warwike, p. 139. Say also quo wos thi fere,

For wele more synne it is To synne with a weddid wife,

Then with an anlepe i-wis.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 86. ANLET. An annulet; a small ring. According to Mr. Jerdan, "tags, or pieces of metal attached to the ends of laces or points." See Rutland Papers, p. 6; Brit. Bibl. ii. 397. Carr says it is the mark on a stone, an ancient

boundary in Craven.

ANLETH. The face; the countenance. (Swed.) Ne turne thine anleth me fra,

Ne helde in wreth fra thi hine swa-

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 16. ANLICNES. A resemblance; an image. Verstegan.

ANLIFEN. Livelihood; substance. Verstegan. ANLOTE. To pay a share of charges, according to the custom of the place. Minsheu.

ANNARY. A yearly description. Fuller.

ANNE. One. The objective case of an. Cf. Reliq. | ANOIOUS. Fatiguing; wearisome; unpleasant, Antig. ii. 272; Rob. Glouc. p. 223.

Ac Sarragins were, bi mi panne,

Ever fourti ogaines anne.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 295.

He slough thre ogaines anne, And craked mani hern-panne. Ibid. p. 214.

Heo nadden with hem bote anne lof,

Tharefore heo careden ech one.

MS. Laud 108, f. 1. The common gull, so called in See Pennant's Tour in Northumberland. Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.

ANNETT. First-fruits?

The L. Governour, as touching the workes to be taken in hand, noe municion to be lookt for, with some occurances of the English and Spanish fleets; for the coming up of Capt. Case, and touching Sir John Selby's meadow, Townsdales annett.

Archæologia, xxx. 169. ANNEXMENT. Anything annexed, or sub-

See Hamlet, iii. 3.

ANNIHILED. Destroyed.

Which els had been long since annihiled, With all other living things beside.

Loves Owle, 1595.

ANNOTE. A note.

In annote is hire nome, nempneth hit non, Whose ryht redeth ronne to Johon.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

ANNOY. Annovance.

Farewell, my soveraigne, long maist thou enjoy Thy father's happie daies free from annoy.

First Part of the Contention, 1594.

ANNUARY. Annual. Hall.

ANNUELLERE. A priest employed for the purpose of singing anniversary masses for the dead. It is spelt annivolor in Skelton, ii. 440.

In London was a preest, an annuellere, That therin dwelled hadde many a yere.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16480. Enamelling. See an extract ANNUELYNGE. from Horman in Prompt. Parv. p. 261, where perhaps we should read ammelynge.

ANNUNCIAT. Foretold. (Lat.)

Lo Sampson, which that was annunciat By the angel, long or his nativitee.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 14021.

ANNYD. Annoyed; vexed. [Anuyd?] So that King Philip was annyd thor alle thing.

Rob. Glouc. p. 487. ANNYE. Annoyance. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 429;

Kyng Alisaunder, 10. [Anuye?]

With sorwe was his herte betreid, With care and eke annye. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 44. Thanne sayde the Duk Terry,

Ibid. f. 45.

To ligge thus her ys gret anny. ANNYLE. Anise seed. Huloet.

ANO. Also. North.

ANOIFUL. Hurtful; unpleasant.

For al be it so, that al tarying be anoiful, algates it is not to repreve in yeving of jugement, ne in vengeance taking, whan it is suffisant and resonable. Melibeus, p. 86.

ANOIING. Harm.

No might do with hir wicheing,

In Inglond non anoting.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 166.

ANOINTED. Chief; roguish. "An anointed scamp." West.

See Harrison's Description of England, p. 214; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 360; and Anious.

Late him be ware he have no delite.

Ne him rejoyce of his annoyous plite.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 266.

Brit. Bibl. 11, 441.

ANOISAUNCE. A nuisance. Cowell refers to stat. 22 Henry VIII. c. 5, for an example of this word.

The fisshegarth of Goldale, and other fisshegarthes within the ryver of Ayre, is stondynge as yit, to the greit common anoisaunce and intollerable hurt of the kynges chamber of the cité of Yorke.

Davies's York Records, p. 87.

ANOLE. Too; also. Yorksh.

ANOMINATION. An opinion contrary to law. (Gr.)

He that adornes his whole oration with no other trope but a sweet subjection or an anomination, may be thought a trim man in the ears of the multitude, but in the judgement of the elegant orators, he shall be known as rude in his art of rhetorick, as the butcher that scalded the calfe was in his craft of butchery.

ANON. What do you say? Yorksh. See Anan. It is more usual in the sense of immediately, but is now seldom heard in the southern counties. The phrase "anon, sir," is often found in our old dramatists, put into the mouth of waiters, who now say, "coming, sir." See 1 Henry IV. ii. 4; Douce's Illustrations, i. 427.

ANONEN. See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 19, and the observations on this word in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 72. "Anone" occurs in Wright's Political Songs, p. 199, explained by the original scribe "at one time." Mr. Wright translates it "in the first place:"

Tho spek the lion hem to, To the fox anone his wille.

Under. ANONER. North.

NON-RIGHTES. Immediately. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 332; Erle of Tolous, 193; Kyng ANON-RIGHTES. Alisaunder, 170, 824; Hartshorne's Met. Tales,

He hadde in toun v. hundred knightes, He hem of sent anon-rightes.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

The chyld ansuerd anonrytht, He was withouten begynnyng.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

ANONT. Against; opposite. Wilts. ANONXCION. Anointing.

> This was their charge and verey dewe servise Of anonxcion tyme, to dooe and excersise.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 71.

ANONYWAR. At unawares.

Tho the Brytons come myd the prisons thar, The Romeyns come agen hem al anonywar.

Rob. Glouc. p. 212.

ANOSED. Acknowledged. Thanne ther begynnyth all grace to wake,

If it with synne be not anosed. Digby Mysteries, p. 175.

H. Enough. (A.-S.)

Anoth, dameseile! quath Blauncheflour, ANOTH. Enough. To scorne me is litel honour.

Florice and Blauncheflour, 483,

66

And pitouliche bigan to crie,

Anouthe, merci, Loverd, thin ore ! MS. Laud 108, f. 126.

ANOTHER. "Al another," in a different way. But Avelok thouthe al another. Havelok, 1395. ANOTHER-GATES. A different kind; another

ANU

sort. Lanc.

When Hudibras, about to enter Upon another-gates adventure, To Ralpho call'd aloud to arm, Not dreaming of approaching storm.

Hudibras, I. iii. 428.

West. Cf. Gy of War-ANOUGH. Enough. wike, pp. 11, 20, 25, 40, 63, 153; Sir Tristrem, pp. 181, 301. (A.-S.)

The fischers wer radi anoug To don his will that ich day.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 20.

ANOUR. (1) Honour.

Herhaud onswerd, I chil you telle The best conseyl ich have in wille; Gif thou themperours doubter afo, Riche thou best ever mo: After him thou best emperour, God hath the don gret anour.

Gy of Warwike, p. 149.

Tho was he erl of gret anour, Y-knowen in alle Aquiteyne.

Leg. Cathol. p. 43.

(2) To honour.

With this he ras out of his place That he anoured him in.

MS. Fairfax 14.

In diademe anoured and with palle MS. Harl. 3869, f. 367.

ANOUREMENT. Adornment.

I am tormentide with this blew fyre on my hede, for my lecherouse anourement of myne heere, ande Gesta Romanorum, p. 431. other array ther one. ANOURENE, pl. Honour.

With gud ryghte thay love the for thaire gudnes; with gud ryghte thay anourens the for thaire fairenes; withe gud righte thay gloryfye the for thaire profet. MS. Lincoln, f. 199.

ANOURN. To adorn. (A.-N.)

Whan a woman is anourned with rich apparayle, it setteth out her beauty double as much as it is.

Palsgrave.

ANOURNEMENTIS. Adornments.

For as alle anournementis ben fayred by hem that avenauntly uysith hem, so alle the halowys of heven, as wele aungels as men or wymmen, ben anourned and worschipped oonly thoru God. MS. Tanner 16, p. 53.

ANOW. Enough. West. See Jennings, p. 120. He kest the bor doun hawes anowe, And com himself doun bi a bowe.

Sevyn Sages, 921. ANOWARD. Upon. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 186, 211. Hearne explains it, "thorough, onward." And anoward his rug fur y-maked, And doth from zere to zere.

MS. Harl. 2277, f. 47.

A cold welle and fair ther sprong, Anowards the doune,

That zut is there, fair and cold,

A myle from the toune.

MS, Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. The hors hem lay anoward,

That hem thought chaunce hard.

Arthour and Merlin, L. 123.

ANOWCRYAND?

Also ther is fyr of coveytyse, of tho whiche it is seyd alle anoweryand as chymney of fyre.

MS. Egerton 842, f. 223.

ANOWE. Now; presently. So explained by Mr. Utterson, Pop. Poet. ii. 147; but perhaps we should read avowe, as in a similar passage at

ANOYLE. To anoint. The last sacrament of the Roman Catholic church. See a curious inventory, written about 1588, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 255.

ANOYMENTIS. This word is the translation of limates in an early gloss, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

ANOYNTMENT. An ointment.

And ther Maré Mawdelayn Anoyntet oure Lordes fette

With a riche anountment,

And his hede i-wis. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 86. ANOYT. Turning?

That other branche ful ryst goyt

To the lytil fyngere, without anoyt.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 190.

ANPYRE. Empire. The following is an extract from the Metrical Chronicle of England. All Cornewalle and Devenshire,

All thys were of hys anpure. Rob. Glouc. p. 733. ANREDNESSE. Unity of purpose. (A.-S.)

AN'S-AFE. I am afraid. Yorksh.

ANSAUMPLE. An example. Ore Loverd wende aboute and prechede that folk, And seide hem ansuumples fale.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

ANSEL. Generally spelt hansel, q. v. It seems to be used in the sense of hansel in Decker's Satiro-Mastix, ap. Hawkins, iii. 137. See also a similar orthography in Prompt. Parv. p. 14.

ANSHUM-SCRANCHUM. When a number of persons are assembled at a board where the provision is scanty, and each one is almost obliged to scramble for what he can get, it will be observed perhaps by some one of the party that they never in all their life saw such anshum-scranchum work. Linc.

ANSINE. Appearance; figure. (A.-S.)

Not no mon so muchel of pine, As povre wif that falleth in ansine

Dame Sirith, MS. Digby 86, f. 167.

ANSLACHTS. Surprises. (Germ.) See Meyrick's Critical Enquiry, iii. 118.

ANSLAIGHT. Surprised. (Germ.)

I do remember yet, that anslaight, thou wast beaten, And fledst before the butler.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, ii. 2. ANSQUARE. Answer.

Then gaf Jhesus til ham ansquare To alle the Jewes atte ther ware. MS. Fairfax 14.

ANSTOND. To withstand.

He byvond vorst an queintyse agen the Deneys to Rob. Glouc. p. 267. anstand.

ANSURER. The answerer; the person who answered to the Court of Augmentation for the rents and profits.

As conserning one farme hold, late belonging to the hold of St. Robarts, which you know I did speake to the ansurer for the use of the said children, and he permised not to suit them.

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 234.

ANSWER. To encounter at a tournament. See the Paston Letters, ii. 4. Shakespeare uses the substantive in the sense of retaliation, requital, in Cymbeline, iv. 4. A very common though peculiar sense of the word has not been noticed by lexicographers. To answer a front door, is to open it when any one knocks. At a farm-house near South Petherton, a maid-servant was recently asked why she did not answer the door. The girl, who had an impediment in her speech, replied, "Why—why—why, if you plaze, mim, I—I—I did'n hear'n speak!"

ANT. (1) Am not. Devon.

(2) And. This form of the conjunction is found chieflyin MSS. of the reign of Edward II. when it is very common.

(3) "In an ant's foot," in a short time. A Warwickshire phrase.

ANTEM. (1) A church. This cant word is given in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 521, more generally spelt autem. We have also an antem-morte, "a wyfe maried at the churche, and they be as chaste as a cow." See the same work, ii. 290, 520; and Harrison's Description of England, p. 184.

(2) An anthem. (A.-S.)

To me she came, and bad me for to sing This antem verally in my dying.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13590.

ANTEPHNE. An antiphon.

With hool herte and dew reverence Seyn this antephne, and this orison.

MS. Harl. 2278, f. 5.
ANTER. The following is extracted from an

old play:
That's hee that makes the true use of feasts, sends
all unto their proper places; hee is call'd the anter;
he hath a monopoly for all butterie bookes, kitchinge

bookes, besides old declamations and theames.

MS. Bodl. 30,

ANTERS. (1) In case that. North.

(2) Adventures. North.

Listuns now, lordinges, of anters grete.

Robson's Romances, p. 49.

ANTE-TEME. A text or motto placed at the head of a theme, oration, or discourse. From the Merrie Tales of Skelton, p. 61, it would appear to be synonymous with theme. See also Skelton's Works, ii. 241.

ANTEVERT. To avert. Hall.

ANTGATE. An occasion. Skinner.

ANTH. And the. North.

ANTHONY-NUT. The bladder-nut; the staphyladendron. See Florio, in v. Staphilodéndro; Cotgrave, in v. Baguenaudes.

ANTHONY-PIG. The favourite or smallest pig of the litter. A Kentish expression, according to Grose. "To follow like a tantony pig," i.e. to follow close at one's heels. Some derive this saying from a privilege enjoyed by the friars of certain convents in England and France, sons of St. Anthony, whose swine were permitted to feed in the streets. These swine would follow any one having greens or other provisions, till they obtained some of them;

and it was in those days considered an act of charity and religion to feed them. St. Anthony was invoked for the pig. See Becon's Works, p. 138; and a quotation from Horman in Prompt. Parv. p. 29.

ANTHONY'S-FIRE. A kind of erysipelas. Var. dial. Higins says, "A swelling full of heate and rednes, with paine round about a sore or wound, commonly called S. Anthonies fier."

See the Nomenclator 1585 p. 439

See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 439.

ANTHROPOMANCY. Divination by the entrails of men. This species of divination is alluded to in Holiday's Tecnogamia, 4to.

Lond. 1618.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. A ludicrous word introduced by Shakespeare for the sake of a formidable sound, from *Anthropophagi*, cannibals. See the Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

ANTICK. (1) Old.

And though my antick age was freely lent
To the committing of accursed evill.

Nicholson's Acolastus, 1600.

(2) An antimasque.

I saw in Brussels, at my being there,
The duke of Brabant welcome the archbishop
Of Mentz with rare conceit, even on a sudden
Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
In nature of an antick. Ford's Works, i. 440.

ANTICKS. This word occurs in a variety of senses. Shakespeare has the verb to antick, to make anticks, and antickly, in an antick manner. See Anthony and Cleopatra, ii. 7; Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1. Actors are frequently termed anticks, as in the Nomenclator, p. 530. The ancient sculpture and paintings in parish churches fall under the same denomination, and it is even applied to the sculptured figures in pavements.

And cast to make a chariot for the king,
Painted with antickes and ridiculous toyes,
In which they meane to Paris him to bring,
To make sport to their madames and their boyes.

Drayton's Poems, p. 43.

A foule deform'd, a brutish cursed crew, Bodied like those in antike worke devised, Monstrous of shape, and of an ugly hew. Harrington's Ariosto, 1891, p. 45.

ANTICOR. A swelling on a horse's breast, opposite to the heart. Markham. Miege spells it antocow.

ANTIDOTARY. Having the qualities of an antidote.

From hence commeth that noble name or composition antidotary, called Theriaca, that is, triacle.

Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 280.

ANTIENTS. Ancestors. Carr gives this word as still used in Craven, and it occurs apparently in the same sense in the Pickwick Papers, p. 205.

ANTIMASQUE. Something directly opposed to the principal masque, a light and ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious masque. It admitted of the wildest extravagances, and actors from the theatres were generally engaged to perform in it. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 459; Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, vii. 251; Nares, in v., and an ac-

68

ANV

count of Mr. Moore's revels at Oxford in 1636, | ANTUO. in MS. Ashmole 47.

ANTINOMIES. Rules or laws, in opposition to some others deemed false, and having no au-See an example of this word in Taylor's Great Exemplar, p. 50.

ANTIOCHE. A kind of wine, perhaps imported or introduced from that country. A drink for wounded persons, called " water of Anteoche," is described at length in MS. Jamys, f. 40. See also some verses on lechecrafte in MS. Harl. 1600.

Antioche and bastarde,

Pyment also and garnarde.

Squyr of Lowe Degré, 757. ANTIPERISTASIS. "The opposition," says Cowley, "of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended." This word is used by Ben Jonson. See his Works, ed. Gifford, ii. 371.

ANTIPHONER. This term is frequently met with in the inventories of church goods and ornaments in old times. It was a kind of psalm-book, containing the usual church music, with the notes marked, as we still see them in old mass books; and so called from the alternate repetitions and responses. the Archæologia, xxi. 275.

This litel childe his litel book lerning, As he sate in the scole at his primere. He Alma redemptoris herde sing, As children lered hir antiphonere.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13449.

ANTIQUITY. Old age.

For false illusion of the magistrates With borrow'd shapes of false antiquity.

Two Tragedies in One, 1601.

ANTLE-BEER. Crosswise; irregular. Exmoor. ANTLING. A corruption of St. Antonine, to whom one of the London churches is dedicated, and occasionally alluded to by early writers under the corrupted name. See the Roaring Girl, i. 1.

ANTO. If thou. Yorksh.

ANTOYN. Anthony. Langtoft.

ANTPAT. Opportune; apropos.

ANTRE. (1) A cavern; a den. (Lat.)

Wherein of antres vast and desarts idle, Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch

heaven, It was my hint to speak. Othello, 1. 3.

(2) To adventure.

And, Lord, als he es maste of myght,

He send his socor to that knyght, That thus in dede of charité

This day antres hys lif for me.

Ywaine and Gawin, 3508. Thou anterd thi life for luf of me. Ibid. 3809. ANTRESSE. Adventured. (A.-N.)

Thanne Alisaundrine at arst than antresse hem Will. and the Werwolf, p. 38. tille.

ANTRUMS. Affected airs; insolences; whims. " A's in as antrums this morning," would be said of a rude person as well as of a skittish horse. This form of the word is given in the Suffolk and Cheshire glossaries, but the more usual expression is tantrums.

ANTUL. An thou wilt; if thou wilt. Yorksh.

Explained "one two, a two," by Hearne, but we should read an tuo, i.e. on two. See Rob. Glouc. p. 241.

ANT-WART. A kind of wart, " deepe-rooted, broad below, and litle above," mentioned in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 444.

ANTWHILE. Some time ago. Warw.

ANTY. Empty. Somerset.

ANTY-TUMP. An ant-hill. Herefords.

ANUAL. A chronicle. Rider. ANUDDER. Another. North.

ANUEL. A yearly salary paid to a priest for keeping an anniversary; an annuity.

And henten, gif I mighte,

An anuel for myne owen use,

To helpen to clothe. Piers Ploughman, p. 475. Suche annuels has made thes frers so wely and so gay, That ther may no possessioners mayntene thair array. MS. Cott. Cleop. B. ii. f. 63.

ANUETH. Annoyeth.

Moch me anueth

That mi drivil druith. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 210. ANUNDER. Beneath; under. North. To keep any one at anunder, i. e. to keep them in a subordinate or dependent situation. See also a quotation in gloss. to Syr Gawayne, in v. Atwaped.

> Ten schypmen to londe yede, To se the yle yn lengthe and brede, And fette water as hem was nede The roche anondyr.

Octovian Imperator, 550.

The prisone dore than wend heo ner, And putte hure staf anunder.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 16. He fouten anonder selde, Some of hem he felde. MS. Laud. 108, f. 219.

ANURE. To honour.

Anurith God and holi chirch,

And giveth the povir that habbith nede; So Godis wille ze ssul wirche,

And joi of heven hab to mede.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 205.

ANURTHE. On the earth. This word occurs in the Life of St. Brandan, p. 3.

ANUY. (1) To annoy; to trouble; to harass. Hire fader was so sore anuyed,

That he muste non ende. MS. Harl, 2277, f. 93. For thai hadde the countré anuwed,

And with robberie destrwed. Sevyn Sages, 2613.

(2) Trouble; vexation. Al eselich withoute anuy,

And there youre lyf ende.

MS. Harl. 2277, f. 46. And for non eorthelich anuy,

Ne for dethe ne flechchie nought.

MS. Laud 108, f. 184.

ANVELT. An anvil. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 6; Malory's Morte d'Arthur, i. 7.

Upon his anvelt up and downe,

Therof he toke the firste sowne.

The Dreme of Chaucer, 1165.

ANVEMPNE. To envenome.

I am nott wurthy, Lord, to loke up to hefne, My synful steppys anvempnyd the grounde.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 75. ANVERDRE. To overthrow. Somerset. Perhaps a mistake for auverdre. I insert it on Mr. Holloway's authority.

ANVIED. Explained by Weber envied, enraged, in the following passage; but we should certainly read anuied, part. of the verb anuy, q. v. See also Annye, which may perhaps be a similar error.

Alisaundre anvied was; Over the table he gon stoupe, And smot Lifias with the coupe, That he feol down in the flette.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1102.

ANVIL. (1) The handle or hilt of a sword.

Here I clip

The anvil of my sword. Coriolanus, iv. 5.

(2) A little narrow flag at the end of a lance.

Meyrick.

ANWARPE. To warp. Minsheu.
ANWEALD. Power; authority. Skinner.

ANWORD. An answer; a reply. Verstegan.

ANY. Either; one of two. It usually signifies one of many.

And if that any of us have more than other, Let him be trewe, and part it with his brother. Chaucer, Cant. T. 7115.

A-NYE. In nine.

The kyng won Normandye, and also god Aungeo, And wythynne a-nye zer al thys was y-do. Rob. Glouc. p. 186.

ANYNGE. Union.

By the vertu of this blysfulle anynge, whilke may noghte be saide ne consayved be manes wit, the saule of Jhesu ressayvede the fulhede of wysedome and lufe,

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 227.

ANYSOT. A fool. See Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. quoted in the Prompt. Parv. p. 11. See Amsote.

ANYWHEN. At any time. South. Rider gives anywhile in the same sense, and anywhither, into any place. Mr. Vernon tells me anywhen is considered a respectable word in the Isle of Wight.

A-ONE. An individual; one person.

There's not a one of them, but in his house
I keep a servant fee'd.

Macbeth, iii. 4.

AOURNED. Adorned.

So that he that tofore wente clothed in clothes of golde and of sylke, and acurned wyth precyous stones in the cyté.

Vitæ Patrum, f. 86.

AOY. High. Glouc.

APAID. Satisfied; pleased. (A.-N.)

Mas friar, as I am true maid, So do I hold me well apaid.

Peele's Works, i. 91.

APAISE. Peace.

The thai were al at alse,

Ich went to his in apaise. Arthour and Merlin, p. 87.

DAN Hoop

APAN. Upon.

Apan the xx. dai Of Averil, bi-for Mai.

APARAELYNG. Preparation. It is the translation of apparatus, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8, an old gloss. of the 15th century.

APARTI. Partly.

Now wil I schewe aparti

Qwy thei aren so grysly. Hampole, MS. Digby 87.
And hou foul a mon is afturward,

Tellith aparty Seint Bernard.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 6.

He that es verrayly meke, God sal safe hym of there, here aparty, and in the tother worlde plenerly. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 40.

APAST. Passed. Still used in the West of England. Cf. Gy of Warwike, pp. 148, 457; Strutt's Regal Antiquities, ed. Planché, p. 77.

The nyst hure neschede faste, That the day was nes ago; The lordes buth than apaste

Wythoute more ado.

MS. Ashmule 33, f. 20.

Apassyd be twenty zere

That we togedyr have lyvyd here.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

To grete disport and daliaunce of lordes and alle worth! werrioures that ben apassed by wey of age al labour and travaillyng.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 120.

Tho this ligth apassed was, Huy in the put to grounde,

Thare inne of this holie man, No thing huy ne seizen ne founde.

MS. Laud 108, f. 174.

APAYEN. To satisfy; to please; to like. (A.-N.)

Therwith was Perkyn apayed,

And preised hem faste.

Piers Ploughman, p. 123. In herte I wolde be wele apayede,

Myghte we do that dede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

But never the lees y schalle assay How thou wylt my dynte apay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

APAYERE. To impair. (A.-N.)

For alle your proude prankyng, your pride may

apayere. Skelton's Works, i. 116.

APE. (1) A fool. To put an ape into a person's hood or cap was an old phrase, signifying to make a fool of him. Sometimes we have the phrase, to put on his head an ape, in the same sense. Apes were formerly carried on the shoulders of fools and simpletons; and Malone says it was formerly a term of endearment. Tyrwhitt considers "win of ape," in Cant. T. 16993, to be the same with vin de singe. See his note, p. 329; Robert of Sicily, p. 58.

A ha, felawes, beth ware of swiche a jape. The monke put in the mannes hode an ape, And in his wifes eke, by Seint Austin.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13370.

(2) To attempt?

And that sche nere so michel ape That sche hir laid doun to slape.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 32.

APECE. The alphabet. Prompt. Parv. We have also apece-lerner, one who learneth the alphabet.

APEIRE. To impair. (A.-N.) See Appair. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Deposition of Richard II. p. 3; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3149; Hall's Satires, iv. 2.

And thanne youre neghebores next

In none wise apeire. Piers Ploughman, p. 111.

APEL. An old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots. See Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici, p. 71.

APELYT. Called; named. It is glossed by nominatus in an early MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 315.

APENT. Belonging. See Append. In the Chester Plays, i. 131, it is used as a verb. Aganippe her lorde was Kyng of Fraunce, That graunte hym menne, and good sufficiente, And sent his wife with hym, with greate puissaunce, With all aray that to her wer apente, His heire to been, by their bothes assente.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 23.

70

APENYONE. Opinion. Jhesu, Jhesu, quat deylle is him that? I defve the and thyn apenyone.

Digby Mysteries, p. 131.

APERE. To appear.

To the nexte semblé 3e schul hym calle, To apere byfore hys felows alle.

Const. of Masonry, p. 27. APERN. An apron. This is the usual early form of the word. See the Nomenclator, p. 171. Mr. Hartshorne gives apparn as the Shropshire word, and apperon is sometimes found as the Northern form, as well as appren. APERNER. One who wears an apron; a

drawer.

We have no wine here, methinks;

Where's this aperner? Chapman's May Day, 1611. A-PER-SE. The letter A, with the addition of the two Latin words, per se, is used by some of our ancient poets to denote a person or thing of extraordinary merit.

London, thowe arte of townes A per se, Soveragne of cities, most symbliest by sight.

MS. Laned. 762, f. 7. Thou schalt be an apersey, my sone,

In mylys ij. or thre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 51. APERT. (1) Open; openly; manifest. Cf. Kyng Alis. 2450, 4773; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 6696.

Me hath smetyn withowten deserte,

And seyth that he ys owre kynge aperte. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

(2) Brisk; bold; free. Skinner. In the provinces we have peart, used in a similar sense. Toone quotes a passage from Peter Langtoft, p. 74, but I doubt its application in this sense, although it may be derived from A.-N. aperte.

APERTE. Conduct in action. (A.-N.)

For whiche the kyng hym had ay after in cherte, Consyderyng well his knightly aperte.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 198.

APERTELICHE. Openly. (A.-N.)
Ich have, quod the oure Lord, al aperteliche I-spoke in the temple and y-taugt, and nothyng pri-MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 8. veliche.

APERTLY. Openly. (A.-N.)

And forsothe there is a gret marveyle, for men may see there the erthe of the tombe apertly many tymes steren and meven. Maundevile's Travels, p. 22.

APERY. An ape-house. And vow to ply thy booke as nimbly as ever thou didst thy master's apery, or the hauty vaulting Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 93. horse.

APERYALLE. Imperial?

For any thyng that ever I sed or dede, Unto thys owre securet or aperyalle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 123.

APES. To lead apes in hell, a proverbial expression, meaning to die an old maid or a bachelor, that being the employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world. See Florio in v. Mámmola, " an old maide or sillie virgin that will lead apes in hell." The phrase is not quite obsolete.

But tis an old proverb, and you know it well, That women, dying maids, lead apes in hell.

The London Prodigal, i. 2.

APESIN. To appease.

Ye fiers Mars, apesin of his ire, And, as you list, ye makin hertis digne.

Troilus and Creseide, iii. 22.

APE'S-PATERNOSTER. To say an ape's paternoster, to chatter with cold. This proverbial expression occurs several times in Cotgrave, in v. Barboter, Batre, Cressiner, Dent, Grelotter.

APETITELY. With an appetite. See Brockett,

ed. 1829, in v. Appetize.

Goo to thy mete apetitely, Reliq. Antiq. i. 233. Sit therat discretely.

APE-WARD. A keeper of apes. Nor I, quod an ape-ward,

By aught that I kan knowe.

Piers Ploughman, p. 115.

APEYREMENT. Injury. Then cast the powder therupon, and with thi nail thou maist done awey the lettres that hit schal nothyng been a-sene, without any apeyrement.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 109.

APEYRYNGIS. Losses. But whiche thingis weren to me wynnyngis, I have

demed these apeyryngis for Crist. Wickliffe's New Test. p. 159.

APIECE. With the subject in the plural, " Now lads, here's healths apiece," i.e. healths to each of you. North.

APIECES. To pieces. Still used in Suffolk. Nay, if we faint or fall apieces now,

The Island Princess, v. 1. We're fools.

APIES. Opiates.

As he shall slepe as long as er the leste, The narcotikes and apies ben so strong.

Legende of Hypermnestra, 109. A.PIGGA-BACK. A mode of carrying a child on one's back, with his legs under one's arms,

and his arms round one's neck. APIS. A kind of apple-tree, which Skinner says was introduced into this country about the

year 1670. Playfulness. It is the transla-APISHNESS. tion of badinage in Hollyband's Dictionarie,

The epistle. APISTILLE.

1593.

The lyone made a wolfe to bere the holy watir; ij. urchyns to bere the tapers ; gete to rynge the belles; foxes to bere the beere. The bere seide the masse; the asse redde the apistille; the oxe redde the gos-Gesta Romanorum, p. 418. pelle.

A-PISTY-POLL. A mode of carrying a child with his legs on one's shoulders, and his arms round one's neck or forehead. Dorset.

A-PIT-A-PAT. A term applied to the beating of the heart, especially in cases of anxiety. Var. dial. In Oxfordshire the village children on Shrove Tuesday bawl some lines in hopes of obtaining pence, which commence-

" A-pit-a-pat, the pan is hot, And we are come a-shroving.

A-PLACE. In place. Gower.

A-PLAT. On the ground.

And Aroans with the swerd aflat,
That he threwe of his hors a-plat.

Arthour and Meritin, p. 333.

APLIGHT. Certainly; indeed; completely.
Cf. Wright's Political Songs, p. 249; Ritson's
Ancient Songs, p. 10; Gy of Warwike, pp. 3,
6; Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 94; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 52; Lybeaus Disconus,
45, 2060; Kyng of Tars, 109, 182, 523; Richard Coer de Lion, 2265; Sevyn Sages, 204;
Lay le Freine, 200. Sir W. Scott explains it
"at once," gloss. to Tristem; and Hearne,
"right, compleat." It seems to be often used
as a kind of expletive, and is the same as "I
plight," I promise you.

That if he wol lyve aryst,

I dar hote him hele aplist. MS. Addit. 10036, f. 2.
The chyld ansuerd son aplyst,

Fro my fader I com ryght.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

APLYN. Apples. (A.-S)

Nym flowre and ayryn, and grynd peper and safron, and make thereto a batour, and par aplyn, and kythem to brode penys, and kest hem theryn, and fryhem in the batour wyth fresch grees, and serve it forthe.

Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 39.

APOCK. A small red pimple. Somerset.

APODYTERY. A vestry.

I call it a vestry, as containing the vestments; but if any other place has that name, a longer word, apodytery, may be taken for distinction.

MS. Letter, dated 1762.

APOINT. At point.

Maiden and wiif gret sorwe gan make For the kinges fones sake, That were apoint to dye.

APOISON. To poison. See Piers Ploughman, p. 326.

Ah he ne reignede her
Bote unnethe thre yer,
That Estryld his stepmoder,
Selde beth ther eny gode,
Him apoisonede that he was ded.

Chronicle of England, 781.

Therfor cast awey wycchecraft and use it never,
For it appoyeenith the soule and sleithe it for ever.

MS. Laud 416, f. 38.

APOLOGETIK. An apology. In MS. Douce 114, is a short piece which the writer entitles "a shorte apologetik of this English compylour."

APON. Upon.

Have mynd apon zoure endyng.

MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

And pay them trwly, apon thy fay, What that they deserven may.

Const. of Masonry, p. 15.

APONTED. Tainted. Dorset.

APOPUAK. A kind of herb. See the Archæologia. xxx. 404. The "gumme appoponaci" is mentioned in MS. Sloane 73, which may be the same.

APORET. Poor.

That on partie he send be sonde To hem that were aporet in his londe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 100.

APOSTATA. An apostate. The usual early form of the word. See Prompt. Parv. p. 13; Harrison's Description of Britain, p. 25; Skelton's Works. i. 165.

APOSTEMACION. An imposthume.

Then sayde my paciente, I hadde a grevous sore legge, with greate apostemacions and hollownes, wherefore if he coulde have done nothing but talke, he myght have talked long enough to my legge before it would so have been whole.

Hall's Expostulation, p. 24.

APOSTHUME. An imposthume. This orthography is given by Rider, and is found much earlier in Prompt. Parv. p. 13. In a MS. collection of recipes in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, f. 294, is a "drynke for the apostume."

APOSTILHEED. Apostleship.

And though to othere I am not apostle, but netheles to you I am, for ye ben the litle signe of myn apostilheed in the Lord.

Wickliffe's New Test. p. 132.

APOSTILLE. A marginal observation. Cotgrave says in v. Appostile, "An answer unto
a petition set downe in the margent thereof, and
generally, any small addition unto a great discourse in writing."

I sende unto your highnes the copies of the same, with suche apostilles and declaration in the mergentes, as in reding of them with good deliberacion, came unto my mynde.

State Papers, 1. 225.

APOSTLE-SPOONS. It was anciently the custom for sponsors at christenings to offer gilt spoons as presents to the child, which were called apostle-spoons, because very frequently the figures of the twelve apostles were chased or carved on the tops of the handles. Opulent sponsors gave the whole twelve; those in middling circumstances gave four; while the poorer sort often contented themselves with the gift of one, exhibiting the figure of some saint in honour of whom the child received its name. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 52. At Cambridge the last person in the tripos is called a spoon, and the twelve last in the poll are designated the twelve Anostles.

APOSTOLIONE. An ingredient, perhaps a herb, mentioned in an old medical recipe in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295. In MS. Jamys, f. 9, in a long recipe to make an apostolicone, composed of frankincense, alum, and a variety of other things.

APOSTROFACION. Apostrophe.

I shall you make relacion, By waye of apostrofacion.

Skelton's Works, i. 156.

APOURTENAUNT. Belonging.

More than of alle the remenaunt,

Whiche is to love apourtenaunt.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 103. Ther was nothynge desobeissant, Whiche was to Rome appourtenaunt.

APOZEME. A drink made with water and divers spices and herbs, used instead of syrup. Bullokar.

APPAIR. To impair; to make worse. See

Hall, Edward IV. f. 34; Dial. of Creat. Mor. pp. 74, 76; Morte d'Arthur, i. 72. (A.-N.)Her nature ys to apparyn and amende, She changyth ever and fletyth to and fro.

Ragman's Roll, MS. Fairfax 16.

To make pale. (A.-N.)APPALL. Hire liste not appalled for to be,

Nor on the morwe unfestliche for to see.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 10679. To provide; to equip; to fur-APPARAIL.

nish. (A.-N.) Sundry yeomen that will not yet for all that chaunge their condition, nor desire to be apparailed with the titles of gentrie.

Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 14.

APPARANCY. Appearance.

And thus the dombe ypocrysye, With his devoute apparantye,

A viser sette upon his face.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

Whose fained gestures doe entrap our youth With an apparancie of simple truth.

Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, 1625, p. 54.

APPARATE. Apparatus.

The whole English apparate, and the English popular calculation tables, with an almanac forsooth for the next year, beginning at the spring equinox.

MS. Bodl. 313.

APPAREIL. The sum at the bottom of an account, which is still due. A law term, given by Skinner.

APPAREMENTIS. Ornaments.

Pride, with apparementis, als prophetis have tolde. Syr Gawayne, p. 106.

APPARENCE. An appearance. That is to sayn, to make illusion By swiche an apparence or joglerie.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 11577.

APPARENTED. Made apparent.

But if he had beene in his affaires stabled, then their fine devises for their further credit should have beene annarented. Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 89.

APPARITION. An appearance, in the literal sense of the word. It is so used by Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

APPARYSSHANDE. Apparent.

Wherfore the disposicyon and the forme of the dedly body withoute forth is not, as thou supposyd, to beholden foule and unsemely, but the moost fayrest and apparysshande comelynesse.

Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

APPASE. Apace.

An actuarie, clarke or scribe, that writeth ones wordes appase as they are spoken.

Nomenclator, p. 478. PPASSIONATE. To have a passion for. Florio has this word in v. Appassionáre, APPASSIONATE. Martellare. Boucher has appassionated, explained "stedfast;" but see Richardson, in v.

APPATIZED. A term applied to districts which have paid composition or contribution, in order to ransom their towns from military execution. See the Ancient Code of Military

Laws, 1784, p. 14.
PPEACH. To impeach; to accuse. APPEACH. Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 25; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 13. (A.-N.)

How, let furth youre geyse, the fox wille preche; How long wilt thou me appech

With thi sermonyng? Towneley Mysteries, p. 10.

Why doe I appeach her of coinesse, in whom bountie showeth small curiousnesse.

Greene's Gwydonius, 1593.

This word appears to have been formerly used with much latitude; but according to its most ancient signification, it implies a reference by name to a charge or accusation. and an offer or challenge, to support such charge by the ordeal of single combat. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 25.

Tell me, moreover, hast thou sounded him,

If he appeal the duke on ancient malice.

Richard II. i. 1.

APPEARINGLY. Apparently. Appearingly the burthen shortly will crush him.

Baillie's Letters, 1775, ii. 407.

APPECEMENTES. Impeachments.

The seid seducious persones, not willing to leve the possessions that they hadde, caused the seid princes to lay suche imposicions and charges, as well by way of untrue appecementes to whom they owed evill wille MS. Ashmole, 1160.

APPELLANT. One who appeals.

Behold here Henry of Lancastre, duke of Herfford, appellant, which is entered into the listes royall to dooe his devoyre against Thomas Mowbray.

Hall, Henry IV. f. 3.

APPEL-LEAF. The violet. It is the translation of viola in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978; and is the Anglo-Saxon word.

APPELYE. Haply. "Appyny," in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 279, is probably an error for this word. See his Glossary, in v.

And whenne he sawe hir hede oute, he smote in al the myght of his body to the serpent; but the serpent drow hir hede ayene so appelye, ande so sodenlye, that the strook hitte al upone the vesselle.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 197.

APPELYN. Apples. (A.-S.)

Nym appelyn and seth hem, and lat hem kele, and make hem thorw a clothe; and on flesch dayes kast therto god fat breyt of bef, and god wyte grees. Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 39.

APPEND. To belong; to appertain to. (A.-N.)See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 4; Towneley Mysteries, p. 239.

Tel me to whom, madame,

That tresour appendeth.

Piers Ploughman, p. 17.

When all lords to councell and parlement Wentt, he wold to huntyng and to haukyng, All gentyll disportt as to a lord appent.

MS. Douce 378, f. 62.

APPENNAGE. That which is set apart by princes for the support of their younger children. Skinner.

(Fr.) VE. To perceive. (A.-N.) APPERCEIVÈ. Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 145, 183; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 179; Gy of Warwike, p. 178; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8476; Morte d'Arthur, i. 221, ii. 212; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; Sevyn Sages, 1021, 1434; Arthour and Merlin, o. 30; Thynne's Debate, p. 28; Rom. of the Rose, 6312, 6371.

This lettre, as thou hast herde devyse, Was counterfet in suche a wise,

That no man schulde it aperceyve.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67.

APPERCEIVING. Perception.

73

Who coude tellen you the forme of daunces So uncouth, and so freshe contenaunces, Swiche subtil lokings and dissimulings, For dred of jalous mennes apperceivings?

Chaucer, Cant. T. 10600. See Middleton's Works, APPERIL. Peril. i. 427; Ben Jonson, v. 137; vi. 117, 159.

Let me stay at thine apperil. Timon of Athens, i. 2. APPERTAINMENT. That which belongs or relates to another thing; to any rank or dignity. Shakespeare has the word in Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

APPERTINAUNT. Belonging. An astrological

He is the hows appertinaunt To Venus somdele discordaunt.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 146. APPERTYCES. Dexterities. (A.-N.) Grete strokes were smyten on bothe sydes, many men overthrowen, hurte, and slayn, and grete valyaunces, prowesses and appertyces of werre were that day shewed, whiche were over long to recounte

the noble feates of every man. Morte d'Arthur, i. 145. APPERYNG. To deck out; to apparel. And next her come the emperesse Fortune, To apperyng him with many a noble signe.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 7. APPETENCE. Desire. (Lat.) But know you not that creatures wanting sense,

By nature have a mutual appetence. Marlowe's Works, iii. 343.

APPETITE. To desire; to covet. (A.-N.) As matire appetitith forme alwaie,

And from forme into forme it passin maie. Hypsipyle and Medea, 215.

APPETIZE. To provoke an appetite for food. North.

APPETY. Appetite: desire. To be alone is not my appetie, For of all thinges in the world I love mery company. Hawkins' Engl. Dram. 1, 122.

APPIERT. Open; public.

That no maner person holde no comen eschaunge prrivee nor appiert in the said citee, ne take any thyng for profute of that eschaunge.

Archæologia, xv. 176. APPLE-CART. Down with his apple-cart, knock or throw him down. North.

APPLE-DRONE. A wasp; a terrible devourer of apples, and more especially when they are beaten or ground to make cider. West.

APPLE-GRAY. Dapple grey. His head was troubled in such a bad plight,

As though his eyes were apple-gray; And if good learning he had not tooke, He wod a cast himselfe away.

The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640. APPLE-HOGLIN. An apple turnover. Suffolk. It is also called an apple-jack, and is made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse crust, and baking them without a pan.

APPLE-JOHN. A kind of apple, not ripe till late in the season, and considered in perfection when shrivelled and withered. Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV. ii. 4, where it is stated that Falstaff could not "endure an apple-John." The term is still in use in the eastern counties, although Forby thinks it possible the same variety of fruit may not have been retained.

APPLE-MOISE. Cider. Huloet, in his Abccdarium, 1552, translates it by pomacium. See also the Catalogue of Douce's Printed Books, p. 309, where the word is wrongly printed. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 13, we have appulmoce, which appears to have been served up at table as a dish, consisting of the apples themselves after they had been pressed, and seasoned with See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 16; Forme of Cury, pp. 42, 96, 103. APPLEN. Apples.

Upe the hexte bowe tueye applen he sey.

Rob. Glouc. p. 283. APPLE-PEAR. A kind of pear, mentioned in Higins' adaptation of Junius' Nomenclator, p. 99. It seems to be the tankard pear.

APPLE-PIE-ORDER. Anything in very great order. An apple-pie-bed furnishes an article for Grose. It is made somewhat in the fashion of an apple-turnover, the sheets being so doubled as to prevent any one from getting at his length between them; a common trick in schools.

APPLES-OF-LOVE. The fruit of some foreign herb, said to be a stimulus for the tender passion. Skinner says they are fructus solani cujusdam peregrini; that is, the fruit of some

foreign species of nightshade.

APPLE-SQUIRE. This word appears to have been used in several senses. An apple-squire was a kept gallant, and also a person who waited on a woman of bad character. In the Belman of London, 1608, we are told the apple-squire was the person "to fetch in the wine." The term was often applied to a pimp. Miege translates it, un grossier ecuyer de dame. See Middleton's Works, iii. 232; Cotgrave, in v. Cueilleur; Florio, in v. Guatáro; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 332; Hall's Satires, i. 2; Dodsley's Old Plays, xi. 284.

His little lackey, a proper yong apple-squire, called Pandarus, whiche carrieth the keye of his chamber Bullien's Dialogue, 1573, p. 8. with hym. Apple-squyers, entycers, and ravysshers,

These to our place have dayly herbegers.

Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 39. Such stuffe the divell did not tast, only one little hellhound, a cronie of myne, and one of St. George's apple-squires MS. Bodl. 30.

APPLE-STUCKLIN. An apple-turnover. Hants. In Norfolk it is called an apple-twelin.

APPLE-TERRE. An apple orchard. This word was formerly used in Sussex, but seems to be now obsolete. Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, gives apple-yard in the same sense. In Devonshire, they have a curious custom at Christmas of firing powder at apple trees and singing lays round them to make them more fruitful. Brand mentions other customs of the same kind.

APPLIABLE. Capable of being applied.

And therto many of the contrye of Kent were assentynge, and cam with theyr good wills, as people redy to be appliable to suche seditious commocions. Arrival of Edward IV. p. 33.

APPLIANCE. An application; a remedy applied to cure a disease. See how it is used in 2 Henry IV. iii. 1

APPLIMENT. Application. Anc. Dr. APPLOT. To plot; to contrive. Taylor. APPLY. To take a certain course; to ply. A nautical term. (Lat.) Shakespeare uses it in the sense to apply to, in Tam. Shrew, i. 1.

With the nexte fludd, which woold be aboute foure of the clock in the mornyng, we entend, God willing, tapplye towardes Dover. State Papers, i. 816.

APPO. An apple. Chesh.

APPOAST. To suborn. Minsheu. See Cotgrave,

in v. Apposté, Assassin.

APPOINT. To impute. Shakespeare, 2 Hen. IV. iv. 1, has it in the sense of to arm, to furnish with implements of war; and appointment, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5, preparation.

If anye of theise wants be in me, I besceche your lordshipp appoint them to my extreme state, more greevous then disease; more unquiet then pryson; more troblesome to me then a painful deathe.

Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 48.

APPON. Upon. See Apon. The Thornton MS. constantly uses this orthography, and it occurs in Torrent of Portugal, p. 2.

APPONE. To dispute with. So seems to be the meaning of the word as used by Florio, in v. *Apposto*, though the Latin *apponere* means to pawn, to pledge.

APPOSAYLE. Question; enquiry.

Whan he went out his enmies to assayle,
Made unto her this uncouth apposayle.

Bochas, b. v. c. 22.

Madame, your apposelle is wele inferrid.

Skelton's Works, i. 367.

APPOSE. To raise questions; to object; to dispute with. (A.-N.) It was also used in the sense of to oppose, as in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 66, "I wyl not be apposyd, nolo mihi opponi," and Prompt. Parv. p. 13. See also Prompt. Parv. p. 144; Chaucer, Cant. T. 7179, 15831; Skelton's Works, i. 321; Middleton's Works, i. 304.

The the people hym apposeds With a peny in the temple.

Piers Ploughman, p. 18.

APPOSICION. Annexation of substantives.

But this yonge childryne that gone to the scole have in here Donete this questione, how many thinges fallen to apposicion? Ande it is answeride, that case alle only that is afalle.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 472.

APPOSITEES. Antipodes.

For alle the parties of see and of lond han here apposites, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and beyond half. Maundevile's Travils, p. 182. APPREHENSION. According to its literal import, means laying hold of, or catching, as we still use it applied to offenders against the law. Thus in Harrison's description of the pearlmuscle, which is said to have been frequently found in the rivers Dee and Don, the manner of apprehension is likewise mentioned. In Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 171, it seems to be used in the sense of imagination.

APPREHENSIVE. Of quick conception; per-

ceptive.

Î fly unseen, as charmers in a mist.

Grateful revenge, whose sharp-sweet relist fats

My apprehensive soul. The True Trojans, iii. 8.

My father oft would speak
Your worth and virtue; and, as I did grow
More and more apprehensive, I did thirst
To see the man so prais'd.

Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 308.
APPREIFFE. Contrivance. (Fr.)

This good king, by witte of such appreisse, Kept his marchants and the sea from mischiese. Hakluye's Navigations, 1599, i. 291.

APPRENTICE-AT-LAW. A counsellor, the next in rank under a serjeant.

He speaks like master Practice, one that is The child of a profession he is vow'd to, And servant to the study he hath taken, A pure apprentice-at-law!

Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady, iii. 3.

APPRENTICE-HOOD. Apprenticeship.

Must I not serve a long apprentice-hood.

Richard II. 1. 3.

APPRESSED. Oppressed.

Trowth and pore men ben appressed, And myscheff is nothyng redressed.

Excerpt. Hist p. 360.

APPREST. Preparation. (Fr.)

Seen the said man's declaration, and my saide
Lorde Admyralles declaration, that there is no
approset of any ships in Spayne to any purpose to be

regarded. State Papers, i. 594.
All the winter following Vespasian laie at Yorke,
making his apprests against the next spring to go
against the Scots and Picts.

Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 48.

APPRINZE. Capture.

I mean not now th' apprinze of Pucell Jone.

Mirrour for Magistrates, ed. 1610, p. 341.

APPRISE. Learning. (A.-N.)

For slouthe is ever to despise,

Whiche in desdevne hath alle apprise.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 118. One who approaches or draws

APPROACHER. One who approaches or draws near. See Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

APPROBATE. Approved; celebrated. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 35, mention is made of a ballad "by that approbate poete Lidegate, the Munk of Burye." Cf. MS. Addit. 5467, ff. 71, 85.

Havyng perfect confidence and sure hope in the approbate fidelitie and constaunt integritie whiche I have ever experimented. Hall, Edward IV. f. 60.

Nowe yf she refuse in the deliveraunce of hym to followe the wisdome of theim, whose wisdome she knoweth, whose approbate fidelitee she trusteth, it is easye to perceave that frowardnesse letteth her, and not feare.

Supp. to Hardyng, f. 46.

APPROBATION. (1) Proof; approval.

— How many, now in health,

Shall drop their blood in approbation
Of what your reverence shall incite us to
Henry F. i. 2.

(2) Noviciate.

This day my sister should the cloister enter, And there receive her approbation.

Meas. for Meas. i. 3.

APPROCHEMENT. Approach.

The Frenchmen whiche were scace up, and thought of nothyng lesse then of thys sodayn approchament, some rose out of their beddes in their shertes, and lepte over the walles.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 21.

APPROMENT. Approvement?

If it please you to assigne me, send me word what increse and approment ye wyll gyve, and I wyll applie my mynd and service to your pleasure and wele.

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 83.

APPROMPT. To prompt. Bacon. APPROOF. Approbation.

So his approof lives not in's epitaph, As in your royal speech.

All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.
APPROPER. To appropriate. See Sir T. More's

Workes, p. 428; Maundevile's Travels, p. 35. Withouten his awen joyes les and mare, That till himself sall be appropryed thare.

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 257.
Mighte es appropirde to Godd the Fadire; wysdome
to God the Sone; gudnes to God the Haly Gaste.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 199.

APPROPINQUE. To approach. (Lat.)
The knotted blood within my hose,

The knotted blood within my hose, That from my wounded body flows, With mortal crisis doth portend My days to appropingue an end.

Hudibras, I. ili. 590.

APPROVE. To justify; to make good; to establish; to prove. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 384; M. of Ven. iii. 2; Two Gent. of V. v. 4.

APPROVER. An informer. (A.-N.) A person who had the letting of the king's demesnes in small manors to the best advantage was likewise called an approver.

This false theef, this sompnour, quod the frere, Had alway baudes redy to his hond, As any hauke to lure in Englelond, That told him all the secree that they knewe, For hir acquaintance was not come of newe; They weren his approvers prively.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 6925.
APPUGNANT. Quarrelsome. (Lat.)

APPULLE. An apple. This is the form of the word in Maundevile's Travels, p. 9; Chron. Vilodun, p. 25. It is also retained in the ancient dish called appulmoy.

APPUYED. Supported. Skinner.

A-PRAYSUT. Praised. The Douce MS. reads praysed, and the Lincoln MS. omits the line. Hur kerchefes were curiouse, with mony a proud prene; Hur enparel was a-praysut with princes of myste.

Robson's Romances, p. 14.

APRES. In the inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's goods, printed in the Archæologia, xxi. 263, occurs the entry, "j. cover of apres lynyd with lynen clothe." Mr. Amyot conjectures boar's skin, and Douce supposes it to be cloth of Ypres in Flanders, famous for its woollen manufacture.

APRICATE. To bask in the sun. (Lat.)

His lordship was wont to recreate himself in this place to apricate and contemplate, and his little dog with him. Aubrey's Witts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 259.

APRICOCK. An apricot. West.

Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes;

Feed him with apricocks and dewberries.

A Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 1.

APRIL. Ray has the proverb, "April—borrows three days of March, and they are ill."

April is pronounced with an emphasts on the last syllable, so as to make a kind of jingling rhyme with ill. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 25. The wedding-day is sometimes satirically called April-day, in allusion to the common custom of making fools on the 1st of April. In the Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2, the Host of the Garter, speaking of Fenton, says, "he smells

April and May;" that is, of youth and courtship.

APRIL-GOWK. An April fool. North.

APRILLED. Applied to beer or milk which has turned, or is beginning to turn, sour: also metaphorically to a person whose temper has been discomposed. *Devon*.

APRINE. According to Horman, "swyne wode for love groyneth, and let passe from them a poyson called aprine." See Prompt. Parv. p. 218.

APRISE. (1) Learning. (A.-N.)
Crafte or outher queyntyse,

But fordeddyst hys apruse.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 26.
And that he wote of good apris,

To teche it forth for suche emprise.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.

But of hir ccurt in sondry wise,
After the scole of hir aprise.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.
(2) An enterprise; an adventure. (A.-N.)

Sithin alle the loce in the lise,
Thou schalle tyne thine aprise.

Robson's Romances, p. 86.
Ac yif thou levest hire lesing,

Than the falle a werse aprise,

As dede to that elde wise. Sevyn Sages, 1941.

APRON. The caul of a hog. East. The term is more usually applied to the fat skinny covering of the belly of a duck or goose.

APRON-MAN. A waiter. Cf. Coriolanus, iv. 6.
We had the salute of welcome, gentlemen, presently: Wilt please ye see a chamber? It was our pleasure, as we answered the apron-man, to see, or be very neare the roome where all that noise was.

Rowley's Search for Money, 1609.

APROVE. To prove.

Y seighe it meself for sothe, And wil aprove biforn hem bothe, That thai can nought say nay.

Amis and Amiloun, 803.

APS. The asp, or aspen tree. South and West.

The adjective apsen is also used. There is a farm in the Isle of Wight called Apse.

APT. To adapt; to fit. See Mr. Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 101, "apting, preparing, furnishing, and setting fourth of divers plaies or showes of histories."

APTES. Skinner proposes to read aptitudes in the following passage:

Thei han as well divers aptes, and divers maner usynges, and thilk aptes mowen in will ben cleped affections.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 517.

APTLY. Openly. See Weber's glossary to the Battle of Floddon Field, p. 235. Perhaps we should read apertly.

APTYDE. Appetite.

And to make her fresh wyth gay attyris, She sparith no cost to yef men aptyde.

MS, Laud 416, f. 54.

APURT. Impertinent. Somerset. In the Exmoor glossary it is explained, "sullen, disdainfully silent, with a glouting look." APYES. Apes.

Also fast ase he myght fare, Fore berrys and apyes that ther were, Lest they wold hym byght.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 26.

APYGHTE. Readily. And with ther swyrdys apyghte, Made hur a logge with bowes.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 120. See an old receipt in an APYUM. Parsley. ancient medical MS. at Lincoln, f. 285.

AQUA-ACUTA. A composition made of tartaric and other acids, formerly used for cleaning ar-A receipt for it is given in an early medical MS. at Middlehill.

AQUABOB. An icicle. Kent. Grose gives this word, which seems to be a strange compound of the Latin language and the provincial dialect. A-QUAKE. To tremble.

3yf he hadde slept, hym neded awake; Byf he were wakyng, he shulde a-quake.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

76

AQUAL. Equal. North. AQUAPATYS. An ancient dish, the receipt for which is given in the Forme of Cury, p. 41.

AQUAT. Sitting on the houghs. AQUATIL. Inhabiting the water. Howell, in his Lexicon, explains a crocodile to be " a kind of amphibolous creture, partly aquatil, partly

terrestrial." (Lat.)
AQUATORIES. Watery places. Thastrologier of heos aquatories,

With thastrelabur to take thascendent.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 18.

AQUA-VITÆ. Several old receipts for making aqua-vitæ are given in Douce's Illustrations, i. 68-70, where the exact nature of it may be seen. Irish aqua-vitæ was usquebaugh, but brandy was a later introduction, nor has the latter term been found earlier than 1671. According to Nares, it was formerly in use as a general term for ardent spirits, and Ben Jonson terms a seller of drams an "aqua-vitæ man." See the Alchemist, i. 1; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 146; Witts, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 128.

AQUEIGHT. Shook; trembled. (A.-S.)

His fet in the stiropes he streight, The stirop to-bent, the hors aqueight.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 121.

The gleumen useden her tunge;

The wode aqueightte so hy sunge.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5257.

AQUEINTABLE. Easy to be acquainted with. (A.-M.)

Wherefore be wise and aqueintable, Godelie of worde and resonable, Bothe to lesse and eke to mare.

Rom. of the Rose, 2213.

AQUELLEN. To kill; to destroy; to subdue. (A.-S.) See Kyng Horn, 881; Richard Coer de Lion, 2569; Sevyn Sages, 2758; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 21.

And her gref anon hem teld, Hou Fortiger her king aqueld.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 16.

And seyd him, so ich to-fore teld, Ibid. p. 271. Hou the Paiens his folk aqueld.

And gif y schal be thus aqueld,

Thurch strong hete in the feld, It were ogain the skille.

Gy of Warwike, p. 323.

AQUENCH. To quench, applied to either thirst or hunger; to destroy. See Aqueynt.

Nothing he ne founde in al the niste, Wer-mide his honger aquenche mistie.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 274.

Er thou valle of thi bench, MS. Arundel 57, f. 51. Thi zenne aquench.

And thus fordoth hem lyf and lyme, And so aquencheth al here venyme.

MS. Addit 10036, f. 50.

AQUETONS. An acquittance.

Of the resayver speke wylle I, That fermys resayvys wysturly; Of graynys and honi aquetons makes,

Sexpons therfore to feys he takes.

Boke of Curtasye, p. 25.

AQUEYNT. (1) Quenched with water; destroyed. See Sevyn Sages, 1991; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 229. (A.-S.)

As hi stode mid here ligt, As me doth gut nou, Here list aqueynte overal,

MS. (quoted in Boucher.) Here non nuste hou. Ac that fur aqueynte sone,

And ne myşte here brenne noşt.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oson. 57.

(2) Acquainted.

Therfore toke he bapteme feynte,

To be with Phelip so aqueynt.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 119. Heo desirith nothyng more,

Than to beo to you aqweynt.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7596.

It is so marveilous and queint,

With suche love be no more aqueint.

Rom. of the Rose, 5200.

AQUILITY. Agility. Florio translates allestire, " to make nimble, slie, or quicke, or dight with aquilitie.

AQUITE. (1) To acquit.

God wite in o dai wan it aquited be.

Rob. Glouc. p. 565.

I wol the of thy trouthe aquite. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48. Of prisoun shal thou be take away,

And ben aquit bifore justise. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.

(2) Requited. But how it was to hire aquite,

The remembraunce dwelleth git.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 153. He wole aquiyte us ryth wele oure mede,

And I have lysens for to do. Coventry Mysteries, p. 335.

(3) To pay for. (A.-N.)

Or if his winning be so lite, That his labour will not aquite Sufficiauntly al his living,

Yet may he go his brede begging. Romaunt of the Rose, 6742.

AQUOINTE. Acquainted.

And he was aquointe muche to the quene of Fraunce, And somdel to muche, as me wende, so that in som thing

The quene lovede, as me wende, more him than the Rob. Glouc. p. 465.

I trust we shalbe better aquoynt, And I shalle stande better yn your grace.

MS. Rawl. C. 258. AQUOT. Cloyed; weary with eating. Devon. "Chave eat so much cham quit aquot," i. e. I can eat no more, I have eaten so much that I am cloyed. Ray gives this example in his English words, 1674, p. 80.

AQUOY. Coy; shy. With that she knit her brows,

And looking all aquoy,

Quoth she, What should I have to do

With any prentice boy? George Barnwell, 2d Pt. AQUYTED. Quitted; made to quit.

Y am of Perce deschargid,

Of Mede, and of Assyre aquyted.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3869. This word is ex-AR. (1) A scar; a pockmark. tremely common in the North of England. In MS. Bib. Rig. 17 C. xvii. f. 40, written in the North about the middle of the fifteenth century, we have " cicatrix, ar or wond."

(2) An oar.

And grop an ar that was ful god, Lep to the dore so he wore wod. Havelok, 1776.

(3) Or. See Prompt. Parv. p. 83. Hearne gives ar the meanings, "as, after, before, ere, till." See Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 617.

For them had no man dere,

Reche ar pore wethyr they were, Sir Cleges, 35. They ded ever ryght.

(4) Before.

Al this world, ar this book blynne, With Cristis helpe I shal over rynne.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1. Aboute mydnyght, ar the day,

Whiles he made conjuryng, Scheo saw fleo, in hire metyng, Hire thought a dragon adoun lyght; To hire chaumbre he made his flyght.

Kyng Alisaunder, 344. ARACE. To draw away by force. (A.-N.) Skinner also gives it the sense of erase. See Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 47; Rom. of the Rose, 1752.

And in hire swough so sadly holdeth she Hire children two, whan she gan hem embrace, That with gret sleight and gret difficultee The children from hire arm they gan arrace.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 8979.

ARACH. The herb orach. Minsheu. Palsgrave, f. 18, has arage, q. v.; and a much earlier form occurs in a list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, arasches.

ARADDE. Explained. Compare the printed edition of 1532, f. 4.

This was the sweven whiche he hadde.

That Danielle anone aradde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.

ARAFE. A kind of precious stone. Hir paytrelle was of a rialle fyne,

Hir cropur was of arafé. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.

ARAFTE. Struck; smote.

That peple seyde than, Thys ys fend Satan,

That mankende wyll forfare.

For wham Lybeauus arafte, After hys ferste drawghte

He slep for evermare. Lybeaus Disconus, 1129.

Prompt. Parv. ARAGE. The herb orach. ARAGED. Enraged. (A.-N.)

And whanne he had eten hit, he swalle soo tyl he brast, and there sire Patryce felle down sodenly deede

Thenne every knyghte lepte from amonge hem. the bord ashamed and araged, for wrathe nyghe oute

of her wyttes. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 321.

ARAIN. A spider. According to Ray this is the name given in Northamptonshire to the larger kind of spiders, but he also gives its more general meaning in his North country words. Aran-web is a cobweb in Northumberland. Aranye is the form of the word in the Prompt. Parv. p. 14. Derham, as quoted by Richardson, uses the word araneous.

Sweep th'arrans down, till all be clean, neer lin, Eis he'l leauk all agye when he comes in.

Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 59. ARAISE. To raise. See the example from the arrival of King Edward IV. p. 23, quoted under Arredy; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 54, 85, 432, 436.

Swych men areysen baner Azens holy cherches power.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 51.

Anon the busshop bad she shuld not tarv. But to areyse the bagge and make hym cary MS. Laud. 416, f. 1.

ARANEE. A spider.

And gif 3e fynde that the aranes have y-maad hure web by the myddel of hem, it is a tokene that it is of no long while, or at the leest it is of the myddel overnone of the day byfore. MS. Bodl. 546.

A-RANKE. In a rank; in a row.

The day is come; the pretty dames, Which be so free and franke,

Do go so sagely on the way, By two and two a-ranke.

Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ARAPE. Quickly. (Lat.) Over theo table he leop arape.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4239.

ARAS. (1) Arose. Or I fro the bord aras, Of my frend betrayd y was.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 91.

(2) Arrows.

Bomen bickarte uppone the bent

With ther browd aras cleare. Chevy Chase. ARATE. To rate; to scold; to correct. (A.-S.) And foule y-rebuked,

And a-rated of riche men That ruthe is to here.

Piers Ploughman, p. 283. ARAUGHT. Seized; taken away by force. From Areche, q.v. See the Sevyn Sages, 895; Kyng of Tars, 1096. It is used also in the sense of struck, or seized by the weapon; and reached, as in the third example. $(\bar{A}.-S.)$

Right bifor the doukes fet, Gij araught him with a staf gret.

Gy of Warwike, p. 225.

Al that ever his ax araught, Smertlich his deth he laught.

MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 58, f. 261.

Criste wrougte first and after taugte,

So that the dede his worde arauste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 138.

Florice the ring here araugt, And he him agen hit breaugt.

Florice and Blancheflour, 717.

So sturne strokes thay a-razte,

Eyther til other the whyle. MS. Ashmole 33. A-RAWE. In a row,

78

Thar nas man that ther neye come, That he ne was to-corwen anon So griseliche be the engins, For to sle the Sarrazines In ich half y-sett a-rawe.

Gy of Warwike, p. 125.
And dede him tuiss knely a-rawe,
And almost hadde him y-slawe.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 334.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 8821.

ARAWIS. Arrows.

Theyr hoked arawis dothe ever bakward flee.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 171.

ARAYE. (1) Order. (A.-N.)

The time of underne of the same day
Approcheth, that this wedding shulde be,
And all the paleis put was in array,
Both halle and chambres eche in his degree.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 8138.

(2) Equipage. "Man of aray," a king.

Y have wetyn, syth y was man of aray,
He hath slayne syxty on a day.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 65.

And to the peples eres all and some
Was couth eke, that a newe markisesse
He with him brought, in swiche pomp and richesse.
That never was ther seen with mannes eye
So noble array in al West Lumbardie.

(3) Clothing.

Som saiden, women loven best richesse, Som saiden honour, som saiden jolinesse, Som riche array, som saiden lust a-bedde, -And oft time to be widewe and to be wedde. Chaucer, Cant. T. 6509.

(4) Situation.

Thou standest yet, quod she, in swiche array,
That of thy lif yet hast thou no seuretee.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 6484.

(5) To dress.
Whan that the firste cock hath crowe anon,

Up rist this joly lover Absolon, And him arayeth gay at point devise.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 3689.

(6) To dispose; to afflict. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 36837; Towneley Mysteries, p. 40; Skelton's Works, ii. 197. Horman applies the word to illness,—"he was sore arayed with sycknesse." In the Morte d'Arthur, ii. 374-5, it seems to be a substantive, in the sense of disorder, tumult; and Mr. Dyce gives quotations from Reynard the Fox, in which it occurs as a verb in a similar signification. In Maundevile's Travels, p. 214, it means to prepare, to arrange. ARAYNED. Tied up.

And thenne he alyghte doune, and arayned his hors on the brydel, and bonde alle the thre knyghtes fast with the raynes of their owne brydels.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 156.

ARAYNYE. Sand. So it is explained in Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 5, by the Latin arena. The other copies read aranye, aranea, for which this may be an error, but not "evidently," as stated by Mr. Way.

ARAYSING. Advancing.

Also, in araysing the auncyaunt nobles of England, the king hath appoynted a good noumbre of noble persones of this his realme to take the ordre of knyghthode, and be made knights of the Bath.

Rutland Papers, p. 3.

ARBAGE. Herbage.

Sir, afor the arbage, dout yt not; for Sir Henry Wentforth, nor yet none other, can have it, nor nothinge that belongeth to David.

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 94.

ARBER. (1) An arbour. Skinner has arberer in the same sense.

And in the garden, as I wene, Was an arber fayre and grene, And in the arber was a tre, A fayrer in the world might none be.

Squr of Lowe Degré, 28.

(2) To make the arber, a phrase in hunting, is to disembowel the animal, which must be done in a neat and cleanly manner. The dogs are then rewarded with such parts of the entrails as their two-legged associates do not think proper to reserve for their own use. See Scott's notes to Tristrem, p. 387; Ben Jonson, vi. 270. ARBERYE. Wood.

In that contree is but lytille arberye, ne trees that beren frute, ne othere. Thei ly5n in tentes, and thei brennen the dong of bestes for defaute of wode.

Maundevile's Travels, p. 256. Enhorilde with arborye, and alkyns trees.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

ARBESET. A strawberry tree. (A.-N.)

Thou schalt fynde trowes two: Seyntes and holy they buth bo. Hygher than in othir contray all; Arbeset men heom callith.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6765.

ARBITRATE. To determine.

Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate; But certain issue strokes must arbitrate.

Macbeth, v. 4.

ARBITRIE. Judgment. Chaucer. ARBLAST. An alblast, q. v. (A.-N.)

But rise up your mangonel,
And cast to their tree-castel,
And shoot to them with arbiast,
The tailed dogs for to aghast!
Richard Coer de Lion, 1867.

With bouwe and areblast thare schoten to him, Four hondret knystes and mo. MS. Laud 108, f. 123.

ARBLASTIR. An alblastere, q. v. (A.-N.)
Men seinin ovir the wall stonde
Gret engins, which y-were nere-honde,
And in the kernils here and there
Of arblastirs grete plentle were;
None armour mighte ther stroke withstonde,

Rom. of the Rose, 4196.
ARBOUSES. The dark hard cherry. Howell.
ARBROT. A chemical salt.

Sal arbrot, and sal alkelim, Salgeme i-myngut with hym.

It were foly to prese to honde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 94. ARBUSTED. Filled with strawberry trees. What pleasures poets fame of after death,

In the Elizean arbusted groves.

The Cyprian Academy, 1647, p. 54.

A mare's tail cloud, or cirrhus, in the

ARC. A mare's tail cloud, or cirrhus, in the form of a streak crossing the sky. *Herefordsh*. See *Ark*.

ARCANE. Secret.

Have I been disobedient to thy words?
Have I bewray'd thy arcane secrecy? Locrine, v. 5.
ARCANETRYKK. Arithmetic. I do not recollect having met with this form of the word elsewhere.

Gemetrye and arcanetrykk, Retorykk and musykk.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.

ARCEL. The liverwort. Skinner.

ARCETER. A person skilled in the arts and sciences. "Arceter, or he that lernethe or techethe arte, artista."—Prompt. Parv. The other editions read arcetyr.

ARCETIK. In an early collection of medical recipes in MS. in the library of Lincoln Cathedral, f. 307, is one "for the gout arcetik." See Artetykes.

ARCH. (1) A chief; a master.

The noble duke, my master,

My worthy arch and patron, comes to-night.

King Lear, ii. 1.

(2) A piece of ground left unworked. A mining term.

ARCHAL. Liverwort. Phillips.

ARCHANGEL. The dead nettle. See the Nomenclator, p. 138; Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. Anonium. The word occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 915, apparently meaning some kind of bird, the original French being mesange, a titmouse.

ARCHARDE. An acorn. It is translated by glans

in Prompt. Parv. p. 6.

ARCHDEAN. Apparently put for archdeacon, in a passage from Gascoigne quoted by Nares. ARCHDIACRE. An archdeacon. (A.-N.)

Where archbishop and archdiacre

Y-songin full out the servise,

Aftir the custome and the guise

And holie churchis ordinaunce. Chaucer's Dreams, 2136.

ARCHER. The bishop at chess was formerly so called.

ARCHET. An orchard. Wilts.

ARCHEWIVES. Wives of a superior order. Ye archewives, stondeth ay at defence,

Sin ye be strong as is a gret camaille, Ne suffreth not that men do you offence.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9071. ARCHICAL. Chief; principal.

So that Parmenides did also agree in this acknowledgement of a Trinity of divine or archical hypostases. Cudworth's Intell. System, p. 387.

ARCHIDECLYNE. The master of the feast at the marriage in Cana. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 207.

Lyke to the watyr of Archideclyne,
Wiche be meracle were turned into wyne.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 13.

ARCHIMASTRYE. Chemistry.

Maistryefull merveylous and archimastrye Is the tincture of holi Alkimy.

Ashmole's Theut. Chem. Brit. p. 13.

ARCHITECT. Architecture.

To finde an house y-built for holy deed, With goodly architect and cloisters wide.

Browne's Brit. Pastorals, 1625, p. 96.

ARCHITEMPLES. Chief temples.

And the erchbischopriches as the thre architemples were,
As yt were of alle chef Cristendom to lere.

Rob. Glouc., p. 74.

For what strangers may be compared with M. Thomas Digges esquire, our countryman, the great master of archmastrie?

Davis's Seamans Secrets, 1594.

ARCUBALISTER. An alblastere, q. v.

In everie of them he set first archers and arcubalisters; and next unto them pikes and speares, then bilmen and other with such short weapons; last of all, another multitude with all kind of weapons, as was thought most expedient.

Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 130.

ARD. (1) High. Used chiefly in composition in the names of places. In Cumberland, according to Boucher, this term is used abstractedly to denote the quality of a place, a country, or a field. Thus ard land means a dry, parched soil. In the canting dictionaries, the word is explained hot.

(2) Hard.

79

Lucye the senatour in thost was he sone, In such ard cas as hym vel, wat were best to done. Rob. Glouc. p. 213.

ARDANUD. Hardened.

And fouly defylid than for synne, That thei were than ardanud inne. MS. Digby 87.

ARDEERE. Harder. Ever the ardeere that it is,

Ever the beter it is i-wys. Archeologia, xxx. 388. ARDEN. Fallow quarter. Cumb. See Arders, for which this form may be an error.

ARDENE. A command; an ordinance.

An aungyl fro hefne was sent ful snel, His name is clepyd Gabriel,

His ardene he dede ful snel.

Christmas Carols, p. 16.
ARDENTNESSE. Earnestness. A chapter in
MS. Bodl. 283, is entitled, "Of foly ferventnesse or ardentnesse to do welle."

ARDER. A kind of fish, mentioned by Verstegan, without explanation, in a letter printed in

Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 108.

ARDERS. Fallowings or ploughings of ground. This is the explanation in the Dict. Rust. 1726, in v. See also Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 558. Polwhele gives ardar as Cornish for a plough, and ardur, a ploughman. ARDI. Hardy.

Orped thou art and of grete might, Gode knight and ardi in fight.

Gy of Warwike, p. 37.

ARDILICHE. Hardily.

He smot unto a Sarrazin, No halp him nought his Apolin;

Now that smitte togider comonliche,

And fight that agin ardiliche. Gy of Warwike, p.100.

ARDURE. Burning. (A.-N.)

Now cometh the remedy ayenst lecherie, and that is generally chastitee and continence, that restreineth all disordinate mevings that comen of fieshly talents: and ever the greter merite shal he have that most restreineth the wicked enchaufing or ardure of this sinne.

Persones Tale, p. 108.

ARE. (1) An oar.

His maister than thai fand

A bot and an are. Sir Tristrem, p. 153.
Where many a barge doth rowe and sayle with are,
Where many a ship resteth with top royall.
Relig. Antiq. 1, 206.

(2) A hare.

Whyl I had syht, ther myht nevyr man fynde, My pere of archerye in alle this werd aboute; For zitt schet I nevyr at hert, are, nere hynde, But yf that he deyd, of this no man have doute. Coventry Mysteries, p. 44. (3) Before. Cf. Minot's Poems, p. 103. The knightls gadrid togedir thare, And gan with crafte there counselle take, Suche a knight was nevyr are,

But it were Launcelot du Lake.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 90. Erly, are the daye game sprynge,

He did a pryste his messe to synge.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

(4) To plough. Kersey gives this as a provincial form of the word. Cooper, in his edition of Elyot, 1559, has, "aro, to eare or plowe lande."

(5) An heir. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 151.

(6) Honour; dignity. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 38; Maitland's Early Printed Books at Lambeth, p. 305; Brit. Bibl. iv. 86.

Dame, he seyde, be Goddys are, Haste any money thou woldyst ware? Ritson's Pop. Post. p. 70.

(7) A note in music, sometimes called a-la-mire, the lowest note but one in Guido's scale. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 83; Tam. of the Shrew, iii. 1.

(8) An ear.

She began somewhat to relent and to geve to them no deffe are, insomuche that she faythfully promysed to submyt and yelde herselfe fully and frankely to the kynges wyll and pleasure. Hall, Richard 111. f.24.

(9) Mercy.

Lord, seide Abraham, thin are!
Shal thou thine owne so forfare?
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f.18.
Swete Ysoude, thin are,
Thou preye the king for me,
Yif it thi wille ware,
Of sake he make me fre. Sir Tristrem, p.241.

(10) An hour. Lanc.

(11) Former; previous.

Goddes werkkes for to wyrke, To serve Gode and haly kyrke, And to mende hir are mysdede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 112.

AREADINESS. Readiness. Aready occurs in the Exmoor Scolding, p. 4.

Getting therefore his bag and baggage in areadinesse, he was going out of Tunise; and as he passed out at the gates, he cast his eye up to the house where Katherine was. Cobler of Canterburie, 1608. It is ordered that the Lord Chamburlayn and Vice-

It is ordered that the Lord Chamburlayn and vice-Chamberlayn shall put themselfes in semblable aredinesse, and they to appoynte all maner officers for the chambre, makyng a boke of the names of theym and every of theym. Archaeologia, xxi. 178.

AREAR. Upright. Kent. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the example, "to stand arear, to stand upright."

AREAUT. Out of doors. North.

It will bring as good blendings, I dare say,
As ever grew areaut in onny clay.

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 41.

ARECHE. (1) To explain. (A.-S.)
Crist and seint Stevene,

Quoth Horn, areche thy swevene. Kyng Horn, 668.

(2) To attain; to reach.

For ofte schalle a womman have
Thynge whiche a man may nougt areche.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.

zef me nul him forther teche, Thenne is herte wol areche

For te lerne more.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 110.

Al that hys ax areche myght, Hors and man he slowgh doun-ryght. Richard Coer de Lion, 7037.

(3) To utter; to declare. But as sone as Beryn had pleyn knowleche That his even were v-lost, unneth he myght areche

O word for pure anguysh. History of Beryn, 2999.

AREDE. (1) To explain; to interpret. (A.-S.)

Of whiche no man ne couthe aroden

The nombre, bot the hevene Kyng

That woot the sothe of al thing.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5115. I trowe arede my dreames even,

Lo thus it was, this was my sweven.

The Sevyn Sages, 1154, (quoted in Boucher.)

(2) To give counsel to.

Therefore to me, my trusty friend, arede

Thy counsel: two is better than one head.

Mother Hubberd's Tale, p. 5.

AREDILI. Easily; readily.

Alle the clerkes under God couthe nougt descrive

Aredili to the rigtes the realté of that day.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 180.

A-REDY. Ready.

That in eche lond a-redy is
Whyder so eny man wende. MS.Coll. Trin.Oxon. 57.

AREED. Counsel; advice.

Now must your honor leave these mourning tunes,

And thus, by my areed, you shall provide.

Downfall of Robert, E. of Huntingdon, i. 1.

AREGES. A herb. It is an ingredient in a recipe in an old medical MS. at Lincoln, f. 286.

AREIGHT. Struck.

Otuel, for wrath, anon

Areight him on the cheek-bone.

Ellie's Met. Rom. il. 338.

AREIT. Judged?

Whether for to willen here prosperité, Schulde ben areit as synne and felonie.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 288. ARE-LUMES. Heir-looms. North. See the

Glossarium Northanhymbricum, in v. ARELY. Early; soon.

The erle, als arely als it was daye, Toke hys leve and wente his waye.

MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 117.

AREN. Are. This plural is often met with in old writers, and is still used in the North country dialects. It is the regular grammatical form. See Qu. Rev. lv. 374. Sometimes arene, as in Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 347.

ARENDE. An errand; a message. (A.-S.) See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 72; Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 154.

For 3ystyrday deyde my nobyl stede, On 3oure arende as I 3ede. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 101.

ARENGE. In a series. It is translated by seriatim in Prompt. Parv. p. 14.

And ladde him and his monekes Into a wel fair halle,

And sette hem adoun arenk,

And wosche here fet alle. St. Brandan, p. 12. ARENYNG. See Athenyng.

We thankyng God of the good and gracios arenyng of yowre croune of Fraunce.

ARERAGE. Arrear. (A.-N.) Cowell says, "it signifiesh the remain of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant." See also Baret's Alvearie, in v.

I trowe mony in arerages wol falle, And to perpetuel prisoun gonge.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 77.

ARERE. (1) To raise. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 342; Coventry Mysteries, pp. 132, 215, 240; Octovian Imperator, 21; Maundevile's Travels, p. 38; Holinshed, Hist. Eng. pp. 112, 129. (A.-S.)

Ther schule the sautlen beo to-drawe, That her arereden unryhte lawe.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 29.

A prince of the londis wide, Shalle barret arere for her pride.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 75.

(2) To rear, as a horse.

Wan any of hem that hors cam neg, A caste behynde and arered an heg.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 49.

(3) A term in hare-hunting, used when the hounds were let loose. (A.-N.) Cf. MS. Bodl. 546. That all maye hym here, he shall saye arere.

Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, slg. D.iii.

(4) Backwards; behind. See Spenser's Faerie
Queene, III. vii. 24; Piers Ploughman, p. 181;
Scott, glossary to Sir Tristrem, explains it or
ere, before. (A.-N.)

My blaspheming now have I bought ful dere, All yerthly joie and mirthe I set arere.

Testament of Creseide, 355.

Now plucke up your hertes, and make good chere; These tydynges lyketh me wonder wele. Now vertu shall drawe arere, arere;

Herke, felous, a good sporte I can you tell.

Hycke Scorner, ap. Hawkins, i. 90.

(5) To retreat. He schunt for the scharp, and schulde haf arered. Syr Gawayne, p. 70.

ARESEDE. Tottered. (A.-S.)

Though the mount the fom was wight,

The tusches in the tre he smit;
The tre aresede as hit wold falle,
The herd was sori adrad withalle,
And gan sone on knes to falle.

ARESON. To question, interrogate, examine.
(A.-N.) See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 189;
Rom. of the Rose, 6220; Langtoft's Chronicle,
p. 314; Seynt Katerine, p. 181; Ywaine and
Gawin, 1094; Maundevile's Travels, p. 131;
Piers Ploughman, p. 241.

Of that morther and that tresoun, He dud that traitour to aresoun.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7. Themperour cleped Herhaud him to, And aresound him tuene hem tuo.

Gy of Warwike, p. 158.
AREST. (1) Arrest; constraint. (A.-N.)

They live but as a bird or as a beste,
In libertee and under non areste.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9158.

(2) Delay. (A.-N.)

Alas, than comith a wilde lionesse
Out of the wode, withoutin more arest.

This of Babylon, 101.

(3) To stop. (A.-N.) And ther our hoste began his hors arest, And saide, lordes, herkeneth if you lest. Chaucer, Cant. T. 829.

(4) Relatest.

Palmer, ryghtly thou arest
All the maner.

Darst thou ryde upon thys best
To the ryvere,
And water hym that thou ne falle?

Octovian Imperator, 1425.

(5) Rancid. Prompt. Parv. ARESTENESSE. Rancidity, applied to meat. See Prompt. Parv. p. 14. Rancid bacon is called reesty in the provinces.

ARESTOGIE. A kind of herb? See the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

ARETHEDE. Honour. (A.-S.)
Whare folkes sittis in fere,

Whare lolkes sittis in fere,
Thare solde mene herkene and here
Of beryns that byfore were,
That lyffed in arethede.

Sir Degrevant, Lincoln MS.
ARETTE. (1) To impute, adjudge, reckon. (A.-N.)
See Apology for the Lollards, pp. 26, 85, 104;
Chaucer, Cant. T. 728; Persones Tale, p. 63;
Morte d'Arthur, p. ii; Philpot's Works, p. 350;
Wickliffe's New Test. Phil?

The victorye es noşte aretted to thame that flies, bot to thame that habydes or folowes on the chace. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15.

(2) Hence, to value, to esteem. "We arretiden not him," old MS. translation of Isaiah, liii, quoted in MS. Rawl. C. 155, from a copy at Cambridge. According to Cowell, a person is arretted, "that is covenanted before a judge, and charged with a crime." See his Interpreter, 1658. Rider translates it by ad rectum vocatus. The verb arret is used by Spenser in the sense to decree, to appoint.

AREVANT. Back again.

The meyn shalle ye nebylle,
And I shalle syng the trebille,

Arevant the deville,

Tille alle this hole rowte.

Townsley Mysteries, p. 319.

AREVYD. Arrived.

They arevyd at the see stronde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98. A-REW. In a row. See Spenser's Faerie Queene, V. xii. 29; Reliq. Antiq. i. 295; Rob.Glouc. p. 338; Prompt. Parv. p. 14.

Firste that myn ordre longeth too, The vicis for to telle a-rewe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.
AREWE. (1) To pity.

Jhesu Christ arew hem sore,
Ant seide he wolde vacche hem thore.

Harrowing of Hell, p. 15.

(2) To make to repent; to grieve.

The Crystyn party become so than,
That the fylde they myt not wynne;
Alle arewyd hyt, kynge and knyght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 91.

The furste artycul of thys gemetry:—
The mayster mason moste be ful securly
Bothe stedefast, trusty, and trwe,
Hyt shal hym never thenne arews.

Const. of Masonry, p. 15.

AREWEN. Arrows. (A.-S.)

Tweye bugle-hornes, and a bowe also,
And fyve areuen ek therto.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5283.

AREWES. Arrows.

He bar a bowe in his hand. And manye brode arewes. Piers Ploughman, p. 432.

AREYNED. Arrested. (A.-N.) A man they mette and hym areyned, To bere the Cros they hym constreyned. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 88.

AREYTHE. Aright. Anon to hem sche made complaynt,

And tolde hem all areythe. Frere and the Boy, st. xxix.

82

Afraid; backward; reluctant. North. Sometimes arfish, in the same sense. Whaugh, mother, how she rowts! Ise varra arfe, Shee'l put and rive my good prunella scarfe. Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 35.

ARG. (1) To argue. West. (2) To grumble. Sussex.

ÀŔGABUSHE. A harquebuss, an old fashioned kind of musket.

Then pushed souldiers with their pikes, And halberdes with handy strokes; The argabushe in fleshe it lightes, And duns the ayre with misty smokes. Percy's Reliques, p. 101.

ARGAL. (1) According to Kersey, "hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, and otherwise called tartar." See Argoil.

(2) Ergo. See Hamlet, v. 1. This is merely the

grave-digger's vulgar corruption of the Latin word. Argo is found in a similar manner in Middleton's Works, i. 392; Sir Thomas More,

ARGEMONE. The wild tansy. Minsheu. The herb percepiere. Gerard. ARGENTILL. The wild tansy. ARGENTINA.

Argentina, wild tansy, growest the most in the fallowes in Coteswold and North-Wilts adjoyning, that I ever saw. Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg. p. 118. ARGENTINE. Silver. Minsheu gives argent,

a substantive in the same sense.

Celestial Dian, goddess argentine, I will obey thee !—Helicanus ! Pericles, v. 2.

ARGENT-VIVE. Quicksilver. The manner of our work; the bulls, our furnace, Still breathing fire; our argent-vive, the dragon. The Alchemist, ii. 1.

ARGHEDE. Astonished. (A.-S.) That arghede alle that ther ware,

Bothe the lesse and the mare. Sir Perceval, 69. ARGHNES. Sluggishness; indolence.

The proverb is, the doumb man no land getith; Who so nat spekith, and with neede is bete, And thurgh arghnesse his owne self forgetith, No wondir thogh anothir him forgete.

Hoccleve's Poems, p. 56. Argnesse also me thynkth ys hard,

Fore hit maketh a man a coward. MS. Bodl. 48, f. 137.

ARGIER. Algiers. Pro. Thou hast: Where was she born? speak; tell me. The Tempest, i. 2. Ari. Sir, in Argier. ARGIN. An embankment; a rampart. (Ital.)

It must have high argins and cover'd ways, To keep the bulwark fronts from battery.

Marlowe's Works, i. 128. ARGOIL. Chaucer, Cant. T. 16281, says the alchemist used, among other things,

Cley made with hors and mannes here, and oile Of tartre, alum, glas, berme, wort, and argoile.

Tyrwhitt explains argoile, potter's clay, as the French argille; Palsgrave, f. 18, has, "argile, a kynde of erthe, argille," but Skinner explains it, "alcali seu sal kali." Ben Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1, mentions, "arsenic, vitriol, saltartar, argaile, alkali, cinoper," as the stock of an alchemist; and in a MS. of the fifteenth century penes me is a receipt "to make water argoile, that ys, aqua tartary," in which instances it seems to mean the tartar, or lees of wine, as before in argal, q. v. This also is clearly the meaning of argul in a very early receipt in MS. Harl. 2253, printed in the Archæological Journal, i. 65, "tac argul, a thing that devares devet with, ant grint hit smal, ant seththe tac a wollene clout, ant couche thi poudre theron as brod as hit wol." Argul, or argal, is the name of the impure salt deposited from wine; and when purified, is called bitartrate of potash, or cream of tartar, a material still used in dyeing. Argol is mentioned in a list of chemical metals in Gallathea, 1632.

ARGOLET. A light horseman. A body of them were called argoletiers. See Florio, in v. Guidóne.

Pisano, take a cornet of our horse, As many argolets and armed pikes, And with our carriage march away before By Scyras, and those plots of ground That to Moroccus leads the lower way.

Peele's Works, ii. 95.

The which argaletier shall stand you in as great stead as horses of better account. Archæologia, xiii. 184.

ARGOLOGY. Idle speaking. Cockeram.

ARGOS. The small false toes at the back of the foot, applied to the boar, buck, and doe.

There is no deer so gong gif he be a broket upward that his talon is more large and beter and more gret argos then hath an hynde, and comuneliche longere Maystre of the Game, MS.

ARGOSIES. Ships of great burthen, either for merchandize or war. See Merchant of Venice, i. 1; Douce's Illustrations, i. 248. Grose says the word is used in the North.

ARGOT. A corruption of argent, silver.

Good sweet-fac'd serving man, Let me out, I beseech de, and, by my trot, I will give dy worship two shillings in good argot To buy dy wership pippins.

Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 169.

Var. dial. I believe I ARGUFY. To argue. have heard the word used in the sense of to

ARGUMENT. (1) Conversation. So Shakespeare seems to apply the word in Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

(2) To argue.

Thus argumentid he in his ginning, Ful unavisid of his wo comming. Troilus and Creseide, 1. 378.

But 3it they argumenten faste Upon the pope and his astate,

Whereof they falle in gret debate. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

(3) A given arch, whereby another is determined proportional to the first.

As ben his centres, and his argumentes, And his proportional convenientes.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 11589. ARGY. An argument. Salop. Rather, perhaps, assertion in dispute, according to Brockett, who says, "the term is generally applied to a person who is not only contentious, but pertinacious in managing an argument."

ARICHES. The ends of joists. Howell.

ARID. Upright?

Swa he met the arid and te ferd, That bathe thay fel ded to the herd.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. ARIEREBAN. A general summons from the king to all his vassals to appear in arms. Skinner. ARIET. Harriet. North.

ARIETE. Aries, one of the signs in the zodiac. See Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1592, v. 1189; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 243. It occurs also as a Latin word.

Or that Phebus entre in the signe With his carecte of the ariete.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

But modirworth moste gaderyd be Whyll the sonne is in ariete.

Archæologia, xxx. 372.

ARIGHT. (1) Performed; made? Such gestenyng he aright, That there he dwellid alle nyst With that lady gent.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 58. And found a purs fulle riche arighte With gold and perlis that was i-bente.

(2) Pulled?

On a day she bad him here pappe, And he arighte here soo, He tare the oon side of here brest.

Syr Gowghter, 129.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 101.

ARINDRAGA. A messenger. Verstegan. ARIPE. A kind of bird.

He chasid aripes, briddes of Archadie.

MS. Digby, 230.

ARIST. Arises. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 105; Kyng Alisaunder, 5458; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70.

The world arist, and falleth withalle. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34. Foules in wode hem make blithe,

In everich lond arist song.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 274.

ARISTIPPUS. A kind of wine. O for a bowl of fat canary, Rich Aristippus, sparkling sherry !

Some nectar else from Juno's dairy; O these draughts would make us merry!

Middleton's Works, ii. 422. ARISTOLOCH. The plant called round hartwort. See Topsell's Historie of Four-footed Beasts,

1607, p. 345. ARITE. An arrest. Skinner. The word occurs in Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1592, for Aries. See Ariete.

ARITHMANCIE. A kind of divination, the foretelling of future events by numbers. See Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 28.

ARIVAGE. Shore; landing place. (A.-N.)There sawe I how the tempest stente, And how with alle pine he went,

And privilie toke arivage Into the countrie of Carthage.

House of Faine, 1. 228. ARIVAILE. Arrival. (A.-N.) Tho sawe I all the arivaile

That Æneas made in Itaile.

House of Fame, i. 4b1.

ARIVED. Riven; split asunder. Well evill mote thei thrive, And evill arived mote thei be.

Rom. of the Rose, 1068.

ARIZINGE. Resurrection.

Ich y-leve ine the Holy Gost, holy cherche generalliche, mennesse of halzen, lesnesse of sennes, of ulesse arizinge, and lyf evrelestinde.

MS. Arundel 57, f. 94. ARK. (1) A chest. In the North of England, the large chests in farm houses used for keeping meat or flour are so called. They are usually made of oak, and are sometimes elaborately carved. From the name Arkwright, it would seem that the construction of them formerly constituted a separate trade.

And trusse al that he mithen fynde Of hise, in arke or in kiste. Havelok, 2018. (2) Clouds running into two points, thus (). Essex.

(3) A part of the circumference of a circle. (Lat.) The ark of his artificial day had ronne The fourthe part, and half an houre and more. Chaucer, Cant. T. 4422.

(4) An arch.

It were the part of an idle orator to describe the pageants, the arkes, and other well devised honoures done unto her. Hayward's Annals of Qu. Eliz. p. 16.

ARLES. Money paid to bind a bargain. Dr. Jamieson says, "an earnest, of whatever kind; a pledge of full possession." Kersey gives arlespenny, a North country word for "earnest-money given to servants." It is sometimes the custom to give a trifle to servants when they were hired, as a kind of retainer. See an instance in Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 11. According to Pegge, to arle a bargain is to close it. See also Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, p. 104; Skinner, part 3, in v.

ARLICHE. Early. See the Sevyn Sages, 204; Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 13. (A.-S.)

Gode tidinges y telle the, That themperour sikerliche Wille huntte to-morwe arliche,

In his forest priveliche. Gy of Warwike, p. 87. "An arling, a byrde that appeareth ARLING. not in winter, a clotbyrde, a smatch, cæruleo." Baret's Alvearie, 1580. See also Muffett's Health's Improvement, 1655, p. 100; Florio, in v. Frusóne.

ARLOUP. The middle deck of a ship; the orlop. So Cotgrave has the word, in v. Tillac.

ARLY. Early. East. (A.-S.)

And noght over arly to mete at gang, Ne for to sit tharat over lang.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix, f. 65. Ich wil that ow to-morwen arly Mi douhter at the chirche spousy.

Gy of Warwike, p. 156. ARM. (1) To take up in the arms. So Shakespeare uses the word in Cymbeline, iv. 2.

84

(2) Harm.

So falle on the, sire emperour, Swich arm, and schame, and desonour, Yif thou do thi sone unright, Als to the greihound dede the knight.

Sevyn Sages, 852. (3) In a receipt for a dish in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 26, it is directed that "cranes and herons shal be armed with lardes of swyne." In this place the word means larded with bacon fat, and roasted birds when larded certainly may be said to be formidably armed.

(4) Defence; security?

Now lokith ye, for I wol have no wite To bring in prese, that might y-don him harme, Or him disesin, for my bettir arms.

Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1650. ARMAN. A kind of confection, given to horses to create an appetite. Dict. Rust.

ARMESIN-TAFFETA. A kind of taffata, mentioned by Howell in his 25th section.

ARMETT. A hermit.

And this armett soyn can hym frayn How he had sped of hys gatt.

MS. Seld. Arch. B. 52. An armful of hay, according to Howell, is as much as can be taken in the two hands together.

ARM-GAUNT. Lean; thin; very lean. So the first two folios read, but the correctness of it has been much disputed. Mason suggests termagaunt, a conjecture supported by Toone; but there is no necessity for alteration. Shakespeare uses arm-gaunt, as thin as an arm, in the same way that Chaucer writes arm-gret, q. v. So he nodded.

And soberly did mount an arm-gaunt steed. Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

ARM-GRET. As thick as a man's arm. A wreth of gold arm-gret, of huge weight, Upon his hed sate ful of stones bright.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2147.

ARMIGERO. RMIGERO. An esquire. (Lat.) commencement of the Merry Windsor, i. 1. Teste—armigero. (Lat.) See the Merry Wives of

ARMINE. A beggar. (Dut.) Luce. O here God, so young an armine ! Armine, sweetheart, I know not what you mean by that, but I am almost a beggar.

The London Prodigal, p. 122. ARMING. (1) A coat of arms.

When the Lord Beamont, who their armings knew, Their present perill to brave Suffolke shewes. Drayton's Poems, p. 63.

(2) A net hung about a ship's hull, to protect the men from an enemy in a fight. See Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

ARMING-GIRDLE. A kind of sword girdle. Cf. Nomenclator, 1585, p. 171; Florio. in v. Balteo; Cotgrave, in v. Ceincture, Balthée. Florio, in v. Sellone, mentions an arming-saddle, and there are also other similar compounds. See Strutt, ii. 229.

ARMING-POINTS. Short ends of strong twine, with points like laces: they were fixed principally under the armpits and bendings of the arms and knees, to fasten the gussets of mail which defended those parts of the body otherwise exposed. *Meyrick*.

ARMING-SWORD. A two-handed sword. See the Nomenclator, p. 275; Arch. xii. 351. Some had their armynge sweardes freshly burnished, and some had them conningly vernyshed. Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12.

A helmett of proofe shee strait did provide, A strong armings-sword shee girt by her side, On her hand a goodly faire gauntlett put shee; Was not this a brave bonny lass, Mary Ambree? Percy's Reliques, p. 144.

ARMIPOTENT. Mighty in arms. (Lat.) And dounward from an hill under a bent, Ther stood the temple of Mars armipotent, Wrought all of burned stele, of which the entree Was longe and streite, and gastly for to see.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 1984. ARMITE. A helmet. (A.-N.) Palsgrave (f. 18) says that armet is "a heed pese of harnesse." On the ilij corners of the waggon were iiij. hed peces called armites, every pece beyng of a sundery device. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 70.

ARMLES. Without an arm. (A.-S.) And on a wall this king his eyen cast, And saw an hand armics, that wrote ful fast, For fere of whiche he quoke, and siked sore.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 14209. ARMLET. A bracelet; a piece of armour for the arm.

Not that in colour it was like thy hair, Armlets of that thou mayst still let me wear.

Donne's Elegies, xii. ARMONY. (1) Harmony.

And musik had, voyde of alle discord, Boece her clerk, withe hevenly armony, And instrumentes alle of oon accorde. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

(2) Armenia. Shewe me the ryght path

Skelton's Works, i. 58. To the hylles of Armony. ARMORIKE. Basse Bretagne in France, anciently called Britannia Armorica. In Armorike, that called is Bretaigne,

Ther was a knight, that loved and did his peine To serve a ladie in his beste wise.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 11041. ARMORWE. The morrow. An armorwe erliche

Themperour aros sikerliche. Gy of Warwike, p.117. The arms of a hawk are the legs from the thigh to the foot. See the Laws of the Forest and Game, 1709, p. 40.

ARMURE. Armour. (A.-N.) See Melibeus, p. 114; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 260. In the latter instance, the form of the word is

armwrys. ARMYE. A naval armament.

Whiche I thought not convenyent, conjecturing that with those streynable wyndes, the rest of tharmye comyng out of Thames, and also the Henry, with the Mary Roose, sholde be in the Downes. State Papere, i. 791.

ARMYLL. A bracelet; a necklace. (Lat.) The king thus gird with his swerd, and standing, shall take armyll of the Cardinall, saying thise words, accipe armillam, and it is to wete that armyll is made in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and set with stones, to be putt by the Cardinall aboute the Kinges necke. Rutland Papers, p. 18. ARMYN. Ermine. "Blacke speckes lyke armyne" are mentioned in the Book of St. Albans, sig. A.v. See also Hall, Henry VIII. f. 3; Rutland Papers, p. 23; Assemblé of Ladies, 527.

They toke a furre of armyn, And wrapped the chyldur theryn.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.
And clad them alle in clothys of pryse,
And furryd them with armyne. Ibid. f. 242.
Your cote armoure of golde full fyne,

And poudred well with good armyne.

Squyr of Lowe Degré, 230.

ARMYSE. Arms.

Torrent sayd, Be Marré dere! And I were off armyse clere, Yowr dowghthyr me leve were.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 4.

ARMYTE. A hermit. See Armett. Instances of armyte occur in Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 304; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1461.

On the morne he gane hym dy;ht In armytes aray. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 30.

ARMYVESTAL. Warlike.

Thenne said Morgan, sawe ye Arthur my broder? Ye, said her knyghtes, ryght wel, and that ye shold have founde and we myghte have stered from one stede, for by his armyoestal contenaunce he wold have caused us to have fied. Morte d'Arthur, i. 110.

ARN. (1) To earn. Salop. It is also a contraction of e'er a one in the West country dialect. Fore he wyll drynke more on a dey

Than thou cane lyghtly arns in twey.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 23.

(2) To run; to flow. (A.-S.) Eldol, erl of Gloucester, also in hys syde Arnde, and kepte her and ther, and slow a-boute wyde.

Rob. Glouc. p. 140.

Now rist grete tabour betyng, Blaweyng of pypes, and ek trumpyng, Stedes lepyng, and ek arnyng.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2165.

Anon so sein Joan this i-seigh, He arnde aftur anon,

And siwede him also stifliche

Ase his hors mighte gon. MS.Laud. 108, f.173. (3) An eagle. (A.-S.)

ARNALDIE. A kind of disease, mentioned by the early chroniclers without explanation. Skinner considers the word of Arabic origin, but see Ducange, in v. Arnaldia, who confesses its precise meaning is not known.

ARNARY-CHEESE. Ordinary or common cheese made of skimmed milk. *Dorset*.

ARND. An errand; a message. See a curious hymn printed by Hearne, quoted in Brit. Bibl. ii. 81, and the Catalogue of the Douce MSS. p. 20, which mentions another copy, identifying MS. Douce 128 as the copy of Avesbury used by Hearne. *Arnt* occurs in Tim Bobbin in the same sense.

And sped hem into Spayne spacif in a while, And to the kud king Alphouns kithed here arnd. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 190.

ARNDERN. The evening. See Aandorn.
When the sad arndern shutting in the light,

Drayton's Owl, ed. 1748, p. 410.

ARNE. Are. See Black's Pen. Psalms, p. 51;

Hearne's Fragment, p. 298; Chaucer, Cant. T. 4706, 8218.

In Brytayn this layes arns y-wrytt,

Furst y-founde and forthe y-gete.

Orpheo, 13

ARNEDE. An errand.

To his wif he went anon.

And saide sche most on his arnede gon.

Sevyn Sages, 1594.

ARNEMELIT. A kind of powder. In the Book of St. Albans, sig. C. ii. is a direction to "fylle the hole wyth a powdre of arnemelit brente."

This is probably an error for arnement. See a similar passage in Reliq. Antiq. i. 302.

ARNEMENT. Ink. See the Sevyn Sages, 2776; MS. Med. Lincoln, f. 285; MS. Sloane 2584, p. 29. (Lat.)

He dud make hym a garnement,

As black as any arnement.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 139.
ARNEMORWE. Early in the morning. (A.-S.)

Bifor Gormoise that cité On arnemorwe than come we,

With fif hundred of gode knightes.

Gy of Warwike, p. 184.

ARNEST. Earnest. See a reading in the King's College MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 142. At p. 14, it is the translation of strena, earnest money, hansel.

ARNEYS. Armour. See a curious stage direction in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 283.

ARNS. Arles, q. v. North. ARNT. (1) Have not; am not. West. (2) An errand. North.

ARNUT. The earth-nut, or pig-nut, frequently eaten by boys in the north of England.

AROINT. A word of expulsion, or avoiding. Douce thinks there is no doubt that it signifies, away! run! and that it is of Saxon origin. See his Illustrations, i. 371. It occurs thrice in Shakespeare in this sense, Macbeth, i. 3, and King Lear, iii. 4, applied in each instance to witches. The print published by Hearne, referred to by the commentators, seems scarcely applicable. See Arougt. The fourth folio reads anoint, according to Steevens, a reading which may perhaps be confirmed by a passage in Ben Jonson's Masque of Queens:

Sisters, stay, we want our Dame; Call upon her by her name. And the charm we use to say, That she quickly anoint, and come away.

But as the word is spelt aroynt three times in the early editions, we are scarcely justified in proposing an alteration. Ray explains "rynt ye," by your leave, stand handsomely, and gives the Cheshire proverb, "Rynt you, witch, quoth Besse Locket to her mother." This proverbial saying positively connects rynt with aroint, and Wilbraham informs us that "rynt thee" is an expression used by milkmaids to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her to get out of the way, which is more likely to be correct than Ray's explanation. Boucher goes farther, and says, aroint is the word used in that county; but Ray's proverb is sufficient, and of good authority, because he does not appear to have

had the Shakespearian word in view. The | (2) Arrived. connexion between aroint and rynt being thus established, it is clear that the compound etymology proposed by Mr. Rodd, in Knight's Shakspere, is inadmissible. A more plausible one is given in Nares's Glossary, in v. from the Latin averrunco, the participle of which may have been formed into aroint, in the same way that punctum has become point; junctum, joint, &c. See also Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 103, where the same conjecture is revived, and attributed to a more recent writer. The a may have been dropped, and Mr. Wilbraham's conjectural origin from arowma receives some confirmation from a passage quoted in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289, where the form of that word is aroine; but perhaps we should read arome.

A spice. "Smirles of aromaz" are AROMAZ. mentioned in MS. Cott. Titus D. xviii. f. 142. The tother to mirre, the thridde to flour,

The ferthe like to aromate.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 129. ARON. The starchwort. Minsheu. See Aaron. A-ROST. Roasted.

Thenne mot ych habbe hennen a-rost, Feyr on fyhshe day launprey ant lax.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 151. This word occurs in an old print AROUGT. copied by Hearne from an ancient illumination representing the harrowing of hell. It means, probably, go out, but see Aroute.

AROUME. Aside; at a distance. It is translated by remote, deprope, seorsum, in Prompt. Parv. p. 14. See Book of Fame, ii. 32; Kyng Alisaunder, 1637; Richard Coer de Lion, 464; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289; Digby Mysteries, p. 188. (A.-S.)

The geaunt aroume he stode,

His hond he tint y-wis; He fleighe, as he wer wode,

Ther that the castel is. Sir Tristrem, p. 263. And drough hem wel fer aroums.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 214. And thenne shulde the lord and the mayster of the game, and alle the hunters, stonde aroom al aboute the

reward, and blowe the deeth. Around. North. AROUN.

Ayren they leggith as a griffon, Ac they been more feor aroun.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6603.

MS. Bodl. 546.

AROUTE. (1) To go; to move about. (Su. G.) Lo, seyde the emperour,

Byhold now aboute, And oure Godis honure ich rede,

Other thou shelt herto aroute. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

He myste not wonne in the wones for witt that he usid, But a-rountid for his ray, and rebuked ofte.

Deposition of Richard II. p. 22. In all that lond no Christin durst arout.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 53. (2) An assembly. Gower.

ÀŔOU3T. Explained.

Here sweven bi him tolden word after word, Josep here sweven sone haveth arougt. MS. Bodl. 652, f. 5.

AROVE. (1) Rambling about. Craven.

His navye greate with many soudyoures. To sayle anone into this Britayn made, In Thamis arove, wher he had ful sharpe shores. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 36.

A-ROWE. In a row; successively. Thabot present him a schip Ther that mani stode a-rouwe.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 31. For thre nyştes a-rows he seyze that same syşt.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 68. AROWZE. To bedew. (Fr.) Nares doubts the correctness of this explanation, and considers it has the usual sense of arouse.

The blissful dew of heaven does arowse you.

The Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4. ARPEYS. A kind of resin, composed of tallow and tar. A mention of it occurs in an early English medical MS. at Stockholm. See the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

ARPIES. Harpies; furies.

Sende out thine arpies, send anguishe and dole. Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 527.

ARPINE. An acre. (Fr.)Privacy! It shall be given him In open court; I'll make him swallow it Before the judge's face: if he be master Of poor ten arpines of land forty hours longer, Let the world repute me an honest woman. Webster's Works, ii. 82.

Quick; ready. Salop. ARPIT. ARPSICORD. A harpsichord. So Cotgrave spells the word, in v. Harpechorde.

ARRABLE. Horrible.

Fendis led hir with arrable song Be-hynde and 3eke before.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

ARRABYS. Arabian horses. Moyllez mylke whitte, and mervayllous bestez,

Elfaydes and arrabys, and olyfauntez noble. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

ARRACIES. A term applied to the smaller animals of the chase, which were skinned, similarly to the process now used for hares and rabbits, in opposition to flayed. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 151-2; Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 29.

ARRAGE. (1) Vassal service in ploughing the lord's land. The terms arrage and carriage are frequently used together, as descriptive of an important part of the services which, in feudal times, vassals owed to their lords.

(2) To go about furiously. (A.-N.)

I shall sende for them all that ben subgettys and alyed to thempyre of Rome to come to myn ayde, and forthwith sente old wyse knyghtes unto these countrayes followynge, fyrste to ambage and arrage, to Alysaundrye, to Ynde, to Hermonye.

Morte d' Arthur, i. 135.

ARRAHIND. Around. Staff. To arrange. ARRAIGN.

See them arraign'd: I will set forward straight. Webster's Works, ii. 261.

ARRALS. Pimples; eruptions on the skin. Cumb. ARRAND. An errand. Skinner. The form arrant is still used in the North, and is found in Middleton's Works, v. 5. Howell, in his collection of English Proverbs, p. 2, gives the following: "One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his arrand."

ARRANT. Malory, in his Morte d'Arthur, i. 199, &c. applies this word to knights, where we say errant. The term is generally applied to any thing or person extremely objectionable and worthless, and was probably derived from the licentious character of wanderers in general. ARRA-ONE. Ever a one. Wilts.

ARRAS. (1) A superior kind of tapestry, so named from Arras, the capital of Artois in the French Netherlands, which was celebrated for its manufacture. In the rooms of old houses hung with arras, there were generally large spaces between the hangings and the walls, and these were frequently made hiding places in the old plays. Falstaff proposes to hide himself behind the arras at Windsor; and Polonius is killed behind the arras in Hamlet, iii. 3. See the Unton Inventories, ed. J. G. Nichols, gloss. in v. Aryste. Falstaff, no moderate size, sleeps behind the arras in 1 Henry IV. ii. 4, where Dr. Johnson thinks Shakespeare has outstepped probability, but Malone has distinctly proved the contrary. See his Shakespeare, xvi. 299.

(2) A kind of powder, probably made of the root of the orris. See Gerard, p. 48. "Halfe an ounce of arras" is mentioned by Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 170, as a material used in brewing, and Webster twice mentions arraspowder as having been sprinkled on the hair. See Webster's Works, i. 133; Markham's Engl.

Houswife, 1649, p. 150.

Reached; seized by violence. ARRAUGHT. We have already had araught and areche, but this form is quoted as used by Spenser, and admitted by Nares, who was not aware of any example of the verb in the present tense.

ARRAWIGGLE. An earwig. Suffolk. "Arwygyll worme" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. trans-

lated by aurialis.

ARRAYERS. Those officers that had the care of the soldiers' armour. Rider.

ARRE. (1) To snarl.

They arre and bark at night against the moon, For fetching in fresh tides to cleanse the streets. Summer's Last Will and Testament, p. 37.

(2) The letter R.

There was an V. and thre arres to-gydre in a sute, With letters other, of whiche I shal reherse. Archæologia, xxix. 331.

ARRECT. (1) To impute. (Lat.)

Therfore he arrecteth no blame of theyr dedes Sir Thomas More's Workes, p. 271. That this passe you not undirected, as we truste you, and as we have no cause t'arrecte or ascribe any default unto you hereafter.

Davies's York Records, p. 252. (2) To offer; to refer.

> Arrectinge unto your wyse examinacion How all that I do is under refformation. Skelton's Works, i. 378.

(3) To direct.

Arectyng my syght towarde the zodyake, The sygnes xii. for to beholde a-farre.

Skelton's Works, i. 361.

ARREDY. To make ready.

And so forthewith they sent al about in Somar-

setshere, Dorsetshire, and parte of Wiltshere for to arredy and arays the people by a certayne day.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 23. Desiryng and pray you to dispose and arredie you to accompayneye us thedir, with as many persones defensabyly arrayede as ye can make.

MS. Ashmole, 1160.

ARREED. This word is explained award, and Milton referred to as the authority, in Glossographia Anglicana Nova, ed. 1719, in v. ARREISE. To raise. See *Araise*.

They beyng advertised, arreised a greate power of xiii. m. and came to the passage, and slewe of the Frenchemen vj. c. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 112. Soone over al this tithing ras,

That Lazar thus areyeed was.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 89. ARRERE-SUPPER. A rere-supper; a collation served up in the bedroom, after the first supper. See Holinshed, Hist. Scot. f. 208, as quoted by Boucher, in v. Arrear.

ARRIDE. To please. (Lat.)

If her condition answer but her feature. I am fitted. Her form answers my affection; It arrides me exceedingly. I'll speak to her.

The Antiquary, ii. 1. ARRIDGE. The edge of anything that is liable to hurt or cause an ar, q. v. North. See A Guide to the Lakes, ed. 1784, p. 300. With this may be connected arris, "the line of concourse, edge, or meeting of two surfaces." See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

ARRIERE. The hinder part. (Fr.) This foreign word was formerly in use as a military term, instead of rear. See Johnson in v.

ARRISHES. According to Marshall's Rural Œconomy, i. 171, this is the Devonshire term for stubbles or eddish; arrish mows, which he mentions as little stacks set up in a field, seem to be so called merely from their being in the arrish, or stubble-field.

ARRIVALL. A rival?

On a day he saw a goodly young elephant in copulation with another, and instantly a third aproched with a direfull braying, as if he would have eaten up al the company, and, as it afterward appeared, he was an arrivall to the female which we saw in copulation with the other male.

Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, 1607, p. 197. ARRIVANCE. The arrival of company.

For every minute is expectancy Othello, ii. 1. Of more arrivance.

ARRIVE. (1) To arrive at. But ere we could arrive the point propos'd,

Cæsar cried, Help me, Cassius, or I sink. Julius Cæsar, 1, 2.

(2) An arrival.

Whose forests, hills, and floods, then long for her arrive Drayton's Polyolbion, p. 1192. From Lancashire. ARRODE. Herod. In the account of the Coventry Pageants, 1489, is a payment for "a gowen to Arrode." See Sharp's Diss. on the Coventry Myst. p. 28.
ARROGATION. Arrogance. More.

ARRONLY. Exceedingly. Lanc.

ARROS. Arrows.

The first of arros that the shote off, Seven skore spear-men the sloughe. Percy's Reliques, p. 3. ARROSE. This is the reading in one edition of Hardyng's Chronicle, where the others read arove, q. v.

ARROW. Fearful. Rider.

A kind of aquatic plant. ARROW-HEAD. Skinner.

The making of arrow-ARROW-HEADERS. heads formerly constituted a separate trade. Lanterners, stryngers, grynders,

Arowe-heders, maltemen, and corne-mongers. Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 10.

ARROWRE. An error.

This arrowre had he in hys thoght, And in hys thoght a slepe hym toke.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240. ARROWY. Abounding in arrows. Milton, Paradise Regained, b. iii. has "sharp sleet of arrowy shower," which is apparently plagiarised by Gray in the following passage.

Now the storm begins to lower,

Haste, the loom of hell prepare! Iron sleet of arrowy shower Hurtles in the darken'd air.

Gray's Fatal Sisters. ARRWUS. Arrows. This form of the word occurs in a strange burlesque printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

Somerset. ARRY. Any.

ARRYN. To seize.

And the Jewys xul crye for joy with a gret voys, and arryn hym, and pullyn of his clothis, and byndyn hym to a pelere, and skorgyn hym.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 316.

ARS. Art; science. This word was usually employed to signify the occult sciences. (Lat.) Barounes weore whilem wys and gode,

That this are wel undurstode: Ac on ther was, Neptanamous,

Wis in this ars, and malicious.

Kyng Alisaunder, 72. ARSARD. Unwilling; perverse. Var. dial. It is sometimes pronounced arset.

ARSBAWST. A fall on the back. Staff.

ARSBOORD. The hinder board of a cart. Staff. ARSEDINE. A kind of ornamental tinsel sometimes called assady, or orsady, which last is probably the correct word. Ben Jonson mentions it in his Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1. See also Sharp's Diss. on Cov. Myst. p. 29; Cunningham's Revels' Accounts, pp. 33, 57. See Assidue. Gifford considers it to be a vulgar corruption of arsenic, iv. 405.

ARSELING-POLE. The pole with which bakers spread the hot embers to all parts of the oven. Ēast.

ARSELINS. Backwards. Norfolk.

ARSENICK. The water-pepper. The herb is mentioned under this name in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 126. It is to be distinguished from the mineral poison of the same name.

ARSEPUSH. A fall on the back. Howell.

ARSESMART. The periscaria. It is called the water-pepper by Kersey, and is the translation of curage in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Coles, in his Art of Simpling, says, " It is said that if a handfull of arsmart be put under the saddle upon a tired horse's back, it will make him travaile fresh and lustily." See Brand's Pop. Antiq. iii. 165; Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts. MS. Soc. Reg. p. 139.

RSEVERSE. According to Blount's Glosso-graphia, ed. 1681, p. 51, this word is "a pre-ARSEVERSE. tended spell, written upon the door of an house to keep it from burning."

ARSEWISPE. Rider gives this word, which scarcely requires explanation, as the transla-

tion of the Latin anitergium. ARSLE. To move backwards; to fidget. East. Cotton, in his Virgil Travestie, ed. 1734, p. 5, has arsing about, turning round.

ARSMETRIK. Arithmetic. (Lat.)

88

Aremetrik is lore That al of figures is. MS. Ashmole 43, f. 180. And aremetryk, be castyng of nombrary.

Chees Pyktegoras for her parté.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11. ARSOUN. The bow of a saddle. (A.-N.) It is sometimes used for the saddle itself. Each saddle had two arsouns, one in front, the other behind; the former called the fore-arsoun, as in Richard Coer de Lion, 5053. In the same romance, 5539, speaking of King Richard, we are told that "both hys arsouns weren off yren." In Kyng Alisaunder, 4251, it apparently means the saddle.

And the arson behynde, as y yow say,

Syr Befyse smote clene away.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123. On ys stede fui the dent,

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 44. Byside the for-arsoun. ARST. First; erst.

Tho was made frenshepe ther arst was debate. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 87.

As thou haste seyde, so schalle hyt bee, Arete y schalle not blynne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

ARS-TABLE. A table used in magic, probably the same as the astrolabe.

His ars-table he tok out sone. Theo cours he tok of sonne and mone, Theo cours of the planetis seven, He tolde also undur heven.

Kyng Alisaunder, 287. ARSTON. Yorksh. A hearth-stone.

ARSY-VERSY. Upside down; preposterously. It is translated præpositus by Rider, and the second meaning is given by Kersey. See Hudibras, I. iii. 828; Drayton's Poems, p. 272.

ART. (1) A quarter; a point of the compass. North.

(2) Eight. Exmoor.

ARTE. To constrain; to compel. (Lat.) See Prompt. Parv. p. 14; Troilus and Creseide, i. 389; Court of Love, 46; Hoccleve's Poems, p. 71.

In no wise I may me bettur excuse, Than sey my witt, so dul and unperfite, Artith me thus rudely for tendite. MS. Rawl. C. 48. A tiraunt wolde have artid him by paynes, A certeyne counsel to bewrey and telle.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 296. We spekke nozte mekille, bot whene we ere artede for to speke, we say notte bot the sothe, and onane we halde us stille. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 33.

ARTEEN. Eighteen. Exmoor. ARTELRIES. Artillery. (A.-N.)

I shal warnestore min hous with toures, swiche as han castelles and other manere edifices, and armure, and artelries, by which thinges I may my persone and myn hous so kepen and defenden, that min enemies shuln ben in drede min hous for to ap-Tale of Melibeus, p. 113. proche.

ARTEMAGE. The art of magic. (A.-N.)And through the crafte of artemage,

Of wexe he forged an ymage.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 138.

ARTER. After. Var. dial.

ARTETYKES. A kind of gout or disease affecting the joints. Maundevile mentions, "gowtes, artetykes," that afflicted him in his old age. See his Travels, p. 315. A prescription for it in hawks is given in the Book of St. Albans, sig. C. i. It is probably connected with arthritis. See Arcetik.

ARTHOFILAXE. The arctic circle. The whiche sercle and constellacioun I-called is the cercle arthofilaxe; Who knowith it nedith no more to axe.

MS. Digby 230. ARTH-STAFF. A poker used by blacksmiths.

ARTHUR. A game at sea, which will be found described in Grose's Class. Dict. Vulg. T. in v. It is alluded to in the novel of Peregrine Pickle, ch. 16.

ARTHUR'S-CHACE. A kennel of black dogs, followed by unknown huntsmen, which were formerly believed to perform their nocturnal See Grey's Notes on gambols in France. Shakespeare, i. 34.

ARTHUR'S-SHOW. An exhibition of archery alluded to in 2 Henry IV. iii. 2. It was conducted by a society who had assumed the arms and names of the Knights of the Round Table.

See Douce's Illustrations, i. 461.

ARTICLE. Comprehension. Shakespeare mentions "a soul of great article" in Hamlet, v. 2. The vulgar sense is applied to a poor creature, or a wretched animal. This latter appears rather slang than provincial, yet it is admitted into the East Anglian Vocabulary.

ARTICULATE. To exhibit in articles. See this use of the word in Coriolanus, i. 9, where it means to enter into articles of agreement.

To end those things articulated here By our great lord, the mighty king of Spain, We with our council will deliberate.

Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 48. ARTICULES. Any multiples of ten, a division which was formerly considered necessary in arithmetic, and was probably the result of the abacal system, a gradual improvement of the Boetian notation. See Rara Mathematica, p. 30. ARTIER. Artery. (Fr.) See the Shakespeare Society's Papers, i. 19.

May never spirit, vein, or artier, feed The cursed substance of that cruel heart!

Marlowe's Works, i. 150. ARTIFICIAL. Ingenious; artful.

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods, Have with our needles created both one flower. A Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

ARTILLERY. This word is often applied to all kinds of missile weapons. See 1 Samuel, xx. 40.

ARTILLERY-GARDEN. A place near Bishopsgate, where people practised shooting, &c. See Middleton's Works, iv. 424, v. 283.

ARTNOON. Afternoon. Essex.

ART-OF-MEMORY. An old game at cards, described in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1709, p. 101.

ARTOW. Art thou. North. This is a correct early form, the second personal pronoun being frequently combined with the verb in interrogative sentences. See Will. and the Werwolf, pp. 46, 185; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 51.

ARTRY. At p. 284 of the following work, mention is made of "al myn armery and attry

hoole."

89

Also y wol that my son Sir Harry have all the residew of my warderobe and of myn arras nat bequethen, and all myn armery and all my artry. Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 288.

ARTS-MAN. A man of art. This seems to be the meaning in Love's Labours Lost, v. 1. The old editions read arts-man preambulat, which had better remain without alteration.

ARTYLLED. Declared; set out in articles. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 250, where it may perhaps be an error for artykilled.

Riding. See Gy of Warwike, ARUDAND. p. 77, arnend?

Abothe half his hors he hing,

That ernne forth arudand in that thring.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 222. A knight com aruand [arnand?] with gret reve, Y-armed in armes alle. Ibid. p. 310.

ARUEMORWE. Early in the morning. (A.-S.)See Arthour and Merlin, p. 178, but the proper form, I believe, is arnemorwe, q. v.

ARUM. An arm. And he haves on thoru his arum,

Therof is ful mikel harum. Harelok, 1982. ARUNDE. An errand.

And thy moder, Mary, hevyn qwene,

Bere our arunde so bytwene, Emaré, 8. That semely ys of syght.

ARUWE. An arrow.

Ac an aruwe oway he bare Sir Tristrem, p. 304. In his eld wounde.

Arval-supper is ARVAL. A funeral. North. a funeral feast given to the friends of the deceased, at which a particular kind of loaf, called arval-bread, is sometimes distributed Arvel-bread is a coarse among the poor. cake, composed of flour, water, yeast, currants. and some kind of spice; in form round, about eight inches in diameter, and the upper surface always scored, perhaps exhibiting originally the sign of the cross. Not many years since one of these arvals was celebrated in a village in Yorkshire at a public-house, the sign of which was the family arms of a nobleman whose motto is, Virtus post funera vivit. The undertaker, who, though a clerk, was no scholar, requested a gentleman present to explain to him the meaning of these Latin words, which he readily and facetiously did in the AR3ES. Is fearful. (A.-S.) following manner: Virtus, a parish clerk, vivit, lives well, post funera, at an arval! See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 203.

ARVYST-GOS. A stubble goose.

A yong wyf and an arwet-gos. Moche gagil with bothe: A man that [hath] ham yn his clos, Reste schal he wrothe. Relig. Antig. ii. 113.

ARWE. (1) An arrow. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 48. That wel kepen that castel

From arwe, shet, and quarel.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 63.

Wepens of arwes tegh of men sones,

And thar tung sharpe swerde in wones

MS. Bodl. 425, f. 27.

For some that zede yn the strete, Sawe arrays fro hevene shete.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

(2) Timid: fearful. See Rob. Glouc. p. 457. "his hert arwe as an hare." erroneously explained swift. Mr. Way refers to an instance in Richard Coer de Lion, 3821, but Weber has arranged the line differently in his glossary.

Thou saist soth, hardy and hard, And thou art as gence coward ! He is the furste in eche bataile; Thou art byhynde ay at the taile.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3340.

ARWEBLAST. A crossbow. We have already had this word, in v. Alblast, and Arblast. For this form of it, see Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 217; Ellis's Metrical Rom. ii. 255; Richard Coer de Lion, 2637, 3851, 3970, 4453, 4481, 5867; spelt arrowblaste, &c.

> The galeye wente alsoo faste As quarrel dos off the arweblast.

Richard Coer de Lion, 2524.

ARWEI. This word is translated by destoraunt. in an early Anglo-Norman gloss, printed in Relig. Antiq. ii. 81.

ARWE-MEN. Bowmen.

He calde bothe arwe-men and kene Knithes, and serganz swithe sleie.

Havelok, 2115.

ARYNE. Are.

For alle the sorowe that we aryne inne. It es ilke dele for oure syne.

Sir Isumbras, MS, Lincoln, 114.

ARYOLES. Soothsayers; diviners. (Lat.)

Aryoles, nygromancers, brought theym to the auctors of ther God Phœbus, and offred theym ther, and than they hadde answeres. Barthol. Angl. Trevisa.

ARYSE. Arisen.

Ryght as he was aryse. Of his woundyn he was agrise.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3748.

Arras. See the Unton Inventories. p. 5, "iij. peeces of aryste."

ARYSY. See Avarysy.

ARYVEN. Arrived.

Wyndes and weders hathe hir dryven, That in a forest she is aryven, Where wylde bestys were.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 114.

A! Avec, quod the qwene, me arges of myselfe.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 9.

AS. (1) That; which. Var. dial. In the Eastern counties it is sometimes used for who, and it is frequently redundant, as "He will come as tomorrow.

(2) Has.

That holé cherche as bound me to, Grawnt me grace that fore to do.

Audelay's Poems, p. 57.

A-SAD. Sad: sorrowful.

Selde wes he glad,

That never nes a-sad

Of nythe ant of onde.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 212,

Y dude as hue me bad. Of me hue is a-sad. Relia, Antia, i. 122.

ASAILED. Sailed.

Jhon Veere. Erle of Oxenforde, that withdrewe hym frome Barnet felde, and rode into Scottlonde, and frome thens into Fraunce assiled, and ther he was worschipfully received.

Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 26.

Rob. Glouc. p. 380.

ASALY. To assault; to besiege.

Hii bygonne an holy Thores eve then toun asaly there

Stalwardlyche and vaste y-nou, noblemen as yt were. Rob. Glouc. p. 394.

AS-ARMES. To arms! (A.-N.) As armes! thanne cride Rolond.

As armes / everechon! MS. Ashmole 33, f. 38. As armes ! feren, nede it is.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 261. ASAUGHT. An assault. Wickliffe.

Kyng Wyllam wende azen, tho al thys was y-do, And bygan sone to grony and to febly al so, Vor travayl of the foul asagt, and vor he was feble er.

ASBATE. A purchase. Skinner asserts that he had only once met with this word; he does not give a reference, and believes it to be a mistake for ashate, q. v. It is perhaps to be found in some editions of Chaucer.

AS-BUIRD. Ashes board; a box in which ashes are carried. North.

ASCANCE. Obliquely.

At this question Rosader, turning his head ascance, and bending his browes as if anger there had ploughed the furrowes of her wrath, with his eyes full of fire, hee made this replie.

Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 15. ASCAPART. The name of a giant whom Bevis of Hampton conquered, according to the old romance. His effigy may be seen on the city gates of Southampton. He is said to have been thirty feet long, and to have carried Sir Bevis, his wife, and horse, under his arm. Allusions to him occur in Shakespeare, Drayton, and other Elizabethan writers.

ASCAPE. To escape. Sometimes aschape. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1120; Gy of Warwike, p. 230; Piers Ploughman, pp. 40, 121.

I hope thorw Godes helpe and thyne,

We schulle ascape al oure pyne.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 10. Whenne the emperoure sawe him, he yaf to him his dowter to wyfe, be-cause that he hade so wysely ascapide the peril of the gardine.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 102

Ich trouue he wolle me for-sape; Hou troustu, Nelde, ich moue ascape? MS. Digby 86, f. 167.

I kan bi no coyntyse knowe nou; the best How ze mowe unhent or harmles aschape. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 61.

Than shulde they do ryst penaunce For to askape thys myschaunce.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.

ASCAR. An asker; a person who asks.

After the wickydnes of the ascar schal be the wickidnes of the prophet; and I schal streke out my hand on him, and do him a-wey fro the middis Apology for the Lollards, p. 69. of mi peple. ASCAT. Broken like an egg. Somerset.

ASCAUNCE. This is interpreted aslant, sideways, in the glossaries, but Tyrwhitt justly doubts its application in all the following passages. Ascaunt, however, occurs in the early quarto editions of Hamlet, iv. 7, where the folio of 1623, reads aslant. See also Troilus and Creseide, i. 292. It apparently means scarcely, as if to say, as if; and is perhaps sometimes an expletive. It seems, however, to mean aslant in Troilus and Creseide, i. 205; La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 604.

> And wrote alway the names, as he stood, Of alle folk that yave hem any good, Askaunce that he wolde for hem preye. Chaucer, Cant. T. 7327.

And every man that hath ought in his cofre, Let him appere, and wex a philosophre, Ascaunce that craft is so light to lere. Ibid. 16306.

Askauns she may nat to the lettres sey nay. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 35.

And soo the kynges astaunce came to sir Tristram to comforte hym as he laye seke in his bedde. Morte d'Arthur, i. 268.

ASCENDANT. A term in judicial astrology, denoting that degree of the ecliptic which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the time of any person's birth, and supposed to exercise great influence over his fortune. is now used metaphorically.

ASCENT. Agreement.

The number was, be ryght ascent, Off hors-men an hundryd thousent.

Richard Coer de Lion, 3921. ASCH-CAKE. Bread baked under ashes. See MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i, f. 32; and the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 84.

ASCHE. To ask. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 16. The kyng of Ysraelle that lady can asche, Yf sche myght the see ovyr-passe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69. We do na synnes, ne we wille hafe na mare thane resone of kynde asches. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 32. ASCHES. Ashes.

Who so coverethe the coles of that wode undir the assches there-offe, the coles wil duellen and abyden alle quyk a zere or more.

Maundevile's Travels, p. 289. ASCHONNE. To shun; to avoid.

They myste not aschonne the sorowe they had served. Deposition of Richard II. p. 14.

ASCIETH. Enquireth after; seeketh. For he knoweth wel and wot wel that he doith yvel, and therfore man ascieth and hunteth and sleeth hym,

and 3it for al that, he may not leve his yvel nature.

MS. Bodl. 546.

ASCILL. Vinegar.

Ascill and gall to his dynere I made them for to dighte. Chester Plays, ii. 75.

ASCITE. To call; to summon. See Wright's Monastic Lett. p. 78; Halle's Expost. p. 14. Hun answered that the infant had no propertie in

the shet, wherupon the priest ascited him in the spiritual courte. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 50. ASCLANDERD. Slandered.

But for his moder no schuld asclanderd be,

That hye with childe unwedded were.

Joachim and Anne, p. 149

ASCON. To ask. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 89. Tundale he went upon a day

To a mon, to ascon his pay

For thre horsis that he had sold. Tundale, p. 3. ASCRIDE. Across; astride. Somerset. Sometimes written askred and askrod.

ASCRY. To cry; to report; to proclaim. Hence, to betray, as in Ywaine and Gawin, 584. Hearne, gloss. to Peter Langtoft, p. 217, explains it "to cry to," an interpretation adopted in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 193. It means there to assail with a shout, as Mr. Dyce observes, notes to Skelton, p. 152. Palsgrave has it in the sense to descry, to discover.

Bot sone when he herd ascra That king Edward was nere tharby, Than durst he noght cum nere.

Minot's Poems, p. 14.

Writ how muche was his myschief,

Whan they ascryedon hym as a thef. MS. Addit. 11307, f. 59. ASCRYVE. To ascribe; to impute. Palsgrave.

ASE. (1) Ashes. North. (2) As.

The kyng hathe a dowghttyr feyer ase flowyr,

Dyscenyr wase her name. Torrent of Portugal, p. 2. ASELE. To seal. See Piers Ploughman, p. 511; Rob. Glouc. p. 510. The proclamation of the Mayor of Norwich in 1424 directed "that all brewsters and gannokers selle a gallon ale of the best, be measure a-selyd." See Prompt. Parv. p. 186. It seems there to have the meaning of established, confirmed.

That other the abbot off Seynt Albon, That brought hym lettres speciele, Aselyd with the barouns sele, That tolden hym, hys brothir Jhon Wolde do corowne hym anon.

Richard Coer de Lion, 6472. ASELY. To assoil, give absolution, which was usually done before a fight. Mr. Stevenson explains it, to receive the sacrament, in which case it may be only another form of hosely, q. v. The Normans ne dude nost so, ac hii cryde on God vaste, v-laste. And ssryve hem ech after other, the wule the nyst

And amorwe hem lete asely wyth mylde herte y-nou. Rob. Glouc. p. 360.

ASEMBLEDEN. Assembled. And either ost as swithe fast ascried other, And asembleden swithe sternli either ost to-gader. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 137.

ASEMYS. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 289, this is the synonyme of laatyne huly, indignor.

ASENE. Seen. See Chronicle of England, 44; Tundale's Visions, p. 51; Kyng Alisaunder, 847; Reliq. Antiq. i. 109.

ASERE. To become dry. See the Sevyn Sages, | 606. Mr. Stevenson derives it from the verb to sear.

ASERRE. Azure.

He bare aserre a grype of golde, Rychely beton on the molde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.

ASERVED. Deserved.

Lord, he seide, Jhesu Crist, Ich thonky the wel faste That ich it have aserved In atte the 3atis to wende.

MS. Coll. Trin. Ozon. 57. And thou sorewe that thou ascreed hast, And elles it were wou; MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

ASERVI. To serve.

His hearte him 1af for to wende In-to a privé stude and stille, Thare he mitte beo alone To aservi Godes wille.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 104.

ASESSE. To cause to cease; to stop. Into Yngelond thenne wolde be, And asesse the werre anon Betwyxe hym and hys brother Jhon.

Richard Coer de Lion, 6311.

ASETH. Satisfaction or amends for an injury. See Prompt. Parv. p. 182; Gesta Romanorum. pp. 275, 460; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 53. We may not be assayled of tho trespas,

Bot if we make aseth in that at we may,

MS. Harl. 1022, f. 68. Here byfore he myghte ethe Sone hafe mad me asethe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132. It was likyng to 30w, Fadire, for to sende me into this werlde that I sulde make asethe for mans trespas that he did to us. Ibid. f. 179.

ASEWRE. Azure.

At the brygge ende stondyth a towre, Peyntyd wyth golde and assure.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105.

ASEWRYD. Assured; promised. But y take more then y was asewryd,

Y may not have where notte ys levyd. Reliq. Antiq. 1. 28.

ASEYNT. Lost. (A.-S.)

Al here atyl and tresour was al-so aseynt.

Rob. Gloue. p. 51.

AS-FAST. Anon; immediately. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 15; Troilus and Creseide, v. 1640.

ASGAL. A newt. Salop. ASH. (1) Stubble. South. Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arund. 220, f. 301, has "le tressel, asche of corn."

(2) To ask. Lanc. See Asche.

ASHATE. See Asbate. It is so written in Urry's Chaucer, p. 5, where Tyrwhitt's edition reads achate.

ASH-BIN. A receptacle for ashes and other dirt.

ASH-CANDLES. The seed vessels of the ash tree. Dorset.

ASHELT. Likely; probably; perhaps. North. ASHEN. Ashes. North.

Therwith the fire of jalousie up sterte Within his brest, and hent him by the herte So woodly, that he like was to behold The box-tree, or the ashen ded and cold.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 1304.

ASHERLAND. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "assarts, or woodland grub'd and ploughed up." North.

ASH-HEAPS. A method of divination. Of ash-heapes, in the which ye use Husbands and wives by streakes to chuse; Of cracking laurell, which fore-sounds A plentious harvest to your grounds.

Herrick's Works, i. 176.

ASHIED. Made white, as with wood ashes. Old Winter, clad in high furres, showers of raine, Appearing in his eyes, who still doth goe In a rug gowne, ashied with flakes of snow. Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.

ASHISH. Sideways. Somerset.

ASH-KEYS. The fruit of the ash. The failure of a crop of ash-keys is said in some counties to portend a death in the royal family. See Forby, ii. 406.

ASHLAR. Hewn or squared stone, ready for building. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. "Slophus. ascheler," MS. Bodl. 837, f. 134. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. Attendans, Bouttice. Grose gives the word as peculiar to Cumberland, and signifying "a large free stone," and according to some, it is or was common among builders to denote free-stones as they come from the quarry. The term is still in common use. In the indenture for the construction of the dormitory at Durham, 1398, the mason engages that a certain wall shall be "exterius de puro lapide vocato achiler plane inscisso, interius vero de fracto lapide vocato roghwall." See Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, p. 25.

ASHORE. Aside. West. It is used in the same sense as ajar, applied to a door. Weber is in doubt about its meaning in the following passage, but the word is common in the West of England, although it does not appear to have found a place in the glossaries.

Ever after the dogges wer so starke,

Thei stode aschore when thei schuld barke.

Hunttyng of the Hare, 257. ASH-PAN. A metal pan fitted to the under part of the grate, into which the ashes fall from the fire. Linc.

ASH-TRUG. A coal-scuttle. North.

ASHUNCHE. To repent?

Mid shupping ne mey hit me ashunche, Nes y never wycche ne wyle; Ych am a maide, that me of-thunche, Luef me were gome boute gyle.

Wright's Lyric Postry, p. 38. ASH-WEDNESDAY. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient ceremony of the placing of ashes on the heads of persons on that day by the priest, who said, "Remember, man, that thou art ashes, and unto ashes thou shalt return." This ceremony was abolished early in the reign of Edward VI. See Becon's Works, p. 110.

ASIDEN. On one side; oblique; aslant. West. Rider has asidenam in his Dictionarie, 1640, in the same sense.

ASILE. An asylum.

Fly unto prayer as unto an holy anchor, or sure Becon's Works, p. 128. asile, and strong bulwark.

ASIN. Made of ashen wood.

I wil do that I may, and wil rather drinke in an asin cup than you or yours shude not be soccerd both by sea and land. Archaeologia, xiii. 203.

ASINGS. Easings. Salop.

A-SIT. To sit against; i. e., to receive the blow without being unhorsed.

A-left he smot and a-right.

Non his dent a-sit might. Arthour and Merlin, p. 301. No man ne myghte with strengthe asytte Octovian, 1665. Hys swordes draught.

ASIW. To follow.

Alisaundre wente ageyn, Quyk asiweth him al his men.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2494. ASK. (1). A water newt. North. Florio has the word, in v. Magrásio. It is sometimes written askard, and askel. See Asker.

(2) To require.

Ho so hit tempreth by power, So hit askith in suche maner.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6219. ASKEFISE. This word is translated by ciniflo in the Prompt. Parv. p. 15. Ihre, in v. Aska, says, "qui cineribus oppedit." See further instances collected by Mr. Way, in loc. cit. ASKEN. Ashes.

> Hwan the dom was demd and sevd. Sket was the swike on the asse levd. And [led] him til that ilke grene, And brend til asken al bidene. Havelok, 2841.

ASKER. (1) A scab.

Rub it till it bleede; then take and bind it thereto for three dales, in which space you shall see a white asker on the sore; then take that off, and annoint it with oyle of roses or fresh butter untill it be throughly cured. Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 402.

(2) A land or water newt. Var. dial. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives this form as a

Staffordshire word.

ASKES. Ashes. (A.-S.) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 53; MS. Bib. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 48; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 129; Prompt. Parv. pp. 21, 252, 266; Gesta Romanorum, p. 456; Piers Ploughman, p. 49.

Thynk, man, he says, askes ertow now, And into askes agayn turn saltow.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 75. Thenk, mon, he seith, askus art thou now,

And into askus turne schalt thou. MS. Ashmole 41, f. 5.

Askes y ete instede of breed, My drynke ys water that y wepe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2. ASKEW. Awry. Var. dial. See Baret's Alvearie, 1580, in v.

ASKILE. Aside.

What the' the scornful waiter looks askile, And pouts and frowns, and curseth thee the while. Hall's Satires, v. 2.

Campanus prayd hym stand stille, While he askyd hym askyle. Ipomydon, 2064. The publication of marriage by ASKINGS. Yorksh. banns.

A-SKOF. In scoff; deridingly. Alisaundre lokid a-skof,

As he no gef nought therof.

Kyng Alisaunder, 874. ASKOWSE. To excuse. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 2.

Bot thow can askowse the, Thow schalt abey, y till the.

Frere and the Boy, st. xxxv.

ASKRYE. A shriek; a shout. And wretchydly

Skelton's Poems, ii. 53. Hath made askrye. ASKY. (1) Dry; parched. Generally applied to land, but sometimes used for husky. North. (2) To ask.

Roland of hure gan asky than

Of wat kynde was comen that ilke man.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 45. To aski that never no wes,

It is a fole askeing. Sir Tristrem, p. 209. ASLAKE. To slacken; to abate. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1762, 3553; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 231; Ancient Poetical Tracts. p. 18; Seven Penitential Psalms, p. 11; Brit. Bibl. iv. 105.

Fourti days respite thou gif me, Til that mi sorwe aslaked be.

Gy of Warwike, p. 213. ASLASH. Aslant; crosswise. Linc. ASLAT. Cracked like an earthen vessel. Devon. A-SLAWE. Slain. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 170.

Nay, quath on, the devel him drawe,

For he hath my lord a-slawe.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 50.

ASLEN. Aslope. Somerset. ASLEPED. Asleep.

That other woodnesse is cleped woodnesse slepynge, for thei lye alwey, and maketh semblaunt as rif thei were asleped, and so thei dyeth withoute mete. MS. Bodl. 546.

ASLET. Oblique. Prompt. Parv. ASLEW. Oblique. East Sussex.

ASLIDE. To slide away; to escape.

Let soche folie out of your herte aslide. Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 110.

A-SLON. Slain. Thar men myşt see anon Many a dowjty man a-slon.

MS. Douce 236, f. 12. ASLOPE. Sloping. In the Chester Plays, i. 125, is the phrase, "the devill of the sope." The Bodl. MS. 175, reads aslope.

For trust that thei have set in hope. Whiche fell hem aftirward aslope.

Rom. of the Rose, 4464. This place is supposed to lie in the confines of Shropshire aloft upon the top of an high hill there, environed with a triple rampire and ditch of great depth, having three entries into it, not directlie one against another, but aslope.

Holinshed, Hist. of England, p. 38. ASLOPEN. Asleep. This is probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Call to our maids; good night; we are all aslopen. Middleton, i. 257.

A-SLOUGH. Slew; killed.

Gif ich thi sone owhar a-slough, It was me defendant anough.

Gy of Warwike, p. 250. That hadde y-chaced Richardone, Wan he a-slow kyng Claryone.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 50. ASLOUTE. Aslant; obliquely. Prompt. Parv. Mr. Way, p. 6, wrongly prints aslonte, but our reading is confirmed by another entry at p. 15. aslowte.

ASLOWEN. Slew.

And nolden bi-taken him no fruyt, Ake aslowen him at the laste.

MS. Laud. 106, f. 3.

ASLUPPE. To slip away. (A.-S.)Betere is taken a comeliche y-clothe, In armes to cusse ant to cluppe, Then a wrecche y-wedded so wrothe,

Than he me slowe, ne myhti him asluppe. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 38.

SLY. Willingly. North. Ray has it in his english Words, 1674, p. 3. See also Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 23. It is ASLY. Willingly. sometimes spelt astley.

ASMAN. An ass-driver.

And ye most yeve yowre asman curtesy a grot, other a grosset of Venyse. MS. Bodl. 565.

ASMATRYK. Arithmetic.

Of calculacion and negremauncye, Also of augrym and of asmatryk.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 189.

ASMELLE. To smell.

The bor hem gan ful sone asmelle;

Ech he het therof his felle. Sevyn Sages, 891.

Associated. See Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 321.

Ofte suche have ben asocied and felawschipped to armus, the whiche hir owne lordes ne luste nost to have in servise. Vegeciue, MS. Douce 291, f. 11. ASOFTE. To soften.

That with here beemes, when she is alofte, May all the troubill asuaye and asofte, Of worldely wawes within this mortall see.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 3. ASONDRI. Asunder; separated. (A.-S.)

Ther was ferly sorwe and sigt, When thai schuld asondri fare.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 2.

Asondry were thei nevere, Na moore than myn hand may Meve withoute my fyngres. Piers Ploughman, p. 358.

ASONKEN. Sunk.

Heom self asonken in ther-mit.

W. Mapes, App. p. 345. ASOON. At even. North. ASOSHE. Awry; aslant. East. Palsgrave says, "as one weareth his bonnet." Sometimes spelt

ashoshe. See Aswash. A-SOUND. In a swoon.

They hang'd their heads, they drooped down, A word they could not speak:

Robin said, Because I fell a-sound,

Robin Hood, i. 112. I think ye'll do the like. ASOURE. "Gumme of asoure" is mentioned in a medical receipt printed in Reliq. Antiq.

ASOYLINGE. Absolution.

And to sywi this mansinge, and the asoylinge al so, We assigneth the bissop of Winchestre ther-to. Rob. Glouc. p. 502.

ASOYNEDE. Excused. So Hearne explains it. See the passage in Rob. Glouc. p. 539, and It is translated by refutatus in Assoine. Prompt. Parv. and made synonymous with refused.

ASP. A kind of poplar. The word is still in use in Herefordshire. "The popler or aspe tree, populus,"—Vocabula Stanbrigii, 1615.

Prompt. Parv. p. 15; Florio, in v. Brio; and the curious enumeration of trees in Chaucer, Cant. T. 2923.

To spare. (A.-N.)ASPARE. And seven he was a nygard That no good myghte aspare To frend ne to fremmed, The fend have his soule!

> Piers Ploughman, p. 303. Astride. North.

ASPAUD. ASPECCIOUN. Sight.

The bryzte sonne in herte he gan to colde,

Inly astonied in his aspeccioun, Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

ASPECHE. A serpent. See Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. *Iynx*.

ASPECT. This word was almost invariably accented on the last syllable in the time of Shakespeare. See Farmer's Essay, ed. 1821, p. 34.

ASPECTE. Expectation.

The 10. of Jun I was discharged from bands at the assizes, contrary to the aspects of all men. MS. Ashmole 208.

ASPECYALL. Especial.

Yff ye love a damsell yn aspecyall, And thynke on here to do costage ; When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall, Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 29.

Soo that they may too thy mercy ateyne, At thys perlament most in assepecialle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 42.

ASPEN-LEAF. Metaphorically, the tongue. For if they myghte be suffred to begin ones in the congregacion to fal in disputing, those aspen-leaves of theirs would never leave waggyng. Sir T. More's Workes, p. 769.

ASPER. A kind of Turkish coin. Skinner. ASPERAUNCE. Hope. (A.-N.)

Forthirir Asperaunce, and many one. Courte of Love, 1033.

ASPERAUNT. Bold. (A.-N.) Hy ben natheles faire and wighth, And gode, and engyneful to fighth, And have horses avenaunt. To hem stalworthe and asperaunt.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4871.

ASPERE. A kind of hawk.

There is a questyon axed whether a man shall call a spare hawk or a spere hawke, or an aspere hawke. The Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. C. iii.

ASPERLICHE. Roughly.

Strong knight he was hardi and snel, Ther he defended him asperliche.

Gy of Warwike, p. 84. ASPERLY. Roughly. See Skelton's Works, i. 205; Boucher, in v. Asprely.

And Alexander with his ost him asperly followed. MS. Ashmole 44, f. 46.

ASPERNE. To spurn.

It was prudente pollecie not to asperne and disdeyne the lytle small powre and weakenes of the ennemye. Hall, Richard III. f. 28.

ASPERSION. A sprinkling. This original sense of the word is not now in use. See the Tempest, iv. 1; Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 8. Florio writes it asperging, in v. Abberfatione.

ASPET. Sight; aspect.

In thyn aspet ben alle liche,

The povere men and eek the riche!

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f.58.
ASPHODIL. A daffodil. Florio gives it as the translation of heroino.

ASPIDIS. A serpent; an aspis. The correct Latin word is given in the argument.

A serpent, whiche that aspidis Is clepid, of his kynde hath this.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.
ASPIE. (1) To espie. (A.-N.) See Chaucer,
Cant. T. 13521; Gesta Romanorum, p. 201;
Piers Ploughman, p. 350.

The pepyl so fast to hym doth falle,
Be prevy menys, as we aspye;

3yf he procede, son sen 3e xalle That oure lawys he wyl dystrye.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 249. (2) A spy. See the House of Fame, ii. 196.

Pilate sent oute his aspies,
Sikirliche bi fele sties. MS. Addit. 10036, f. 22.
I schal sette enemytees bitwixe thee and the womman, and bitwixe thi seed and hir seed; shal breke thin hed, and thou schalt sette aspies to hir heele.
Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

ASPILL. A rude or silly clown. Yorksh.

ASPIOUR. A spy; a scout.

Also that thei mowe the blether loke, and the betir wil goo and come when they ben send in office of aspiours by boldnesse of hir swiftnesse.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 12.
ASPIRATION. An aspirate. See this form of the word in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 22.
ASPIREMENT. Breathing.

Ayre is the thridde of elementis, Of whos kynde his aspirementis Taketh every livis creature.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 194. ASPORTATION. A carrying away. Rider. Blackstone uses the word. See Richardson, in v.

ASPOSSCHALL. Aspostolical.

Ys not thys a wondurs case, Thatt this yonge chylde soche knolege hase?

Now surely he hath asposschall grace.

Presentation in the Temple, p. 84.

ASPRE. Rough; sharp. (A.-N.) Rider gives asperate in the same sense. See the Halle of John Halle, i. 530; Chaucer's Boethius, p. 366.

And in her aspre plainte thus she seide.

ASPREAD. Spread out. West. See Jennings'

Dialects, p. 156. ASPRENESSE. Roughness.

of whyche soules, quod she, I trowe that some ben tourmented by asprenesse of paine, and some soules I trowe ben exercysed by a purgynge mekenesse, but my counseile nys nat to determine of this paine.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 390.

ASP RONGUN. Sprung.

This kenred is asprongun late.

Digby Mysteries, p. 118.

ASPYEE. Espial.

But alle the sleyzte of his tresone, Horestis wiste it by aspyce.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 98. ASPYRE. To inspire. See a passage from Sir

ASPYRE. To inspire. See a passage from Sir T. More's Workes, p. 927, quoted by Stevenson, in his additions to Boucher. A-SQUARE. At a distance.

Yf he hym myght fynd, he nothyng wold hym spare; That herd the Pardoner wele, and held hym bettir a-square. Urry's Chaucer, p. 599.

The Pardoner myght nat ne hym nether touch, But held hym a-square by that othir side. Ibid

ASQUINT. Awry. It is translated by obliquus in Baret's Alvearie, 1580, in v. Carr says asquin is still used in the same sense in Craven. See Armin's Nest of Ninnies, p. 11; Brit. Bibl. ii. 334; Florio, in v. Cipigliáre; Cotgrave, in v. Ceil.

The world still looks asquint, and I deride His purblind judgment: Grissil is my bride.

Patient Grissel, p. 15.

ASS. (1) To ask; to command. North.

He said he had more sorow than sho,
And assed wat was best to do.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 38.
Thou speke to hym wythe wordes heynde,
So that he let my people pas
To wyldernes, that thay may weynde

To wyldernes, that thay may weynde
To worshyp me as I wylle asse.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 58.

(2) Cooper, in his Dictionaire, in v. Asinus, says, "The asse waggeth his eares, a proverbe applied to theim, whiche, although they lacke learnynge, yet will they babble and make a countenaunce, as if they knewe somewhat."
(3) Ashes. North.

3e honowre 3our sepultours curyousely with golde and sylver, and in vesselle made of precyouse stanes 3e put the asse of 3our bodys whenne thay ere brynned.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 34.

ASSACH. An old custom among the Welsh, according to Cowell, whereby a person accused of a crime was enabled to clear himself upon the oaths of three hundred men. See his Interpreter, 1658.

ASSAIES. "At all assaies," i. e. at all points, in every way, at all hours. Florio has, "Apiástra armáto, armed at all assaies," i. e. at all points, or "a tous poynts," as Palsgrave has it, f. 438. See Skelton's Works, i. 239, 300.

And was avauncyd ther, so that he
Worshipfully levyd there all his dates,
And kept a good howsehold at all assates.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 42,

Shorten thou these wicked daies; Thinke on thine oath at all assaies.

Drayton's Harmonie of the Church, 1591.
ASSAILE. An attack. Malory uses this word as a substantive in his Morte d'Arthur, ii. 334.

ASSALVE. To salve; to allay.

Thus I procure my wo, alas!

In framing him his joy,
I seeke for to assalve my sore,

I breede my cheefe annoy.

Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ASSART. According to Cowell, assart lands are parts of forests cleared of wood, and put into a state of cultivation, for which rents were paid under the name of assart rents. It is also a verb. "Assart," says Blount, "is taken for an offence committed in the forest by plucking up those woods by the roots that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them

plain as arable land." See also Scatcherd's (7) Trial; hence, experience.
History of Morley, p. 166.
Shorte wytted men and lyttel

ASSASSINATE. Assassination. What hast thou done,

To make this barbarous base assassinate Upon the person of a prince? Daniel's Civil Wars, ili, 78.

'ASSATION. Roasting. (Lat.)
ASSAULT. The expression "to go assault" is translated by the Latin word catulio in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640. The phrase occurs in Cooper and Higins, and is still in use.

And whanne the fixene be assaut and goith yn hure love, and sche secheth the dogge fox, she cryeth with an hoos voys, as a wood hound doith.

MS. Bodl. 546. ASSAUT. An assault. (A.-N.) It is still used in Shropshire both as a noun and a verb. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 1900.

And by assaut he wan the citee after,

And rent adoun bothe wall and sparre, and rafter. Chaucer, Cant. T. 991.

ASSAUTABLE. Capable of being taken.

The Englishe gunners shot so well, that the walles of the toune were beaten doune and rased with the ordinaunce, insomuche that by ix. of the clocke the toune was made assautable. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 118.

ASSAVE. To save.

Ho so wole is soule sauvi, He as mot allinge for-leose,

And ho so leost is soule, he assavez,
Nou may ech man cheose. MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

ASSAY. (1) Essay; trial.

After asay, then may 3e wette; Why blame 3e me withoute offence?

Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 103. (2) To try; to prove; to taste. It seems to be, essayed, tried, proved, in the following passage: Thow semyst a stalward and a stronge,

Asay schall thow be-Robin Hood, i. 90. (3) A tasting of dishes at the tables of high personages previously to the repast. See Assayer, and Florio, in v. Credenza.

Kyng Rychard sate downe to dyner, and was served without curtesie or assaye; he muche mervaylyng at the sodayne mutacion of the thyng, demaunded of the esquier why he dyd not his duety.

Hall, Henry IV. f. 14. (4) In hunting, to take the assay, is to draw the knife along the belly of the deer, beginning at the brisket, to discover how fat he is. According to Gifford, this was a mere ceremony: the knife was put into the hands of the "best person" in the field, and drawn lightly down the belly, that the chief huntsman might be entitled to his fee. See Ben Jonson's Works, vi. 270.

At th' assay kytte hym, that lordes maye se Anone fatte or lene whether that he be.

Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. E. i. (5) In the following passage it appears to be used in a peculiar sense, the attempt, the moment of doing it.

And ryght as he was at assays Hys lykyng vanyscht all awaye.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1500. (6) Philpot translates contentus ea doctrina in Curio, by "assayed with thilk doctrine." See his Works, p. 376.

96

Shorte wytted men and lyttell of assaye, saye that Paradyse is longe sayllynge out of the erthe that men dwelle inne, and also departeth frome the erthe, and is as hyghe as the mone.

Notes to Morte d'Arthur, p. 472. ASSAYER. A taster in palaces, and the houses of barons, to guard against poisoning.

Thyn assayar schalle be an hownde,

To assaye thy mete before the.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

ASSAYING. A musical term. Grassineau explains it, "a flourishing before one begins to play, to try if the instruments be in tune; or, to run divisions to lead one into the piece before us." See his Musical Dictionary, p. 6.

ASSAYNE. A term in hare hunting. See the Book of St. Albans, sig. D. iv.

ASSBUURD. A box for ashes. North North.

That kyllede of the Cristen, and kepten the walles With arowes, and arblaste, and asschelers manye.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. il. f. 117. ASSCHEN. Ashes.

As blan as asschen hy lay op-rist, The Crois to-fore hire stod.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. ASSCHREINT. Deceived. (A.-S.)

A! dame, he saide, ich was asschreint; Ich wende thou haddest ben adreint.

Sevun Sages, 1485.

ASSCHYS. Ashes. See Askes. Asschys I cete in-stede of brede. My drynk is watyr that I wepe.

Black's Penitential Psalms, p. 32.

ASSE. (1) At asse, i. e. prepared? And fond our men alle at asse, That the Paleus no might passe. Arthour and Merlin, p. 278.

(2) Hath. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6. ASSEASE. To cease. Rider.

ASSECURE. To make certain of; to make safe. And so hath Henrie assecur'd that side,

And therewithall his state of Gasconle.

Daniel's Civil Wars, iv. 9. ASSE-EARE. The herb comfrey. See a list of plants in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 137.

ASSEER. To assure. Yorksh. ASSEGE. A siege. (A.-N.)See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10620; Troilus and Creseide, i. 465. It is used as a verb in Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 44, as a subst. in Hist. Irel. p. 51.

The sunne by that was net adoun,

The assege thanne thay y-lafte.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 44.

That host he lefte ate Pavyllouns, The assege to kepe thare. ASSELE. To seal. (A.-N.) See Gesta Romanorum, pp. 64, 65, 134; Boke of Curtasye, p. 23.

Withinne and withoute loken so,

The lokes asseled with seles two.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 105 ASSEMBLAUNCE. Resemblance. Skinner.

ASSEMBLEABLE. Likeness.

Every thinge that berithe lyfe desyreth to be conjoynyd to his assembleable; and every man shall be assocyate to his owne symylitude.

Dial. of Creatures Moralised, p. 96.

ASSEMBLEMENT. A gathering.

Whome Oswold mette with greate assemblement In battaile strong at Hevenfeld, as God would. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 90.

ASSEMYLET. Assembled.

Praying and desyring ther the comownes of Inglond, be vertu of thys present parlement assemylet, to comyne the seyd mater, and to gyff therto her MS. Rot. Harl. C. 7.

ASSENE. Asses.

> 3if on of ouwer assens in a put fulle to day, Nold 3e noust drawe hire op for the feste?

MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

ASSENEL. Arsenic. Prompt. Parv.

ASSENT. (1) Consenting; agreeing. But assent with hert and hool credence.

Having therof noon ambiguyté. Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 59, f. 172. Medea, whan sche was assente,

Come sone to that parlement. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

(2) Consent; agreement.

When my fadur and y be at assente, Y wylle not fayle the be the rode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 64.

The wyfes of ful highe prudence Have of assent made ther avow.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 134. (3) Sent. (A.-S.) See Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 52, assente, where some copies have asente. Perhaps we should read as sente, i. e. has sent.

ASSENTATION. Flattery. (Lat.)

Yet hee, making relation to other his frendes what I had done, left mee not quiet till they likewyse had seene them, whose perswasion, as it seemed without any suspition of assentation or flattery, so hath it made mee bolder at this present then before.

Mirour for Magistrates, p. 9.

ASSENTATOR. A flatterer. Elyot.

ASSENTIATH. Assent; consent.

Therfor yf 3e assentiath to, MS. Ashmole 33, f. 46. At al perils wil y go.

ASSENTION. Consent.

Shew me thy waste; then let me there withall, By the assention of thy lawn, see all.

Herrick's Works, i. 216. ASSENYCKE. Arsenic. Palsgrave is the authority for this form of the word.

ASSEORE. An usher. "Sir William Martelle, the Kynges asseore," is mentioned in the Heralds' College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 462.

ASSEPERSELIE. The chervil. It is the translation of cicutaria in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 131. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. Cicutaire.

ASSES-BRIDGE. A familiar name for prop. 5, b. i. of Euclid, on account of its difficulty.

ASSES-FOOT. The herb coltsfoot. Florio gives it as the translation of Cameléuca.

ASSETH. Sufficiently; enough. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 362, "if it suffise noght for assetz," where some editions read asseth. It is connected with the term assets, still in Skinner translates it assensus.

Nevir shall make his richesse Asseth unto his gredinesse.

Rom. of the Rose, 5600.

ASSETTETH. Assailed. (A.-N.) And yf that they be erroure thus contrevid, Arayse an oost with strengthe and us assetteth. Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 286.

ASSHE. To ask.

Ryse up, he sayde, and the way asshe To Wyltone and to that Abbas Wultrud. Chron. Vilodun. p. 72.

ASSHEARD. A keeper of asses. Rider.
ASSHOLE. A receptacle for ashes. North.

ASSIDUALLY. Constantly.

Gentle sir, though I am assidually used to complaints, yet were my heart contracted into tongue. The Cyprian Academie, 1647, ii. 46.

ASSIDUATE. Constant; continual. byan, as quoted by Boucher and Richardson.

ASSIDUE. This word, according to Mr. Hunter, is in common use in Yorkshire to describe a species of yellow tinsel much used by the mummers at Christmas, and by the rustics who accompany the plough or ploughman in its rounds through the parish, as part of their fantastical decoration. It is used in the cutlery manufacture of Hallamshire.

ASSIL-TOOTH. A grinder, situated near the axis of the jaw. North.

ASSIL-TREE. An axle-tree. North. ASSIMULED. Assimilated.

No prince in our tyme maie to your hyghnes be either compared or assimuled. Hall, Henry IV. f. 27. ASSINDE. Assigned. See Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 32.

O heavenly gyft, that rules the mynd, Even as the sterne dothe rule the shippe ! O musicke, whom the Gods assinde

To comforte manne, whom cares would nippe! Percy's Reliques, p. 50.

ASSINEGO. A Portuguese word, meaning a young ass. Hence applied to a silly fellow, a fool. Shakespeare has the word in Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1, and it is not unfrequently found in the Elizabethan writers as a term of reproach. Ben Jonson, in his Expostulation with Inigo Jones, makes a severe pun on his name, telling him he was an ass-inigo to judge by his ears.

ASSISE. (1) Place; situation. (A.-N.) There ne was not a point truely, That it has in his right assise.

Rom. of the Rose, 1237. Fare now forth to thi bath that faire is kevered, For it is geinli greithed in a god asise.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 160. (2) The "long asise" in the first of the following passages is conjectured by Sir W. Scott, to be a term of chess now disused. Tristrem is playing at chess, and he played so long a time "the long asise," that he won six hawks, and 100%. This, I apprehend, is the correct meaning. In the second instance the same phrase is applied to a measure of length, instead of a measure of time. See also Rom. of the Rose, 1392. Skinner makes it synonymous with size.

Now bothe her wedde lys, And play thai bi-ginne; Y-sett he hath the long asise, And endred beth ther inne. Sir Tristrem, p. 152,



He felle depe or he myght ryse, Thretty fote of longe assyse.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 221. We have another instance of the word in the same sense in the romance of Sir Tryamour in the MS. in the Cambridge Public Library. After this hero has cut off the legs of the giant Burlond, he tells him that they are both "at oon assyse," i. e. of the same length.

A lytulle lower, syr, seyde hee, And let us smalle go wyth thee; Now are we bothe at oon assyse! MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

(3) Assizes. Hence, judgment. The kyng he sende word azeyn, that he hadde ye franchise

In ys owne court, for to loke domes and asise. Rob. Glouc. p. 53.

70w to teche God hath me sent, His lawys of lyff that arn ful wyse; Them to lern be dyligent,

zoure soulys may thei save at the last asyse. Coventry Mysteries, p. 60.

(4) Commodities. Whan ther comes marchaundise, With corn, wyn, and steil, other assise,

To heore lond any schip, To house they wollith anon skyppe.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7074.

(5) Regulation; established custom. See Octovian, 81, where, however, Weber interprets it, " situation, rank." (A.-N.) Sire, he said, bi God in heven, Thise boilouns that boilen seven, Bitoknen thine seven wise, That han i-wrowt ayen the assise.

Sevyn Sages, 2490.

(6) To settle; to confirm; to choose. See Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 541. In our second example it means fixed.

Two cardinalis he hath assised, With other lordis many moo. That with his dougter schulden goo.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

The whiche upon his hede assysed He bereth, and eke there ben devised Upon his wombe sterres thre.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 147. ASSISH. Foolish. Var. dial. Florio has, " Asinaggine, assishnesse, blockishnesse."

Passe not, therfore, though Midas prate, And assishe judgement give.

Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ASSKES. Ashes.

Y wolde suche damsellys yn fyre were brent, That the asskes with the wynde awey myght fly. Reliq. Antiq. i. 29.

ASS-MANURE. Manure of ashes. North. ASSMAYHED. Dismayed.

Bot he stode alle assmayhed as stylle as ston. Chron. Vilodun. p. 43.

ASS-MIDDEN. A heap of ashes. North. ASSNOOK. Under the fire-grate. Yorksh.

ASSOBRE. To grow sober or calm. Of suche a drynke as I coveyte,

I schulde assobre and fare wel. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 178.

ASSOIL. To soil. So explained by Richardson, in a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher. Perhaps we may read assail. I mention it as a mere conjecture.

ASSOILE. (1) To absolve. See Lye's additions to Junius, in v. Puttenham has it as a substantive, meaning confession. See Nares, in v. Assoile; Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 209.

And so to ben assoilled, And siththen ben houseled.

98

Piers Ploughman, p. 419.

God bring thaire saules untill his blis, And God assoyl tham of thaire sin, For the gude will that thai war in.

Minot's Poems, p. 12.

(2) To solve; to answer. (A.-N.) Caym, come fforthe and answere me, Asoyle my qwestyon anon-ryght.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 38. See Rit-ASSOINE. Excuse; delay. (A.-N.) son's Ancient Songs, p. 21; Kyng Alisaunder, 1021. Also a verb, as in our first example. The scholde no weder me assoins.

Flor. and Blanch. 67.

Therfore hit higte Babiloyne, That shend thing is withouten assoyne. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15.

ASSOMON. To summon. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 228, 275, 278; ii. 406; Brit. Bibl. i. 67.

That is wel said, quod Philobone, indede, But were ye not assomoned to appere By Mercurius, for that is al my drede?

Court of Love, 170. An assembly. (A.-N.) "By one

ASSORTE. assorte," in one company. I wole you tech a newe play; Sitte down here by one assorte, And better myrthe never ye saye.

MS. Douce 175, p. 49.
ASSOTE. To dote on. (A.-N.) This word is a favourite with Gower. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 90, ii. 65, 161; Cotgrave, in v. Bon; Florio, in v. Impazzáre; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 428.

This wyfe, whiche in her lustes grene, Was fayre and fresshe and tender of age, She may not let the courage Of hym, that wol on her assots.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 12. So besiliche upon the note They herken, and in suche wise assote, That they here ryst cource and wey

Forgete, and to here ere obeye. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

ASSOWE. In a swoon. Hurre modur adoun assowe dudde fall, For sorwe he myst wepe no more.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 56. ASS-PLUM. Florio has " Asinine, a kinde of asse-plum or horse-plum."

ASS-RIDDLIN. In Yorkshire, on the eve of St. Mark, the ashes are riddled or sifted on the hearth. It is said that if any of the family die within the year, the shoe of the fated person

will be impressed on the ashes.
ASSUBJUGATE. To subjugate. Nor by my will assubjugate his merit.

Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3. ASSUE. A term applied to a cow when drained of her milk at the season of calving. Somerset. Generally pronounced azew, as in the Dorset dialect.

ASSUEDLY. Consecutively?

As ille men dus day and nyght that es assuedly in wele and wa. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 2.

ASSUMP. Raised.

The saied bishoppe, now beyng Cardinal, was assoyled of his bishopricke of Wynchester, whereupon he sued unto our holy father to have a bulle declaratory, notwithstanding he was assump to the state of cardinall, that the sea was not voyde.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 61.

ASSURANCE. Affiance; betrothing for marriage. See Pembroke's Arcadia, p. 17, quoted by Nares.

ASSURDED. Broke forth. From Sourd. Then he assurded into this exclamacyon Unto Diana, the goddes inmortall.

Skelton's Works, i. 374.

ASSURE. (1) To confide. (A.-N.)
Therefore, as frendfulliche in me assure, And tell me platte what is thine encheson.

Troilus and Creseide, i. 681. (2) To affiance; to betroth.

There lovely Amoret, that was assur'd To lusty Perigot, bleeds out her life, Forc'd by some iron hand and fatal knife. Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 107.

(3) Assurance.

Redy efte to profre a newe assure For to ben trewe, and mercy me to prey. Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 432.

ASSUREDLYEST. Safest.

A great number of commons, all chosen men, with speres on foote, whiche were the most assuredlyest harnesed that hath bene sene.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 42. This word generally AS-SWYTHE. Quickly. ought to be divided; yet Robert de Brunne, in MS. Harl. 1701, seems occasionally to use

it as one word. ASSYGGE. A hunting term.

Ye shull say, illeosque, illeosque, alwey whan they fynde wele of hym, and then ye shul keste out assygge al abowte the feld for to se where he be go out of the pasture, or ellis to his foorme.

Relig. Antiq. i. 153.

ASSYNED. Joined.

Now, by my trouth, to speke my mynde, Syns they be so loth to be assyned.

Playe called the Foure PP.

ASSYNG. To assign.

Go thy way and make thi curse, As I shall assyng the by myn advysse.

Digby Mysteries, p. 41. AST. Asked. North. Cf. Towneley Myst. p. 200. The seet scho aste for hir sonnes myght hir thynk wele sett. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

The bisschop ast in quat stid

He shuld this kirke gere make.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 79. ASTA. Hast thou. This form of the word is given in the Clavis to the Yorkshire Dialogue, Astow is common in interrogative clauses in old English.

ASTABILISHE. To establish.

I shall at all tymes and in all places, whansooever I shalbe called uppon, be redye and glad to conferme, ratefie, and astabilishs this my deyd, purpos, mynd, and intent, as shalbe devised by the lerned counsell of the kynges said highnes.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 154.

ASTABLE. To confirm.

Lutheries, the Pope of Rome, He astabled swithe sone Godes werkes for to worche.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 96.

ASTANT. Standing.

The might him se astant the by. Rembrun, p. 479. ASTAROTH. This name, as given to one of the devils, occurs in a curious list of actors in Jubinal's Myst. Inéd. ii. 9. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 246; Piers Ploughman, p. 393.

ASTAT. State; estate; dignity.

Whan he is set in his astat, Thre thevys be brout of synful gyse.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 12. ASTAUNCHE. To satisfy.

And castethe one to chese to hir delite,

That may better astaunche hir appetite. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 30.

ASTE. As if; although. It is the translation of acsi in an early gloss. in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

Undir ilc post thay layden, Aste the clercus hemselven sayden.

Four yven leves togydir knyt,

For to proven of his wit. MS. Cantab. Dd. i. 17. Stood. (A.-S.) So explained by

Hearne, in Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 305, where we should probably read an a stede, i. e. in a place.

ASTEEPING. Steeping; soaking.

There we lay'd asteeping,

Our eyes in endless weeping. ASTEER. Active; bustling; stirring abroad. North. See the Craven Dialect, ii. 359.

ASTELLABRE. An astrolabe.

With him his astellabre he nom. Whiche was of fyn golde precious.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 188.

ASTELY. Hastily.

Or els, Jesu, y aske the reyd Astely that y wer deyd. Sir Amadas, 396.

ASTEMYNGE. Esteeming.

But the duke, litle astemynge such a defect, quicklye after persuaded the kynge to take syr Rycharde agayne to his favour. Archeologia, xxii. 226.

ASTENTE. Stopped. (A.-S.) See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 342; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 56.

And or thay come to Mantrible

Nevere thay ne astente. MS. Ashmole 33, f.15. And thou that madest hit so tous,

Al thi bost is sone a-stint.

Append. to W. Mapes, p. 341.

ASTER. Easter. North. Mr. Hartshorne gives this form of the word as current in Shropshire. Cf. Audelay's Poems, p. 41.

And thus this aster lomb apered.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 88.

ASTERDE. To escape. (A.-S.)

Tho wiste he wel the kyngis herte, That he the deth ne schulde asterde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.

STERED. Disturbed. (A.-S.) In the following passage, the Lincoln MS. reads stirred. Verstegan has astired. ASTERED. Disturbed.

For all here michel pryde,

The stout man was astered. Sir Degrevante, Camb. MS. ASTERISM. A constellation. ASTERLAGOUR. An astrolabe.

His almagiste, and bokis grete and smale, His asterlagour, longing for his art, His augrim-stonis lying feire apart.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 25. ASTERT. (1) To escape. (A.-S.) See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 9; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 183; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1597, 6550; Piers Ploughman, p. 225; Digby Mysteries, p. 8.

Of wiche the course myste not asterte Philototes, that was the more experte.

MS. Digby 230.

Mieae.

100

Ther schalle no worldis good asterts His honde, and git he zeveth almesse. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

The to love make me so expert, That helle peynes I mot astert.

MS. Harl. 2406, f. 85. (2) Hence, to release. (A.-S.) And smale titheres weren foule y-shent, If any persone wold upon hem plaine, Ther might astert hem no pecunial peine.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 6896. (3) To alarm; to take unawares.

No danger there the shepherd can astert. Spenser's Ecl. Nov. 187.

ASTEYNTE. Attainted.

What dostow here, unwrast gome? For thyn harm thou art hider y-come ! He! fyle asteynte horesone!

To mis lo was ay thy wone. Kyng Alisaunder, 880.

ASTIEGNUNG. Ascension. Verstegan. To ascend; to mount upwards. ASTIGE. Verstegan.

ASTINT. Stunned. (A.-S.)

With so noble swerdes dent,

That hem astint verrament.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 309. ASTIPULATE. To bargain; to stipulate. Hall. ASTIRE. (1) The hearth. See Astre.

Bad her take the pot that sod over the fire, And set it aboove upon the astire.

Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 78.

(2) To stir; to move. Verstegan. ÀSTIRTE. Started; leapt.

Astirte til him with his rippe,

And bigan the fish to kippe. Havelok, 893.

ASTITE. Anon; quickly. This word is found in the North Country Vocabularies of Ray and Thoresby. Cf. Torrent of Portugal, p. 28.

Ful richeliche he gan him schrede, And lepe astite opon a stede; For nothing he nold abide.

Amis and Amiloun, 1046.

ASTIUNE. A precious stone. Ther is saphir, and uniune, Carbuncle and astiune,

Smaragde, lugre, and prassiune. Cocaygne, ap. Warton, 1.9.

ASTOD. Stood. See Chron. of England, 62; Reliq. Antiq. i. 101.

Sum he smot opon the hode, At the girdel the swerd astode.

Gy of Warwike, p. 47. A-STOGG'D. Having one's feet stuck fast into clay or dirt. Dorset.

ASTOND. To withstand. See Wright's Poli-

tical Songs, p. 338; Gy of Warwike, pp. 1, 47; Rob. Glouc. p. 20.

Thou ssalt have thi wil of al Egipte londe, Ssal nevere no man thine heste astonde.

MS. Bodl. 652. f. 4.

So korven and hewen with mani hond, That non armour might hem astond.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 328.

ASTONE. Confounded.

He dradde him of his owen sone, That maketh him wel the more astone.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 187.

ASTONED. (1) Confounded; astonished. Astonied is very common in early writers, and is also found in the Scriptures, Dan. v. 9, &c. Florio in v. Aggricciare, has the verb to astony, to confound. See Troilus and Creseide, i. 274. Urry has also astoined.

This soden cas this man astoned so, That red he wex, abaist, and al quaking He stood, unnethes said he wordes mo. Chaucer, Cant. T. 8192.

(2) Stunned. (A.-S.)

Vor her hors were al astoned, and nolde after wylle Sywe nother spore ne brydel, ac stode ther al stylle. Rob. Glouc. p. 396.

ASTONISH. To stun with a blow. Enough, captain: you have astonished him.

Henry V. v. 1.

ASTONNE. To confound.

It doth in halfe an howre astonne the taker so,

And mastreth all his sences, that he feeleth weale Romeus and Juliet, p. 64. Surrly these be examples of more vehemencie

than mans tong can expresse, to fear and astonne such evyl persones as wyl not leve one houre vacant from doyng and exercysing crueltie, mischiefe, or out-Hall, Richard III. f. 34. ragious lyvyng. A-STOODED. Sunk fast into the ground, as a

waggon. Dorset.

ASTOPARD. Some kind of animal? Of Ethiope he was y-bore,

Of the kind of astopards; He had tuskes like a boar. An head like a libbard.

Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 390.

ASTORE. To provide with stores; to keep up; to replenish; to restore. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 16, 262. ; Rob. Glouc. pp. 18, 107, 212, 229, 268. It is used somewhat differently in Kyng Alisaunder, 2025, and the Sevyn Sages, 956, explained by Weber, "together, in a heap, numerous, plentiful;" but I am informed by Dr. Merriman that he has heard it used in Wiltshire as a kind of expletive, thus, " She's gone into the street astore." This of course differs from the Irish word.

> At cité, borwe, and castel, Thai were astored swithe wel.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 90.

But as the ampte, to eschewe ydelnesse, In somer is so ful of besinesse, Or wynter come to safe here from coolde, She to-foren astored hath here holde.

MS. Digby 230.

That on he gaf to astore the list Off seint Petur the apostille brigt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 99.

ASTOUND. To astonish greatly. Var. dial. Till at the last he heard a dreadfull sownd, Which through the wood loud bellowing did rebownd, That all the earth for terror seemd to shake, And trees did tremble. Th'elfe, therewith astound, Upstarted lightly from his looser make.

The Faerie Queene, I. vii. 7. ASTOYNYN. To shake; to bruise. Prompt. Parv.

ASTRADDLE. To straddle. Skinner.

ASTRAGALS. A kind of game, somewhat like cockall. See a curious account of it in MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162. Blount has astragalize, " to play at dice, huckle-bones, or tables." See his Glossographia, p. 59.

ASTRAL. Štarry.

This latter sort of infidels have often admitted those matters of fact, which we Christians call miracles, and yet have endeavoured to solve them by astral operations, and other ways not here to be specifled. Boyle's Works, v. 161.

An astronomer. Astromyen ASTRAMYEN. is the form of the word in Kyng Alisaunder, 136; and Chaucer, in his tract on the astrolabe, has astrologien, for an astrologer.

Hyt was a gode astramyen That on the mone kowthe seen.

MS. Harl. 2320, f. 31. ASTRANGLED. Strangled. See Will. and the Werwolf, p. 6.

For neigh hy weren bothe for thurst Astrangled, and ek for-prest.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5099. To night thou schalt i-wis

In strongue dethe astrangled, And wiende to the pine of helle.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 166.

ASTRAUGHT. Distracted; terrified.

At her syght he was so astraught, that of his own mynde unrequested, he made peace with the Massi-Goldyng's Justine, f. 179.

ASTRAUNGED. Estranged. Udal. the last word are taken from Richardson.

ASTRAY. A stray animal. Prompt. Parv.

ASTRAYLY. Astray. It is translated by pala-

bunde in Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ASTRE. (1) A star. (Fr.) Steevens says this word is only to be met with in Southern's Diana, 1580. See Shakespeare, vii. 184. Mr. Boswell quotes another instance in Montgomery's Poems, ed. 1821, p. 164. See also Jamieson in v. Florio translates Stélla, " a starre, or any of the celestiall bodies that give light unto the world; also an aster, a planet."

(2) A hearth. "The astre or harth of a chimney," MS. Harl. 1129, f. 7. Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, ed. 1596, p. 562, says that this word was inhis time nearly obsolete in Kent, but that it was retained in "Shropshyre and other parts." See Astire.

An astrolabe. (A-N.) See ASTRELABRE. Chaucer, Cant. T. 3209. I have already quoted the passage from Urry, in v. Asterlagour.

ASTRENGTHY. To strengthen.

And bygan to astrengthy ys court, and to eche ys maynye Rob. Glouc. p. 180. ASTRETCHYN. To reach. It is translated by

attingo in the Prompt. Parv. pp. 14, 16, 99.

His hyge vertu astrocchoth With bokis of his ornat enditynge. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262.

ASTREYNYD. Constrained.

He is astreynyd to the thinge that contenys and to that thing that is contenyd; and he is also astreynyd to the thinge that halowis, and to that thinge that is halowid. MS. Egerton 842, f. 177.

ASTREYT. Straight.

Forsothe he clansyt the lyvere aryt, And alle the membrys benethe astreyt.

Reliq. Antiq. 1. 190.

ASTRICTED. Restricted.

As fier being enclosed in a straite place wil by force utter his flamme, and as the course of water astricted and letted will flowe and brust out in continuance of time. Hall, Henry VI. f. 90.

ASTRID. Inclined. Suffolk.

ASTRIDGE. An ostrich.

He make thee eate yron like an astridge, and swallow my sword like a great pinne.

The First Part of the Contention, 1594. ASTRIDLANDS. Astride. North. See Ray's English Words, in v. Umstrid.

ASTRINGE. To bind; to compel. (Lat.) Albeit your Highnes, having an honorable place, be named as one of the principal contrahentes, yet neverthelesse your grace is not astringed or bounden

to any charge or other thing. State Papers, i. 119. ASTRINGER. "Enter a gentle astringer" is a stage direction in All's Well that ends Well, v. 1. Steevens says "a gentle astringer" is a "gentleman falconer," and gives a reference to

Cowell that requires verification. ASTRIPOTENT. The ruler of the stars. (Lat.) The high astripotent auctor of alle.

MS. Harl. 2251, f. 79.

ASTROD. Stradling. Somerset. ASTROIE. To destroy.

And aspie hem bi tropie, And so fond hem to astroie.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 250. ASTROIT. A kind of precious (?) stone. Minsheu. Sometimes called the star-stone. Brome. in his Travels over England, p. 12, mentions finding many of them at Lassington, co. Gloucester, and gives a particular account of their nature.

ASTROLOGY. A herb mentioned by Palsgrave, f. 18, and by Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 201. It is perhaps the same with the aristologii, two species of which are mentioned in an old poem in Archæologia, xxx. 386.

ASTRONOMER. An astrologer. This sense of the term is usual with our early writers. See Minot's Poems, p. 85.

A learn'd astronomer, great magician, Who lives hard-by retir'd.

Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 150.

ASTRONOMIEN. Astrologer. Whiche was an astronomien,

And eek a gret magicien.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 146. ASTROPHELL. A bitter herb; probably starwort, according to Nares.

My little flock, whom earst I lov'd so well, And wont to feed with finest grasse that grew,

Feede ye henceforth on bitter astrofell, And stinking smallage and unsaverie rue.

Spens. Daphn. 344.

102

ASTROUT. This word is still used in Somerset- | ASTYL. A thin board or lath. See Prompt. shire, explained by Mr. Norris, MS. Glossary, "in a stiff, projecting posture, as when the fingers are kept out stiff." Sir Thomas More, Workes, p. 98, applies it to a stomach swelled by gluttony, "What good can the great gloton do with his bely standing astrote like a taber." In Prompt. Parv. p. 16, "a-strut" is translated by turgide; and Palmer says it is used in the north-east of Devon in the sense of astride. The word occurs in the first sense in a curious poem in the Auchinleck MS. printed in Wright's Political Songs, p. 336; and the following example is taken from another copy in the Bodleian Library, unknown to Mr. Wright, which is valuable as completing his imperfect one. Cowper has astrut, as quoted by Richardson.

Now Godis soule is al day suore, The knyf schal stonde a-strout; And thow his botes be to-tore, tit he wil mak it stout.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 327.

The marynere that wolde have layne hur by, Hys yen stode owte astrote for-thy,

Hys lymmes were roton hym froo.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2029.

He gafe hym swylke a clowte, That bothe his eghne stode one strowte.

Sir Isumbras, Lincoln MS.

ASTRUCTIVE. This word is used by Bishop Hall, and opposed by him to destructive. See Richardson, in v.

ASTRYVYD. Distracted.

Beryn and his company stood all astryvyd. History of Beryn, 2429.

ASTUNED. Stunned. See Drayton's Polyolbion, ed. 1753, p. 1011; and Astonne.

He frust doun at o dent, That hors and man astuned lay. Arthour and Merlin, p. 233.

ASTUNTE. Stood; remained.

The barons assumte withoute toun biside,

And vaire sende into the toun to the king hor sonde,

That he ssolde, vor Godes love, him bet understonde.

And graunte hom the gode lawes, and habbe pité Rob. Glouc. p. 546. The other astunts and unnethe abod.

He ne mighte no othur for schame.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 173.

ASTUTE. Crafty. Minsheu. ASTWARD. Eastward.

And in a schip we duden us sone, And astward evere kenden,

In the se of occean.

As ore Loverd is grace us sende.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 104. Rather; as soon as. North. This is

perhaps connected with aste, q. v. ASTYE. To ascend.

Alfred and Seynt Edwarde, laste hil gonne astye Thoru the duc of Normandye, that her uncle was. Rob. Glouc. p. 317.

ASTYFLED. Lamed in the leg.

Somtyme an hound is yvele astyfled, so that he shal somtyme abyde half a zeer or more, or he be wel ferme. MS. Bodl. 546. Parv. p. 16, explained from the Anglo-Norman "a piece of a wooden log cleft for burning." Phillips has axicle in the same sense, so that the word may come originally from the Lat.

ASUNDERLY. Separately. It is translated by disjunctim, separatim, and divisim, in the

Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ASUNDRI. Apart. See Gesta Rome pp. 14, 67, 164; Prompt. Parv. p. 16. See Gesta Romanorum,

In this world, bi Seyn Jon. So wise a man is ther non, Asundri schuld hem knawe.

Amie and Amiloun, 2052.

ASWARE. On one side.

Hym had bin beter to have goon more aswars, For the egg of the pann met with his shynne. And karff atoo a veyn, and the next syn.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 599. ASWASH. Cotgrave has, "Chamarre, a loose and light gowne, that may be worne aswash

or skarfewise." ASWELT. To become extinguished. (A.-S.) Ac sot and snow cometh out of holes,

And brennyng fuyr, and glowyng coles ; That theo snow for the fuyr no malt, No the fuyr for theo snow aswelt.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6639.

ASWEVED. Stupified, as in a dream. (A.-S.) For so astonied and asweved Was every virtue in me heved, What with his sours, and with my dred, That al my felinge gan to ded.

The House of Fame, ii. 41. AS-WHO-SAIETH. A not unfrequent expression in our early poetry, equivalent to,as one may say, as the saying is. See Dyce's notes to Skelton, p. 86.

ASWIN. Obliquely. North.

ASWOGH. In a swoon. (A.-S.)Aswogh he fell adoun

An hys hynder arsoun. Lybeaus Disconus, 1171. ASWOUNE. In a swoon. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3826, 10788; Gy of Warwike, p. 17; Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 48; Rom. of the Rose, 1804.

He ferd as he wer mat : Adoun he fel aswoune with that.

Gy of Warwike, p. 18. ASWOWE. In a swoon. See Aswogh; Launfal, 755; MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 51.

The king binethen, the stede aboue,

For sothe sir Arthour was aswowe.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 123. And whanne the mydwyf hurde that,

Zhe felle a-swowe thar zhe sat. MS. Douce 236, f. 23. A-SYDEN-HANDE. On one side.

But he toke nat his ground so even in the front afore them as he wold have don yf he might bettar have sene them, butt somewhate a-syden-hande, where he disposed all his people in good arraye all that nyght. Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 18.

ASYGHE. To essay. Now let see gef ony is so hardy

That durste hit him asyghe. Kyng Alisaunder, 3879.

ASYNED. Assigned; appointed. And 3emen of the crowne also,

That were asyned wyth hym to go.

Archæologia, xxi. 73.

Perceval of Galles, 150, 524; Towneley Mysteries, pp. 2, 87; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 7; Ywaine and Gawin, 486.

It es fully my consaile that thou recounselle agayne unto the my lady my moder Olympias, and at thou grefe the nathynge at the dede of Lesias, ne take na hevynes to the therfore. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 2b.

(2) To. Constantly used as a prefix to the verb by early English writers. See Ywaine and Gawin, 812, 2344.

Ga hethene away fra me, quod he, for thou canne say noghte to mee, ne I hafe noghte at do with the. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.

That es at say, with golde and ensence, And myre that they offerde in thi presence.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190. (3) To. "This roal ull be daingerus jist now, if a dunna doa sommat at it." Var. dial.

(4) Eat.

No hadde thai no wines wat, No ale that was old, No no gode mete thai at, Thai hadden al that thai wold.

Sir Tristrem, p. 269.

(5) Who; which. North.

(6) Of. North.

Scryppe and burdon can he take, And toke leve at hys wyfe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122. He tuke his leve at the daye

At Mildor the faire maye.

Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS. That same houre herly at morne, Marie Maudeleyne and hir two sisters asked leve at oure Lady, and went with theire oynementes to the

sepulcre. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 186. (7) To attack; to accost. A common elliptical form of the expression to be at, or to get at. Also, to contend with or take in a game or otherwise.

(8) For.

At this cause the knyzt comiyche hade In the more half of his schelde hir ymage depaynted. Syr Gawayne, p. 25.

ATACHE. To seize.

> And seyde, we atache yow y-wysse, For ye schalle telle us what he ys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 133.

AT-AFTER. After; afterwards. North. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10616, 11531; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 220. It is an adverb and prep. I trust to see you att-after Estur,

As conning as I that am your master.

MS. Rawl. C. 258. ATAKE. To overtake. (A.-S.) See Amis and Amiloun, 2070; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16024. Sometimes it stands for the part. pa. Ataken, as in Chaucer, Cant. T. 6966, and our two last

He turned his stede and gan to fle, And Gij after him, bi mi leuté; Gode was the hors that Gwichard rod on, And so fast his stede gan gon, That Gij might him nought atake;

Therfore he gan sorwe make. Gy of Warwike, p. 52. And seyde, ha! now thou art a-take,

That thou thy werke myste noust forsake. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 166. And nost for that a goth so fast.

That Richard ys a-take ate last. MS. Ashmole 48.

AT. (1) That. North. See Sevyn Sages, 3824; AT-ALL. The cry of a gamester full of cash and spirit, meaning that he will play for any sums the company may choose to risk against him. See Massinger, iv. 78.

AT-ALLE. Entirely; altogether. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 29; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8921.

9098.

The kynge knew the burgeyse at alle;

Anone to hym he lette hym calle. Ipomydon, 1369. AT-ALL-POINTS. In every particular, a phrase applied to a person well and entirely armed. See instances in Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 7; Morte d'Arthur, i. 344, ii. 19. At-allrights is a similar expression, of which see instances in Chaucer, Cant. T. 2102; Sir Perceval, 1139. See At-ryghttez.

(A.-Š.) See Skelton's To tame. ATAME. Works, i. 135, 211; Deposition of Richard II. p. 15; Chester Plays, i. 124; Gy of Warwike,

p. 316; and Attame.

And saide, thou cursed Sarasyne, Thy proude pride shall be atamed,

By God and by Seinte Qwyntyne. MS. Douce 175, p.32. ATANUNE. Afternoon. Suffolk.

AT-A-POINT. This phrase is explained resolute by Rider. In the second example it apparently means at a stoppage.

Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,

All ready at a point, was setting forth. Macbeth, iv. 3. Now let us speake of the Erle of Warwickes doynges, whiche muste nedes play a pagiaunt in this enterlude, or els the plaie were at a point.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 16.

ATARN. To run away; to escape. (A.-S.)Manie flowe to churche, and the constable unnethe Atarnde alive, and manie were i-brogt to dethe. Rob. Glouc. p. 539.

ATASTE. To taste. See the corresponding passage in MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6, and Digby Mysteries, p. 190.

Ye shullen atasts bothe thowe and shee Of thilke water, to speke in wordes fewe. By God ordeyned trouthes for to shewe.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 44. ATAUNT. So much. See Digby Mysteries,

p. 192. (A.-N.)

Whan that Bachus, the myghti lorde, And Juno eke, both by one accorde, Had sette a-broche of myghti wyne a tone, And afterwardys into the brayn ran Of Colyn Blobolle, whan he had dronke ataunt Both of Teynt and of wyne Alycaunt, Till he was drounke as any swyne.

Colyne Blowboll, MS. Rawl. C. 86. And he is a foole that yevithe also credence To newe rumours and every foltisshe fable, A dronken foole that sparithe for no dispence To drynk ataunt til he slepe at table.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 167

ATAVITE. Ancestral.

But trulie this boldnes, not myne owne nature, hath taught mee, but your nature, generositie prognate, and come from your atavite progenitours.

Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 75. ATAXY. Disorder; irregularity. (Gr.)

AT-BAR. Bore away.

A wonder thing he sey him thar, A wolf his other child at-bar. MS. Digby 86, f. 123. AT-BLEWE. Blew with bellows.

The tourmentours at-blewe at hyme; Criste for-schope thame bothe lythe and lyme! MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 128.

AT-BREST. To burst in pieces. His hert aght ar at-brest in thrin. Ar fra his comamentes tuin.

MS. Cott, Vespas. A. iii. f. 54.

ATCHEKED. Choaked. Skinner.

ATCHISON. A billon coin, or rather copper washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny. See Jamieson, in v.

I care nut an they war all drown'd i' th' dike, They're nut worth an atchison, nor twenty sike.

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 57. ATCHORN. An acorn. Var. dial. We have

also atchorning, picking up acorns. ATE. (1) To eat. West. See Jennings, p. 115.

(2) At the. And with a god staf, ful sket,

His wif ate dore ne bet. Sevyn Sages, 2296. ATEGAR. A kind of lance. Junius. (A.-S.) ATEIGN. To accomplish.

Ne hope I noght he wil him feign, That he ne sal Caim dede ateign.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8. To give a colouring to. (A.-N.)ATEINTE. Nai, dowter, for God above!

Old men ben felle and queinte, And wikkede wrenches conne ateinte Misdo nowt, doughter, but do bi rede! Sevyn Sages, 1756.

ATEL. Reckoned; counted. (A.-S.)The kyng thoru ys conseyl encented wel her to, And god ostage of nom, the truage vor to do; And atel al her god, and let him al bar wende.

Rob. Glouc. p. 171.

ATELICH. Foul; corrupt. (A.-S.) The bodi ther hit lay on bere, An atelich thing as hit was on.

Append. to W. Mapes, p. 343.

Tho cam there out a luther wyst MS. Laud 108, f. 107. Ful atelich ate laste. A scharp face he hadde, and al for-kroked, Ibid. 108, f. 159. His berd atelich and long.

At once. See Chaucer, ed. Urry, ATENES. p. 32. This is merely another form of Attones,

ATENT. An object; an intention. See Octovian, 104; Sir Amadas, 372; Joachim and Anne, p. 149; Cov. Myst. p. 4; Syr Gowghter, 617. Hymselfe ys in gode atente,

For every man ys hys frende.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 79.

A riche lettre scho hym sent, Eftyr hir lordis commandment, And talde hym alle hir atent.

Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

To make angry. (A.-S.)ATEON. The kyng wes atconed stronge

That Corineus astod so longe.

Chronicle of England, 61.

Gogmagog was atened strong That on mon him stode so long.

Ibid. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 93.

He was atoned of his enemy. MS. Ashmole 33, f.2. ATER. (1) After. Var. dial. It may, however, be a mere error of the scribe in the following example:

And atyr this his modir dide aryse, And lyfte him up softely into the stalle. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 10.

(2) Attire.

104

Everich man of ich mester Hem riden ogain with fair ater.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 132.

ATER-NOON. Afternoon. Somerset. ATERST. In earnest. Phillips. Coles explains it indeed.

Fatigued; worn out. (A.-N.) ATEYNT. In the hete they wer almost ateynt,

And in the smoke nygh adreynt. Richard Coer de Lion, 6131.

ATEYNTE. (1) Convicted; attainted. See Amis and Amiloun, 849; History of Beryn, 2673

Yn feyre wurdys and yn qeynte, Wyth pryde are swych men ateynte. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21

(2) To reach; to get possession of. She seid, Thomas, let them stand, Or ellis the feend wille the ateynte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 118.

AT-GO. Expended; gone. Wor his spending wes al at-go,

Wel evene he hit oundernom.

MS. Digby 86, f. 124. Whet may I sugge bote wolawo!

When mi lif is me at-go. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 74.

AT-GOHT. Is expended.

Ther ich wes luef, icham ful loht, Ant alle myn godes me at-goht. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 48.

ATH. (1) An oath. (A.-S.) See Ywaine and Gawin, 2264; Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln, 210; Reliq. Antiq. i. 126.

I hafe, quod he, made athe to Darius, that, whils he leffez, I schalle never bere armes agaynes hyme; and therfore I ne may noste do agaynes myne athe. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5

> O pride bicums thrones o thrett, Hething, threp, and athes grett. MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 153.

(2) Each.

Thai token ath tulke; The rogire raggi sculke Rug ham in helle!

Wright's Pol. Songs, p 296

(3) Hath. Vorst ych wulle therynne do me sulf, vor ryzt yt ys, And vorst asayle then false kyng, and bringe hym to 30ke, That the gret oth that he suor, so vyllyche ath to-broke. Rob. Glouc. p. 453.

AT-HALST. Withholdest. Rob. Glouc.

AT-HAND. "At hand, quoth pick-purse," an old proverb introduced in 1 Henry IV. ii. 1, and several writers of Shakespeare's time. It is a familiar exclamation in answer to any summons.

ATHANOR. A digesting furnace, calculated for the retention of heat.

I have another work you never saw, son,

That three days since past the philosopher's wheel, In the lent heat of athanor. The Alchemist, ii. 1. And se thy fornace be apt therfore,

Whych wyse men do call athenor. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 149 105

ATHEL. Noble. (A.-S.) See Wright's Lyric | ATHREP. With torture; cruelly. (A.-S.) Mr. Poetry, p. 33; Black's Cat. of Ashmole's MSS. p. 68.

Hit watz Ennias the athel, and his high kynde. Syr Gawayne, p. 3.

Alexandir the athill, be allurs acorde.

MS. Ashmole 44, f, 11.

AT-HELD. To keep; to retain. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 62.

This clerkes of whom ich teld, With the king weren at-held.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 24.

He him might no lenge at-held.

Gy of Warwike, p. 60. ATHELE. This word is translated by natura in MS. Harl. 219.

ATHELISTE. Most noble.

Thane Syr Arthure one erthe, atheliste of othere, At evene at his awene borde avantid his lordez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

ATHENED. Stretched out. Verstegan.
ATHENYNG. Extension. (A.-S.) See a piece by Lydgate, printed at the end of the Chronicle of London, p. 237. We have already had the passage from another copy, in v. Arenyng, which is probably a corrupt reading. ATHEOUS. Atheistical.

It is an ignorant conceit that inquiry into nature should make men atheous: no man is so apt to see the star of Christ as a diligent disciple of philosophy. Bishop Hall.

Either. Yorksh. See Hartshorne's ATHER. Met. Tales, p. 100.

At ather ende he castes a cope

Layde downe on borde, the endys plyed up. Boke of Curtasye, p. 28.

A-THES-HALF. On this side of. See the quotation from Robert of Gloucester, in v. Anether. ATHILLEYDAY. The rule of an astrolabe.

Seeke the ground meete for your purpose, and then take an astrolobe, and hang that upon your thombe by the ring, and then turne the athilleyday or rule with the sights up and downe, untill that you doo see Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578. the marke. ATHIN. Within. Somerset.

ATHINKEN. To repent; to grieve. (A.-S.) See Troilus and Creseide, i. 1051, v. 878.

Soore it me a-thynketh

For the dede that I have doon.

Piers Ploughman, p. 374.

A-THIS-SIDE. On this side; betwixt now ande. g. "a this side Christmas." Var. dial. ATHOG. As though.

I schall ley on hym, athog I wode were,

With thys same womanly geyre.

Sharp's Diss. on Cov. Myst. p. 111.
ATHOLDE. To withhold. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 96; Rob. Glouc. p. 62.

For-thi Satanas the holde The soule wille atholde. MS. Digby 86, f. 128.

Without. West. ATHOUT.

ATHRANG. In a throng.

Alle weore dryven athrang:

Ten myle they yeode alang. Kyng Alisaunder, 3409. A-THRE. In three parts. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 2936; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 128; Rob. Glouc. p. 23; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 22.

The halvedel thenne athreo Wel he bisette theo. Chron. of England, 515. Convbeare gives no explanation of this word.

Bisydes stondeth a feondes trume, And waiteth hwenne the saules cume; Heo hire awarieth al athrep.

Also wulves doth the scep.

Conybeare's Octavian, p. 57.

Touched. Verstegan. ATHRINED.

A-THRISTETH. Thrust; push; hurry on.

Rennynge houndes hunteth yn dyverse maneres, for some foleweth the hert faste at the bygynnynge, and a-thristeth a hert at the firste, for thei goith lightlych and faste. MS. Bodl. 546.

ATHROTED. Throttled: choked.

And if thou wolt algates with superfluitie of riches be athroted, thou shalt hasteliche be anoied, or els evill at ese. Testament of Love, p. 496.

A-THROUGH. Entirely.

A-through they ordeyned gode and fyne, Hys body and bones to berye theryn.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 216.

ATHRUST. Athirst; thirsty.

An huswyfe of trust, Whan she is athrust,

Suche a webbe can spyn,

Her thryft is full thyn. Skelton's Works, i. 103.

ATHURT. Athwart; across. West. It is sometimes used in the sense of a short cut, and frequently also by sailors, with the channel understood, e. g. "He's gone athurt."

ATHVERTYSYD. Advertised; informed.

Yt shall please yow to be athvertysyd that here ys an abbey callyd Ingham in Norfolke, not fare frome Seynt Benettes abbeye. Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 86.

ATHYT. Perhaps this ought to be, at hyt. No storing of pasture, with baggedgly tyt,

With ragged, with aged, and evel athyt.

Tusser, ed. 1573, f. 14. A-TILT. At a tilt. Also, as a verb. See the

quotations given by Richardson, in v. TIRE. To prepare; to fit out. (A.-N.)What dos the kyng of France ! atires him gode navle Tille Inglond, o chance to wynne it with maistrie.

Peter Langtoft, p. 207. Attred ther wendyng toward the Marche right sone. Ibid. p. 240.

ATISFEMENT. Ornament. (A.-N.)A pavillon of honour, with riche atisfement, To serve an emperour at a parlement.

Peter Langtoft, p. 152. ATITLED. Called; entitled.

But vit here sterris bothe two, Satorne and Jubiter also, They have, alle-thouge they be to blame,

Atitled to here owen name.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 133.

This Aries, on of the twelfe, Hath Marche attitled for himselve. Ibid. f. 199. The twelve monthis of the zere Attitled undir the power

Of these twelve signis stonde. Ibid. f. 199.

ATLED. Arrayed. See Atyl.

Hire teht aren white ase bon of whal, Evene set ant atled al. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 35. AT-LOWE. Below.

And truly, syrs, looke that ye trow That othere lord is none at-lowe, Bothe man and beest to hym shalle bowe,

In townc and feyld. Towneley Mysteries, p. 133.

ATO. In two. See Atwo.

To the stifles he yede,

And even ato hem schare. Sir Tristrem, p. 159.

ATOK. Took; seized.

Al that Fortiger atok,

He let to drawe and an-hong.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 18. At home. Atome is still common in the provinces.

And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her owe speche,

And speke French as dude atom, and here chyldren dude al-so teche. Rob. Glouc. p. 364

ATOMY. (1) An atom. See Romeo and Juliet, i. 4. To tell thee truth, not wonders, for no eye Sees thee but stands amazed, and would turn His crystal humour into atomies

Ever to play about thee.

Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 283. (2) A skeleton. North. Shakespeare has the word in 2 Henry IV. v. 4.

AT-ON. United; agreed. See Lay le Fraine, 279-320; Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Faerie Queene, II. i. 29; Reliq. Antiq. i. 167.

Thou hase oure gude mene slane,

I rede ze be at-ane

Or thare dy any ma. Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS. In that maner they are at-on.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.

ATONE. To reconcile; to agree. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 141; Webster's Works, i. 73: As You Like It, v. 4. This verb is evidently formed from at one. Shakespeare, Merry formed from at one. Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1, has atonement in the sense of reconciliation, agreement.

ATOP. On the top; upon. It is generally accompanied by of or on; e. g. "I saw Mr. Brown atop of his new horse yesterday." Var. dial.

ATORN. (1) To run away.

Tho Water Tyrel y-sey that he was ded, anon He atornde as vaste as he myzte; that was hys best Rob. Glouc. p. 419.

(2) In turn? A turn?

Thou hast y-dremed of venesone, Thou mostest drynke atorn. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 4.

(3) Broken. Hants.

ÀTORNE. Attorney. (A.-N.)

The same manere git doth he,

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 166. That is a fals atorné. ATORRYTE. Authority. This form of the word occurs in some verses scribbled in MS. Bodl. 546.

ATOUR. About; around. (A.-N.)Ded buth my prynces be atour.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4511.

ATOURNED. Equipped. (A.-N.)

And otherwhile he might him se, As a gret ost bi him te, Wele atourned ten hundred knightes,

Ich y-armed to his rightes.

Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 253.

ATOW. That thou.

Loke atow no more wepe,

For thi wilf lith stille on slepe.

Marie Maudelein, p. 236.

AT-PLAY. Out of work. Staff. AT-RAHT. Seized; taken away.

Such reed me myhte spaclyche reowe,

When al my ro were me at-raht.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 37.

AT-RAUGHT. Seized.

106

Who so ever he at-raught,

Tombel of hors he him taught.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 179. To trouble; to vex; to anger. From tray. See the Sevyn Sages, 1867; Cov. Myst. p. 350.

He sturte him up in a breyd,

Kyng of Tare, 605. In his herte sore atrayyed.

ATRETE. Continually; distinctly. It is translated by tractim and distincte in the Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Baber, in his glossary to Wickliffe. refers to 2 Esdre viii. for an instance of the word.

Hit was gode preyers, I sei hit atrete.

MS. Vernon, Archæologia, xviii, 25. ATRICK. An usher of a hall, or master porter.

Minsheu ATRIE. To try; to judge.

Chefe justise he satte, the sothe to atrie,

For lefe no loth to lette the right lawe to guye.

Peter Langtoft, p. 80. The rightes he did attrie of the that wrong had Ibid. p. 245. nomen.

ATRISTUN. Trust; confide.

Ther are thowsand spices of veyn supersticoun, that is, thing veynly ordeynid and veynly usid, and veynly that men atristun in, and all silk thingis are forbidun ze in this, that thu schalt not tak his name Apology for the Lollards, p. 96. in vevn.

AT-ROUTE. To rout; to put to flight; to assemble. Hearne also gives the meanings, to re-

sist, to gather together.

So that men of purchas come to hym so gret route, That ther nas prince un-nethe that hym myste atrouts. Rob. Glouc. p. 78.

AT-RYGHTTEZ. Completely.

Luke ze aftyre evensang be armyde at-ryghttez On blonkes by zone buscayle, by zone blyth Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62. stremez.

To escape. AT-SCAPEN.

Jesu, thi grace that is so fre In siker hope do thou me, At-scapen peyne ant come to the, To the blisse that ay shal be.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 75.

AT-SITTE. To withstand; to contradict. (A.-S.) See Rob. Glouc. p. 174: Arthour and Merlin. p. 68. For ther nas so god knyst non nower a boute France,

That in joustes scholde at-sitte the dynt of ys launce. Rob. Glouc. p. 137.

Hise bode ne durste he non at-sitte. Havelok, 2200. AT-SQUARE. In quarrel.

Oft times yong men do fall at-square, For a fine wench that is feat and faire.

Withals' Dictionarie, p. 271.

AT-STODE. Withstood. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 15. With sheld and spere out i-drawe That hoere dunt at-stode. MS. Digby 86, f.124.

AT-STONDE. To withstand.

I ne wende nost that eny man my dunt ssolde at-stonde. Rob. Glouc. p. 309.

We besekene 50we that 5e chese 50w 50ng lordes and zong knyghtes that ere listy mene and able for to suffre disesse for to be with 30w; for here we giffe up att armes, if it be your wille, and forsakes thame MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.

ATTACHEN. To attach; to indite. (A.-N.)
And communded a constable,

That com at the firste,

To attachen the tyraunts. Piers Ploughman, p. 40.
ATTACK'D-ED. Attacked. A common participle here, but more extensively used, I am told, in America.

ATTAINT. A taint; anything hurtful. The verb seems to be used in somewhat a peculiar sense in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 266. It was also a term in chivairy.

I will not poison thee with my attaint,
Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excus

Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses.

Shakespeare's Lucrece.

The kyng was that daye hyghly to be praysed, for he brake xxiij. speres, besyde attayntes, and bare doune to ground a man of armes and hys horse.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 55.

ATTAL-SARESIN. According to Cowell and Kennett, the inhabitants of Cornwall call an old mine that is given over by this name. The latter says, "probably because the Saxons employd the Saracens in those labours."

ATTAME. (1) To commence; to begin. (A.-N.) Also, to broach a vessel of liquor, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 16, where it is translated by attamino. And thereupon he schulde anone attame

Another of newe, and for the more honoure.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

Yes, hoste, quod he, so mote I ride or go, But I be mery, y-wis I wol be blamed; And right anon his tale he hath attamed. Chaucer, Cant. T. 14824.

There was none suche sithen Adam dide atame The frute to ete, for eyther halte or lame.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

(2) To feel; to taste. For sithin that payne was first named, Was ner more wofull payne attamed.

(3) To hurt; to injure. This is, I believe, the meaning of the word in Chaucer's Dreame, 1128, which Tyrwhitt conjectures to be disgraced.

Of his seholder the swerd glod doun,
That bothe plates and hauberjoun
He carf atuo y plight,
Al to the naked hide y-wis;
And nought of flesche atamed is
Thurch grace of God Almight.

Gy of Warwike, p. 325.

ATTAR. After. Salop.
ATTASK'D. Blamed. See Alapt.

You are much more attack'd for want of wisdom, Than prais'd for harmful mildness. King Lear, 1.4. ATTAST. To taste. See Dial of Creat. Moral. p. 94.

And to oon frute in specyall he had grete hast, His aptyde was desirous therof to attast.

MS. Laud 416, f. 61. ITE. At the. (A.-S.)

And thanne seten somme,

ATTE-FROME. Immediately. (A.-S.) So Kyng Alisaunder, 5356.
With that came a sergeant prickand.

With that came a sergeant prickand, Gentil he was and well speakand; To Sir Guy is he come, And him he gret atte frome.

Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 18,

ATTELE. To aim; to design; to conjecture; to go towards; to approach; to judge. See Sir F. Madden's glossary, in v. and Ettle.

The emperowr entred in a wey evene to attele
To have bruttenet that bor and the abaie seththen.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 8.

For-thi an aunter in erde I attle to schawe.

Sur Gawayne, p. 4.

ATTEMPERALLY. Temperately.

That mane es note mekilles at commend that alwayes lyffes in disesse; bot he es gretly to commend that in reches lyffes attemperally.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 35.

ATTEMPERAUNCE. Temperance. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 194, 209; and the example under *Fratour*.

And soveraynly she had attemperaunce.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 11.

ATTEMPRE. (1) Temperate. (A.-N.) In
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 189, we have
attempred in the same sense. See Maundevile's
Travels, p. 276.

Attempre diete was all hire physike, And exercise, and hertes suffisance.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 14844.

(2) To make temperate. See Troilus and Creseide, i. 954.

Ther may no welthe ne poverte
Attempre hem to the decerte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.
ATTEMPRELY. Temperately. (A.-N.)

TIEMPRELI. Temperately. (A.-N.)
Governeth you also of your diete
Attemprely, and namely in this hete.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13192.

ATTEMPTATE. An attempt.

As herunto the kynge marvaylith gretly off thys presumptuose attemptate usydde by the Frenchemen in hys streme, and takyth the same verraye displeasantly.

State Papers, 1. 35.

ATTENDABLY. Attentively. Palsgrave has attendable, attentive.

Because they scholde the more attendably study and werke the more spedyly aboute the thynges that myghte cause and haste ther delyveraunce.

MS. Arundel 146.

ATTENT. Attentive. Shakespeare has the word in Hamlet, i. 2. See also Richardson, in v. While other rusticks, lesse attent

To prayers then to merryment.

Herrick's Works, i. 140.

ATTER. (1) Poison. (A.-S.) Hence, corrupt matter issuing from an ulcer, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 16, where it is translated by sanies. This latter is also the provincial use of the word; Forby has it, and Skinner gives it as a Lincolnshire word, in which county it now seems to be obsolete. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says it was used in Sussex in the same sense. See Piers Ploughman, p. 243.

Of vych a werm that atter bereth, Other it stingeth, other it tereth.

Conybears's Octavian, p. 57.
Thai sharped thar tung als nedder so,
Attre of snakes undir lippes of tho.

MS. Bodl. 425, f. 87.

(2) An otter.

Take heare cattes, dogges too, Atter and foxe, fillie, mare alsoe.

Chester Plays, i 51.

(3) Attire; array. In valewe eke much more did cost his wenches pall, Then all th' atter is worth that covereth altres tenne. Append. to W. Mapes, p. 278.

ATTERCOP. A spider. (A.-S.) It is translated by aranea in the Prompt. Parv. p. 16, and the provincial glossaries give it also the sense of a spider's web, as Ray, Kennett, and others. See Prompt. Parv. p. 140, and the list of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582, where it occurs in the first sense. Stanihurst, in his Description of Ireland, p. 11, says a spider was called an attercop in some parts of that country, and even in Fingal. Pegge explains it, "the venomous spider," which agrees with the etymology from atter, poison; though cobweb, which was anciently spelt copweb, may have been derived from the latter part of the word; Dut. Kop, a spider; Welsh, Cop or Coppin. In the North of England, the term is applied to a peevish, ill-natured person, not exclusively to the female sex, as Mr. Brockett

ATTERLOTHE. Nightshade. It is the translation of morella in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, f. 25.

ATTERLY. Utterly. Skinner.

ATTERMITE. An ill-natured person. North. ATTERN. Fierce; cruel; snarling.

ATTERY. Purulent. East. Irascible; choleric. West. Clearly connected with attry, venomous, q. v. Chaucer speaks of attry anger in

the Persones Tale, p. 63.
ATTERYNG, Venomous. (A.-S.) On face and hondis thei had gret nayles, And grette hornes and atteryng taylys. Tundale, p. 6.

ATTEST. Attestation; testimony. An esperance so obstinately strong, That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears. Troilus and Cressidu, v. 2.

ATTEYNANT. Attainable; appertaining. To joyne suche a worke, or it to rectify, To me it semeth so farre sette awrye, In tyme of yeares, to other dyscordaunte, That to my dulle wytte it is not atteynant.

Fabian's Chronicle, prol. ATTEYNT. Convicted.

At London thei wer atteynt, decré was mad for thate. Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 122.

ATTICE. A carpenter's tool; an adze. Somerset. ATTINCTURE. Attainder. In what case the righte of the matter was theire,

and whether anye attincture, statute, or alyenacion, were made by anye of the auncesters of this gentleman, by which his ryghte were extincte.

Archæologia, xxviii. 128. ATTIRES. The horns of a stag. Skinner says, " cornua cervi adulta, q. d. cervi ornamenta. ATTLE. Rubbish, refuse, or stony matter. A mining term.

ATTOM'D. Filled with small particles; thick. Whereas mens breaths doe instantly congeale, And attom'd mists turne instantly to hayle.

Drayton's Poems, p. 264.

ATTONE. Altogether. And his fresh blood did frieze with fearefull cold, That all his sences seem'd berefte attone.

The Faerie Queene, II. i. 42.

ATTONES. At once. North.

108

And thenne they alyght sodenly, and sette their handes upon hym all attones, and toke hym prysoner, and soo ledde hym unto the castel.

Morte d'Arthur, L 319.

Fair queen of love, I lov'd not all attonce.

Peele's Works, i. 41.

This original mean-ATTORNEY. A deputy. ing of the word is used in the Alchemist, ii. 1. See also Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 40. Shakespeare makes a verb of it in Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ATTOUR. (1) A head-dress. (A.-N.) Nor I nil makin mencioun Nor of her robe, nor of tresour Of broche, ne of her riche attour, Ne of her girdle about her side. Rom. of the Rose, 3718.

(2) Around. (A.-N.) See Atour. Attour his belte his liart lockis laie, Feltrid unfaire, or fret with frostis hore. Testament of Creseide, 162.

ATTOURNE. To return. For there he woulde no longer make sojourne, But with Troyans to their lande attourne.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 14. ATTOURNEMENT. A law term, defined by Minsheu to be "a yeelding of a tenant unto a new lord." See also Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 88; Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 102.

ATTRACT. An attraction. For then their late attracts decline, And turn as eager as prick'd wine.

Hudibras, III. i. 695.

ATTRAITS. Flattery. Skinner.

ATTRAP. To entrap. (Fr.) It sometimes means to dress, to adorn. See Richardson, in v.

The king accompanied with the Dukes of Somerset and Excester, and other of the line of Lancaster, determined clerely to set on the Duke of Yorke and his confederates, and them by force either utterly to vanquish, or by pollecy to attrap and bring to confusion. Hall, Henry VI. f. 92.

ATTRIBUTION. Seems to be used by Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV. iv. 1, for commendation. ATTRID. Poisoned. (A.-S.)

Archars with arows with attrid barbis.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 42.

ATTRITION. Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment. See Tyndall, quoted by Richardson, in v.

To fail. (A.-S.) ATTROKIEN. I nelle nouşt fastinde late him go, That heo beon over-come, And attrokien bi the weie for feblesse, That honger hem habbe i-nome.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 1. ATTRY. Venomous; poisonous. (A.-S.)He shal hem smyte and do to list;

He shal hem 3yve ful attry dynt. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 131.

With iren, fuyr, or attri beest, Ibid. f. 132. How that ever thei may hardest.

ATTUR. Hotter. As owre the glede attur ys feyre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 52. ATTWEEN. Between. Var. dial. Attween too theevys nayled to a tre-Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 263.

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ATTYSE. To entice.

Servauntes, avoyde the company Of them that playe at cardes or dyse; For yf that ye them haunte, truely To thefte shall they you soone attyse.

Anc. Poetical Tracts, p. 11. Verstegan. ATUGON. Drawn.

AT-UNDERE. In subjection.

Prayes hym for the pes, and profyrs fulle large To hafe peté of the Pope, that put was at-undere Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

AT-VORE. Before. Rob. Glouc.

AT-WAPED. Escaped.

What wylde so at-waped wyges that schotten, Watz al to-raced and rent, at the resayt.

Syr Gawayne, p. 44. A-TWAYN. In two; asunder. See Southey's notes to the Morte d'Arthur, ii. 472. And clef ys body evene a-twayn

With that stronge spryng.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30.

A-TWEE. In two. North.

ATWEEL. Very well. North.

ATWIN. (1) Asunder; in two. Suffolk. Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 65; Sir Tristrem, pp. 152, 271; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3589.

She and her sonne was departed atwin, For he and she were to nye kynne.

Syr Degoré, 980.

(2) To part asunder.

The furste payne of the seven, That 3e me herd byfore neven, Ys the grete drede that the soule ys inne, Whan the bodye and yt schal a-twynne.

MS. Laud. 486.

AT-WIRCHE. To work against; to do evil work to.

Al that trowe on Jhesu Crist,

Thai fond at-wirche ful wo.

Seynt Mergrete, p. 103. ATWIST. Disagreement. North. In Somersetshire it is used for twisted.

AT-WIST. Knew.

Another dai Clarice arist, And Blauncheflour at-wist Whi hi made so longe democre. Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 105. And thou in thine halle me sle. For traisoun it worth at-wist the.

Gy of Warwike, p. 251. ATWITE. To twit; to upbraid. (A.-S.) See Rob. Glouc. p. 33; State Papers, iii. 23. In our second example it is used for the participle.

> Sir steward, that was ivel y-smite, In unworthschip it worth the atwite.

Gy of Warwike, p. 152.

He was wroth, ye schul here wite, For Merlin hadde him atwite.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 341. ATWIXE. Between. See Amis and Amiloun, 865.

How first the sparke was kyndled of envie Atwize Grekys and hem of Troye town.

MS. Digby 232, f. 2.

ATWIXT. Between. Suffolk. See the Faerie Queene, I. viii. 13. The Prompt. Parv. gives atwyxyne, atwexyn, and atwyxt; and atwixin occurs in Troilus and Creseide, i. 418.

ATWO. In two; asunder. West.

is theft of body and of soule, and it is like to homicide, for it kerveth atwo and breketh atwo hem that first were made on flesh. Persones Tale, p. 104.

ATWOT. Twitted; upbraided.

The loverd let make a gret fere, And let of sende a neyghebour, Ich understonde a god barbour, And set his wif forth fot-hot, And hire misdedes hire atwot.

Sevyn Sages, 1876.

The soudan cleped hem fot-hot, And his sones deth hem atwot.

Gy of Warwike, p. 296.

AT-YANCE. At once. North.

ATYL. (1) Furniture; attire. See the example from Robert of Gloucester, quoted under Aseynt.

(2) To array; to accoutre. (A.-N.) So that, at certeyn day y-set, to thys batayle hii come, A lute wythoute Parys, atyled wel y-nou.

Rob. Glouc. p. 184.

A-TYME. On a time.

A-tyme, to speke myd hys moder, to Engelond he com, An gret folc of Normandye myd hym hyder he nome. Rob. Glouc. p. 326.

Attire; ornaments. (A.-N.)Theo atyr was therein so riche,

In al this world nys him non liche.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7682.

AU. All. North. Tusser, p. 174, has Au for August, probably for the sake of the rhyme, though perhaps from Fr. Août.

AUBADE. A serenade. Minsheu. (Fr.)

AUBERK. A hawberk.

Auberk, aketoun, and scheld, Was mani to-broken in that feld.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 221. AUCEY. So the first folio of Beaumont and Fletcher reads, in the Coxcomb, iv. 4. The second folio reads awkeward-" What awkeward words they use beyond the seas!" Mr. Dyce reads sawcy [saucy?] in his edition, iii. 187. The reading of the second folio must be preferred to conjectural emendation, but aucey may be right, and some form of auk, q.v. AUCTE. Property.

To-morwen shal maken the fre,

And aucte the yeven, and riche make. Havelok, 531.

AUCTORITEE. A text of scripture, or of some celebrated writer. (Lat.) See Notes to Rishanger's Chronicle, p. 111.

But, dame, here as we riden by the way, Us nedeth not to speken but of game, And let auctoritees in Goddes name To preching, and to scole eke of clergie. Chaucer, Cant. T. 6858.

AUCTOUR. An author. (Lat.)

By witte of man, al thynge that is contryved Standithe in proporcioune, plainly to conclude. In olde auctours lyke as it is discryved, Whether it be depnesse or longitude.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 80.

AUCYNTURE. A cincture.

And also holy watyr uppon the sonday in dede Gevyn by the preist that of the hathe cure, Yn tyme of nede is for thy holy aucynture.

MS. Laud 416, f. 49.

Avoutrie is the gretest theft that may be; for it AUDACIOUS. This word was not always used

by our early writers in a bad sense, but fre- | (4) Anything; at all. (A.-S.) quently meant no more than liberal or commendable boldness. See Love's Labours Lost, v. 1.

AUD-FARAND. A term applied to children who have copied the manners of elderly people. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "a forward or old-growing child, as children are said to be aud-farand when they are witty or wise beyond their years, apud Boreales." Kennett derives it from A.-S. Faran. See also his Glossary, ed. 1816, p. 72.

AUD-FASHINT. Grave; sagacious; ingenious.

AUDIENCE. Hearing. Chauser.

AUD-PEG. An inferior sort of cheese, made of skimmed milk. North.

AUEN. Own.

Qui suld I him servis yield? Al sal be at myn auen weild.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. ili. f. 4. AUFYN. The bishop at chess was formerly so called, and is conjectured to be derived from the Arabic al-fil, an elephant, that being the piece which took the place of the bishop in the East. In the tract De Vetula, falsely ascribed to Ovid, the following pieces are mentioned as used in chess,—Miles et Alpinus, Roccus, Rex, Virgo, Pedesque. See Ducange, in v. Alphinus; and Alfyn.

So yn a day, as he pleide at the chesse, and byhelde the kyng sette yn the pley, somtyme hy and somtyme lowe, among aufyns and pownys, he thought therwithe that hit wolde be so with him, for he shulde dey, and be hid undir erthe.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 61.

And of awfyns eke also On hir syde she had two, Wroght of a stone of grete fame, Eliotropia was the name. MS. Fairfaz, 16.

AUGENT. August; noble. Hayle, cumly kyngis augent! Good surs, I pray you whedder ar ye ment. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 101.

AUGGERES. Agues.

A man that is here y-hunge and lyght, Tho never so stalworthe and whight, And comly of shape, lovely and fayr, Auggeres and ruelles will soon apayr. J. de Wageby (Hampole), p. 5.

AUGHENE. Own.

He covetyd noghte to dye, if it were plesyng to the Fadire of hevene; and never the lesse his aughene Fadire wolde noghte here hym.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 179. AUGHT. (1) Possessions; property. (A.-S.) He highth hem aughtte and gret nobleys, He schulden hit hele and ben in peis.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6884.

Havelok his sone he him tauhte,

And hise two doubtres, and al his aubte. Havelok, 2215. Possessed. See Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 126;

Sevyn Sages, 1336; Ipomydon, 1422. King Triamours elders it laught,

King Darri sum time it aught. Gy of Warwike, p. 313. (3) Ought; owed. East.

For mi lordes douhter sche is, And ich his nori, forsothe y-wis, Therefore ich aught him trewethe bere.

Gy of Warwike, p. 7.

And as they were in great aventure, They saw a drowmound out of mesure; The drowmound was so hevy fraught, That unethe myght it saylen sught.

Richard Coer de Lien, 2460.

(5) Eight.

That es at saye, a twelvemonthe and aughte monethes salle thou lyffe, and thane he that thou traistes one salle giffe thee a drynke of dedd.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 40. They ocupyede the empyre aughte score wynttyrs. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

AUGHTED. Cost.

Bevis did on his acquetoun, That had aughted many a town.

Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 111.

AUGHTENE. The eighth.

One the aughtene day of thi byrthe here, That the firste day es of the newe zere, Circumcysede in body walde thou be. Alles the law was thane in sere contré.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190. Aftyr the aughtende day, whene undronne es rungene,

Thou salle be hevedede in hye, and with horsse drawene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

AUGHTS. Any considerable quantity. North. This is probably connected with aught, q. v. AUGHT-WHERE. Anywhere. (A.-S.)

As wolde God above that I had give My blode and fleshe, so that I might live With the bones that he had aught-where a wife For his estate, for soche a lustle life She shouldin ledin with this lustic knight.

Hypsipyle and Medea, 173.

AUGLE. To ogle. North. Kennett gives this form of the word in his glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 25.

AUGRIM-STONES. Counters formerly used in arithmetic, and which continued to be employed long after the introduction of Arabic numerals. In the Winter's Tale, iv. 2, the clown says, "Let me see; - Every 'leven wether tods; every tod yields -- pound and odd shilling: fifteen hundred shorn,-what comes the wool to?—I cannot do't without counters."

His astrelabre, longing for his art, His augrim-stones, layen faire apart On shelves couched at his beddes hed, His presse y-covered with a falding red.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 3910. AUGUELLE. A kind of fish, mentioned in an old document quoted in Davies's York Records, p. 124. Qu. Anguelle.

AUGULKOC. This word occurs in some glosses from the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, printed in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. The French is un treyn. Qu. Angulkoc.

AUGURIOUS. Predicting.

I beleeve the scruple those augurious people in such kind of accidents have, would have made this man have abandoned me to the fury of those cursed

A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1659. AUGURYNE. A fortune-teller.

And treuly I have seen of Paynemes and Sarazines, that men clepen augurynes, that whan wee ryden in armes in dyverse contrees upon oure enemyes, be the flyenge of foules thei wolde telle us the prenosticaciouns of thinges that felle aftre.

Maundevile's Travels, p. 167.

AUGUSTA. A cant term for the mistress of a house of ill-fame. See Ben Jonson's Works, ed. Gifford, iv. 46.

AUMBES-AS. Ambes-as, q. v. Ake i-hered beo swete Jhesu of Huy casten aumbes-as. MS

AUHTEN. Eight.

Auhten 3ere Edgar regned kyng and sire; He lies in tombe in the abbey of Glastenbire. Langtoft's Chronicie, p. 36.

AUK. Inverted; confused. In the East of England, bells are "rung auk," to give alarm of fire; and Palsgrave has, "I rynge aukewarde, je sonne abrausle." It was formerly the general custom to ring bells backward in cases of fire. See Gifford's Massinger, i. 236. The older meaning is angry, ill-natured, as in the Prompt. Parv. p. 18; where we also have, "awke, or wronge, sinister." This last sense is still in use in the North of England, and Tusser tells us that bad husbandry droops "at fortune so auke." See the Five Hundred Points, 1573, f. 58. An auk stroke is a backward stroke, as in Palsgrave, f. 18; Morte d'Arthur, i. 148, 284. Brockett says that the word is applied to a stupid or clumsy person in the North of England.

Je that liste has to lyth, or luffes for to here
Off elders of alde tyme, and of theire awke dedys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

AUKERT. Awkward. Var. dial.

AUL. An alder. Herefordsh. The following is a country proverb:

When the bud of the aul is as big as the trout's eye, Then that fish is in season in the river Wye.

AULD. (1) Old. Var. dial.

(2) The first or best, a phrase used in games. "That is the auld bowl." East.

(3) Great. North. It is used in the same manner as old in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4. See Pegge's Anecdotes, p. 100.

See Pegge's Anecdotes, p. 100.

AULD-ANE. The devil. North. Perhaps the more usual term is Auld-Nick.

AULD-LANG-SYNE. A favourite phrase in the North, by which old persons express their recollections of former kindnesses and juvenile enjoyments, in times long since past,—immortalised by the song of Burns, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." See Brockett, in v.

AULD-THRIFT. Wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors. North.

AULEN. Of alder. Herefordsh.

AULN. A French measure of 5 ft. 7 in. said by Lewis to be used in Kent.

AUM. (1) An aim. Palsgrave, f. 18, has, " Aume or marke, esme."

(2) An elm. North.

(3) Allum. North.

AUMA. A sort of pancake. This is given by Boucher as a Herefordshire word, but it seems to be now obsolete.

AUMAIL. To enamel. It is a substantive in Syr Gawayne, p. 11.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were entayld With curious antickes, and full fayre aumayld. The Faerie Queene, II. iii. 27.

AUMAIST. Almost. North.

AUMBES-AS. Ambes-as, q. v.

Ake i-hered beo swete Jhesu Crist,

Huy casten aumbes-as.

Stille, stille, Satanas!

MS. Laud. 108, f. 107.

MS. Digby 96, f. 119.

AUMBLE. An ambling pace. (A.-N.)

His stede was all dapple gray, It goth an aumble in the way.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13814.

AUMBRE-STONE. Amher. Palsgrave.

AUMBRY. A cupboard; a pantry. North.

Sometimes spelt aumery, or aumry.

Some slovens from sleeping no sooner be up,

But hand is in aumbrie, and nose in the cup.

Tueser's Five Hundred Points, 1873, ii. 5.

AUMELET. An omelet. Skinner. AUMENER. A purse. (A.-N.) Than of his aumener he drough

A little keie fetise i-nough, Whiche was of gold polishid clere.

Rom. of the Rose, 2087.

AUMENERE. An almoner.

Seynt Jone, the aumenere, Seyth Pers was an okerere.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

AUMER. To cast a shadow over; to shadow. The substantive is spelt aumerd. It corresponds to the old word umbre. Craven.

AUMERE. A purse. Tyrwhitt considers this to be a corruption of aumener, q. v.

Were streighte glovis with aumers Of silke, and alway with gode chere Thou yeve, if that thou have richesse

Rom. of the Rose, 2271.

AUMONE. Alms. Skinner.

AUMOUS. Quantity. When a labourer has been filling a cart with manure, corn, &c. he will say at last to the carter or waggoner, "Haven't ya got your aumous." Linc.

AUMPEROUR. An emperor.

The sumperour Frederic and the king Philip of France,
Alle hii wende to Jerusalem to do gode chaunce.

Rob. Glouc. p. 496.

Rob. (
Ore Loverd wende mid is desciples
Into Philipes londe:

Cesares brothur the aumperour

Gan is desciples fonde. MS. Laud. 108, f. 1. AUMPH. Awry; aslant. Salop.

AUMRS. A cupboard. North.

AUMRS. A cupocard. North.

AUMRY-SOAL. "A hole," says Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "at the bottom of the cupboard." I laid um here, under the acomy-soal.

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 44.

AUMS-ASE. Literally, two aces, the lowest throw in the dice. It seems, however, from a curious extract in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 314, an old game at dice was so called.

AUMUS. Alms. North. Thoresby, in his Letter to Ray, 1703, spells it aumoss.

AUNCEL. A kind of land-sale weight, prohibited by statute on account of its great uncertainty. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 512. In the following passage from Piers Ploughman, Mr. Wright's manuscript reads auncer, which can hardly be correct. "Awncell weight, as I have been informed," says Cowell, Interpreter, 1658, "is a kind of weight with scales

112

hanging, or hooks fastened at each end of a | AUNTE. staff, which a man lifteth up upon his forefinger or hand, and so discerneth the equality or difference between the weight and the thing weighed;" and he afterwards adds, "a man of good credit once certified mee that it is stil used in Leaden-all at London among butchers."

Ac the pound that she paied by Peised a quatron moore Than myn owene auncer,

Who so weyed truthe. Piers Ploughman, p. 90. AUNCETERES. Ancestors. According to Mr. Hunter, this word is not quite obsolete in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Skelton, i. 128, has auncetry for ancestry.

So schaltow gete god los and gretli be menskked, As han al thin aunceteres or thow were bigeten. Will, and the Werwolf, p. 185.

An hondreth wynter here before,

Myne gunsetters knyghtes have be. Robin Hood, i. 10.

AUNCIAN. Aged.

The olde auncian wyf hezest ho syttez. Syr Gawayne, p. 38.

AUNCIENTES. Elders.

The preistes, judges, and auncientes bare cheif rule, and governed the people as well as it would bee.

Redman's Complaint of Grace, 1554.

AUNCIENTY. Antiquity. See Skelton's Works, i. 74, ii. 415; Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. Aetas, Antiquitas.

What auncientye than, is theyr Portuis and masse The Burnynge of Paules, 1563. booke of.

AUND. Owned. North.

AUNDEIRYS. Andirons. In the inventory of effects belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, "ij. staundyng aundeirys" are mentioned. See Archæologia, xxi. 269.

AUNDER. Afternoon; evening. According to Carr, this word is nearly extinct in Craven; Grose says it is used in Cheshire; and Hartshorne gives it as a Shropshire word. It seems derived from undern, q. v. Jamieson says that orntren in Scotland is "the repast taken between dinner and supper." Cotgrave several times mentions aunders-meat as an afternoon's refreshment. See his Dictionarie, in v. Gouber, Gouster, Reciné, Ressie.

AUNDIREN. An andiron, q. v. Palsgrave, f. 18, translates "aundyren" by chenet.

With that aundiren he thret Sir Gij,

And with gret hate sikerly. Gy of Warwike, p. 250.

AUNGE. An angel. (A.-N.)
Eche day therwith 3e xal be content;

Aunge alle howrys xal to 30w apere. Cov. Myst. p. 88. AUNT. A woman of bad character; a pro-curess or a bawd. This sense is common in early plays, although aunt and uncle were the usual appellations given by a jester or fool to all elderly persons, without implying any improper meaning, a custom, according to Pegge, generally pursued in Cornwall. In a Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1, the term aunt seems to be applied to an old woman, or gossip, not necessarily in the bad sense, as the commentators tell us.

Instead of "up here aunte," the Heralds' College MS. reads, "to-gedere."

Heo gederede up here aunts here ost aboute wyde, And destruyde hire londes eyther in his syde. Rob. Glouc. p. 37.

AUNTELERE. A stag's antler. See Twetv's treatise on hunting in Reliq. Antiq. i. 151.

AUNTER. (1) An adventure. (A.-N.) North. Rider makes it synonymous with hap or In the provincial glossaries, it is sometimes explained, "needless scruple, mischance, misadventure." See Attele.

(2) To adventure; to venture. (A.-N.) Piers Ploughman, pp. 382, 435, 471; Gesta

Romanorum, p. 35.

I wol arise and auntre it, by my fay. Chaucer, Cant. T. 4207.

3) An altar.

Be-forn his aunter he knelyd adoun.

Songe and Carole, st. xi.

Adventurous; bold; daring. AUNTEROUS. "A castell aunterous," in Lybeaus Disconus, 279, glossed formidable. The Prompt. Parv. p. 19, makes it synonymous with doubtful, but the other meaning is found at p. 279.

Thay that were aunterous by-syde, In a cuntré fulle wyde,

Thay come thedir that tyde.

Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS. Peradventure; in case that; lest;

AUNTERS. North. probably. AUNTERSOME. Daring; courageous. North.

This is of course from aunter, q. v.

AUNTRE. On the contrary; on the other hand. Auntre, they swore hym hool oth To be hys men that wer there.

Richard Coer de Lion, 3878.

AUNTREOUSLICHE. Boldly; daringly. (A.-N.) Al auntreousliche ther he comen wes. Gy of Warwike, p. 83.

AUNTROSE. Doubtful; dangerous. (A.-N.) Thanne seide Alisandrine, auntrose is thin evel, Ful wonderliche it the weves, wel I wot the sothe.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 34.

AUNTY. Aunt. Var. dial. AU-OUT. Entirely. Craven.

AUP. (1) A wayward child. North. It is pronounced Aups in Craven, but the word is not in general use in Yorkshire.

(2) Up. West.

Over. ÀÚRE. [Avre?]

His gloves and his gamesuns gloet as the gledes, A-rayet aure with rebans, rychist of raye. Rebson's Met. Rom. p. 15.

Hence, good, ex-AUREAT. Golden; gilt. See Skelton's Works, i. 11, 77; cellent. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 250; Percy's Reliques, p. 26.

Thys boke was written with letters aureat, Perpetually to be put in memory.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 257.

AURE-HIET.

He prekut oute prestely, And aure-hiet him radly, And on the knyzte conne cry, And pertely him reproves.

Robson's Met. Rom. p. 66.

AURIFIED. Made pure as gold. Fined also and made full pure, And aurified be at the last.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 389.

AURRUST. Harvest. Worc. AURSELS. Ourselves. North.

AURUM-MULICUM. A composition occasionally mentioned in early documents relating to the arts, and fully described in the following passage:

Here may thou lere to make aurum mulicum. Take a viole of glas, and cute it wele, or a longe erthen pot; and take j. pounde of salt armonyac, and j. li of sulfure, and j. li of mercurie cru, and j. li of tyn; melte thi tyn, and caste thi mercurie therin, and then alle that other, and grynde alle these thinges togidere upon a ston, and then put alle in a fiole, or in an erthen pot, and stoppe al the mothe save also mochel als a paper lefe, or a spoute of parchemyn may stonde in; and then set it on the fyre in a forneie, and make furste esy fiere, and afturwarde goode fire, the mountance of ij. oures, til that thou se no breth come oute of the glas; and then take it of the fire, and breke the glas.

MS. Sloane 2584, f. 5.

AURUM-POTABILE.

And then the golden oyle called aurum-potabile, A medicine most mervelous to preserve mans Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 422.

AUSCULTE. To raise up; to exalt. The MS. Bodl. 175, reads "exhalt" in the following passage:

Auscults you not to excelente,

Into highe exsaltacion. Chester Plays, i. 10. AUSE. (1) To try; to essay; to promise favourably. e. g., "He auses well saying's as how he's a young un." Salop. See Aust.

(2) Also. Gil gives this as a Lincolnshire word

in his Logonomia, 1619.

And some beyonde us twentie or thirtie lange miles, that make pure shift in the citie, and in the countrie Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 4.

AUSIER. An osier. Suffolk. AUSNEY. To anticipate bad news. Somerset. AUSPICATE. Auspicious.

Enter and prosper, while our eyes doe waite For an ascendent throughly auspicate.

Herrick's Works, ii. 146.

AUSPICIOUS. Joyful. So Shakespeare seems to use the word in Hamlet, i. 2:

With one auspicious, and one dropping eye. AUST. To attempt. Warw. It is also used as

a substantive.

AUSTERNE. Stern; severe. In the Testament of Creseide, 154, we have the form austrine in the same sense.

But who is yond, thou ladye faire, That looketh with sic an austerne face?

Percy's Reliques, p. 75. Thane the burelyche beryne of Bretayne the lyttylle Counsayles Syr Arthure, and of hyme besekys To ansuere the alyenes wyth austerene wordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56. AUSTRIDGE. An ostrich. Cotgrave has. " Austruche: an austridge, or ostridge." have had Astridge, q. v.

AUT. (1) Ought. See Rob. Glouc. p. 452. Weil aut I sinne lete,

An neb wit teres wete. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 24.

(2) All the; out. North.

AUTECER. Parent; ancestor. See the Coventry Mysteries, p. 88. Should we read anceter ?

AUTEM. A church, in the canting language. There are several compounds of this word, as autem-mort, a married woman. See Dodsley's Old Plays, x. 372.

AUTENTICKE. Authentic. Chaucer has it as a substantive. See Thynne's Animadversions, p. 48. AUTENTIQUALL. Authentic.

Now for the third parte touchyng recordes and registres, wee have them so formall, so autentiquall, so seriously handeled. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 253. AUTEOSE.

The flowre is of a gode lose,

That men calleth auteose. Reliq. Antiq. i. 195. AUTER. An altar. Worth.

Thanne he havede his bede seyd,

His offrende on the auter leyd. Havelok, 1386. AUTERS. Explained, "strange work, or strange things," in the Clavis at the end of the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 89. It is probably an error for anters, the genuine early form of the word.

AUTHENTIC. Regularly bred; fashionable. Nares says it "seems to have been the proper epithet for a physician regularly bred or licensed." See All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

AUTHER. Either.

Bot harder the devel bites tham That gud dedes has wroat. If thai ever afterward fal in, Auther in dede or thost.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81. AUTOMEDON. The charioteer of Achilles, and hence some of our early dramatists have applied the name generally to coachmen. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Weber, xiv. 53.

AUT-OPON. Out upon! An exclamation expressive of disapprobation. North.

AUTORITY. Authority. A provincialism, as well as the old form of the word. Craven Dialogues, p. 330.

AUTORS. Ancestors. (Lat.)

Y geve yow, Mede, withoute assoyne, Theo tour, and the cites of Babyloyne:

Tyre, Numen, and Pamphile,

And into Ynde xx. score myle; My riches, and my tressours,

And alle hath do myn autors. Kyng Alisaunder, 4519. AUTOUR. An author. Chaucer.

AUTRAGE. To outrage.

Let us se how well we can autrage.

Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 302. AUTREMITE. Another attire. So explained by Skinner. Tyrwhitt reads vitremite. And she that helmid was in starke stouris.

And wan by force tounis strong and touris, Shall on her hedde now werin autremite.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 164.

The helve of an axe. Salop. AUVERDRO. To overthrow. West.

AUVERGIT. To overtake. West. See Jennings's Observations, p. 184. AUVERLOOK. To overlook; to bewitch; to look

upon with the evil eye. West.

AUVER-RIGHT. Right over; across. West. AUVISARD. On the visor? Atte last he held him aunisard.

Gy of Warwike, p. 190. AUVISE. Counsel; advice. And seyde, Joseph, leve thy fantesye And then erroure, for it is folve Withouten auvise to deme sodeynelye. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

AUWAWNTAGE. Advantage. The heghest worlde, that passes alle thyng, Was made for mans endeles wonnyng; Fot yik mane salle hafe there a place, To wonne ay in joy that here has grace; That worlde was made moste for owre auwawntage,

For thaire sawlles to be owre ryght erytage. Hampole, North C. MS.

AUWARDS. Awkward; athwart. North. See Ackwards. A beast is said to be auwards. when it lies backward or downhill, so as to be unable to rise; a circumstance often happening with sheep that are heavy in the wool. AU3T. (1) Ought.

Floure of hevene, Ladi and Quene,

As sche aust wel to bene. MS. Addit. 10036, f. 62. Owed. The version printed in Collier's Shakespeare's Library, p. 273, reads "owhte." The worschipe therof whiche I auste, Unto the god I there betautte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 234.

(3) Possessions; property. Bitwene his childre he delt his aust. His londe to Isaac he bitauşt.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Tin. Cantab. f. 22.

(4) High. Rob. Glouc.

ÀVA'. At all. North

AVAGE. A rent or duty which every tenant of the manor of Writtel, in Essex, pays to the lord on St. Leonard's day, for the liberty of feeding his hogs in the woods. Phillips.

AVAILE. Value; profit: advantage. See Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2; Dial of Creat. Moral. p. 123; Towneley Mysteries, p. 150.

AVAITE. To await?

The which ordeynede for a law, that what tyme there was any fyre in that cité, there shulde be a bidelle y-ordeined for to avaite hit, and to make an highe proclamacione in the cité.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 52. AVALE. (1) To descend; to fall down. (A.-N.) Cf. Maundevile's Travels, p. 266; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 91; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 627; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 394; Debate between Pride and Lowliness, p. 9; Skelton's Works, i. 85.

Then the seneschall smot his hors with his spurris, and come to theym, for the see was availed and MS. Digby, 185. withdrawn.

(2) To lower; to let down. (A.-N.)term is often applied to the letting down the front of the helmet, or the visor only without the ventaile, as in Robson's Met. Rom. p. 15; Morte d'Arthur, i. 152. Hence the phrase " to vale the bonnet," to lower the bonnet, or take off the hat; and, figuratively, to acknowledge inferiority. See Peter Lang-

toft, p. 97.
And mysty tyrauntes, from here ryalle see He hath availed and y-put adoun.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

He nold avalen neither hood ne hat. Ne abiden no man for his curtesie.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 3124. (3) To loosen; to shake. Lord Surrey has the expression " with raynes avayled," explained loosened in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 31, but our second meaning is perhaps the best.

(4) To assault. Skinner.

AVALYD. Diminished.

Grete feet and rounde, and grete clees, and the foot a lytel avalyd, smale by the flankes, and longe sydes, a lytel pyntel and litel hangyng smale ballokes. MS. Bedl. 546.

AVAN. Filthy: squalid. A Northamptonshire word, according to the Addenda to Junii Etym. Anglic. in v.

VANCE. (1) To advance; to profit. (A.-N.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 246; Troilus and Creseide, v. 1434; MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12. Sir Philip the Valayse

May him noght avance, The flowres that faire war

Er fallen in Fraunce. Minot's Poems, p. 39.

(2) Advancement.

He ordaineth by his ordinaunce To parishe priestis a powere, To anothir a gretin avaunce, A gretir point to his mistere.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 180.

(3) The herb harefoot. It was used in cookery, as in a recipe in the Forme of Cury, p. 13, which the original, MS. Addit. 5016, seems to read avante. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 55; Prompt. Parv. pp. 17, 266; Tusser, p. 118; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 5. Markham, in his Countrie Farme, ed. 1616, p. 182, says "costmarie and avens are verie pleasant hearbes to give a savour like spice in pottage and salads." See also Topsell on Serpents, p. 62; Cooper, in v. Cariophillata; MS. Sloane 5, f. 11.

AVANCEMENT. Advancement.

Thorgh conseile of som of hise, refused he that present: Thei said, on other wise he salle haf avancement.

Peter Langtoft, p. 103.

AVANITTE. Thought; will; pleasure. God and grace es with thaim wroghte, That with swylke pride dyse gyse ther clothe; Never the lese ylk man may Eftyr hys avanitté make hym gay. R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 24.

AVANSE. To escape from. For any cas that may be-tyde,

Schall non therof avanse.

The Cokwold's Daunce, 165.

AVANTAGE. Advantage. (A.-N.) As sooth is sayd, elde hath gret avantage In elde is bothe wisdom and usage.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2449. AVANT-CURRIERS. Florio has " Etesii, windes blowing very stiffely for fortie daies together from the east, just about the dog-daies, called of mariners the Avant-curriers.

AVANTERS. Portions of the numbles of a deer, which lay near the neck. See Syr Gawayne, p. 50; Book of St. Alban's, sig. D. iv.

AVANTMURE. The fore-wall of a town. This term is given as English in Palsgrave and Cotgrave. (Fr.)

AVANT-PEACH. An early kind of peach. Skinner.

AVANTTWARDE. The vanward of an army.

I salle have the avanttwarde wytterly myselvene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

AVARDE. Afraid. (A.-S.)

AVAROUSER. More avaricious. (A.-N.)
Are no men avarouser than his

Whan thei ben avaunced.

Piers Ploughman, p. 26.

AVARYSY. Avarice; covetousness. May we read an arysy?

Oure Lord sey to the edder tho, Fend, why dyde thou hym that wo? The fend answerd with answers

The fend ansuerd with avarysy,
Fore I had to hym envye. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 85.

AVAST. A sea term, meaning stop, hold, enough. It always precedes some orders or conversation. See Tooke's Diversions of Purley, p. 573; Skinner, in v. Tooke says that Dr. Johnson's interpretations, which I have here adopted, are erroneous, but such are its ordinary uses by sailors. Johnson's etymology from Ital. and Span. Basta is sufficiently plausible.

AVAUNCY. To advance; to raise.

For I thenke to avauncy myne,

And wel the more schal be here pyne.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 49.

AVAUNT. (1) Before.

The morow came, and forth rid this marchaunt To Flaunders ward, his prentishim avaunt, Till he to Bruges came full merily.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 140.

(2) Forward. (A.-N.) This was an ancient hunting cry. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 45.

And with that worde came Drede avaunt,
Whiche was abashed and in grete fere.

Rom. of the Rose, 3958.

Sir Degrevant was thane sa nere, That he those wordis myght here; He said, Avant, banere! And trompis on hight.

Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

(3) A boast. (A.-N.) See Chaucer Cant. T. 227;
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 21.

Than said Sir Degrevaunt,
Thou salle noght mak thine avaunt,
That I salle be recreaunt,
For frend ne for faa.

Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

(4) To boast.

This proverbe lerne of me,

Avaunt nevyr of thy degree. Antiq. Rep. iv. 401.

(5) Dismissal. "To give her the avaunt,"
Henry VIII. ii. 3. In the following passage it apparently means leave, departure, or perhaps praise, boast.

Alle thay mad thair avaunt Of the lord Sir Degrevaunt.

Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

AVAUNTANCE. Boasting.
The vice clepid avauntance,

With pride hath take his aqueintance.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

AVAUNTARYE. Boasting.

And thus the worschipe of his name, Thorow pride of his avauntarye, He turneth into vilenye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

Rebuke him for that ilk of that avauntrie.

Poter Langtoyt, p. 194.

AVAUNTLAY. Under the old system of hunting it was customary to send one or two couples of hounds, with a man, to several points where it was expected the game would pass, When the deer or other animal came up these hounds were uncoupled. See Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici, p. 44. Relay properly means any of these sets of hounds; but avauntrelay, or, more commonly, avauntlay, those which, when a hart was unharboured, were a-head of him. See further observations on this subject in a curious work, entitled the Booke of Hunting, 4to. Lond. 1586.

AVE. (1) Have.

Therfore we must fight agayne hym, and we shhall are victorye, for he is but feble agayne them that wyl withstonde hym.

Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 97.

(2) Evening.

The king ther stode with his meiné On a palmesonnes ave.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 200.

AVEARD. Afraid. West.

But an he have his legs at liberty,

Cham areard he will never live with you.

London Prodigal, p. 107.

AVEAUNT. Graceful; becoming. So also the original MS. of Le Bone Florence of Rome, 128, reads; which Ritson alters to avenaunt.

Ageyne hym came syr Otes the graunt,

A doghty knyght and an aveaunt.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 665.

Thys swyrde ys gode and aveaunt, But I faght wyth a gyaunt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 244.

AVE-BLOT. A reckoning; a payment. Minsheu. AVE-BOORDS. Cotgrave has, "Aubes, the short boords which are set into th'outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them ladles, or ave-boords."

AVEDEN. Had.

Quanne he weren alle set, And the king aveden i-gret,

He greten, and gouleden, and goven hem ille, And he bad hem alle ben stille. Havelok. 163.

AVEER. Property. (A.-N.)

Ne thei don to no man otherwise than thei wolde that other men diden to hem; and in this poynt thei fulle-fillen the ten commandementes of God: and thei give no charge of aveer ne of ricchesse.

Maundevile's Travels, p. 292.

AVEL. (1) The awn or beard of barley. East.
(2) To tear away. Browne.

AVELACE. Explained by Skinner, "the rings or gymews of a bag;" but conjectured by him to be a mistake for anelace, q. v.

AVELONG. Elliptical; oval. It is translated

AVELONG. Elliptical; oval. It is translated by oblongus, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Carr, in his Craven Glossary, conjectures it to be a corruption of oblong, and a correspondent suggests to me half-long; but the form aveelong, in the Middlehill MS. of the Promptorium, seems to warrant Mr. Way's derivation from A.-S. Awoh. Major Moor says, "Workmen—reapers or mowers—approaching the side of a field not perpendicular or parallel to their-line of work, will have an unequal portion to

116

do—the excess or deficiency is called avellong work."

AVELY. In the Eastern counties corn is said to be avely, if, when dressed for market, a portion of the awns adhere to the grains.

AVEN. Promise; appearance. Salop. Perhaps connected with the old word avenant, q. v.

AVENANT. (1) Agreement; condition. (A.-N.)

Luf hir efter thine avenant,

And she sal be to the tenant.

Ywaine and Gawin, 3765.

They may make to here avenaunt, But over mesure ye nat cumnaunt.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(2) Becoming; graceful; agreeable. See Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 229; Ywaine and Gawin, 3885; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 12.

And I were to the avenant, I wald be thi servaunt.

Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

When she was fiften winter old, In al that lond nas ther non y-hold

So semly on to se;
For sche was gentil and avenaunt,

Hir name was cleped Belisaunt,

As ye may lithe at me.

Amis and Amiloun, 427.

(3) Accomplished; able; valiant.
The sowdan, that left yn Tervagaunt,
With hym he broght a fowll geaunt
Of Egypte; he hette Guymerraunt,
Greet as an ok:

No dosyper has so avenaunt
To stonde hys strok.

Octorian, 923.

AVENANTLI. Suitably; well; becomingly. Ther were in eche bataile of burnes two thousand, Armed at alle pointes and avenanti horsed.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 136.

Danist Caller

AVENAUNTLICHE. Beautifully.

To seche thoru that cité ther nas non sich, Of erbes, and of erberi, so avenauntliche i-diht. Pistill of Susan, st. 1.

AVENCE. The feast of Advent. (A.-N.) See MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 215, where a wrong reading has apparently crept into the text, and I am not sure whether it should not be anence in the same sense as anent, q. v.

AVENE. An ear of corn. This is the form of the word awn in the Prompt. Parv. p. 18. "Avenes eyles" is translated by the French arestez, in Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. Eiles we have already had an example of in v. Ails, and it is translated by arista in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

(2) Evening.

Hi sul him and elde folow, Both avene and eke a-morw.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 194.

-AVENG. Took; received. (A.-S.)

Vor the fole so thycke com, the wule he her loverd slou,
Aboute him in ech alf, that among so mony fon
He aveng dethes wounde, and wonder nas yt none.

Rob. Glouc. p. 223.

A-VENIMED. Envenomed.

His armes alle a-venimed beth;

That venim is strong so the deth.

AVENOR. The person who formerly, in the household establishment of the king, and in

that also of great barons, had the care of the provender for the horses. The following account of his duties is given in the Book of Curtasye, p. 25, and it has been also quoted from the original manuscript by Mr. Stevenson.

The aveyner schalle ordeyn provande good won, For the lordys horsis everychen; Thay schyn have two cast of hay, A pek of provande on a day; Every horse schalle so muche have At racke and manger that standes with stave; A maystur of horsys a squyer ther is, Aveyner and ferour undur hym i-wys. Those zomen that olde sadels schyn have, That schyn be last for knyst and knave, For yche a hors that ferroure schalle scho, An halpeny on day he takes hym to: Undur ben gromes and pages mony one, That ben at wage everychone: Som at two pons on a day, And som at iij. ob. I you say; Mony of hem fotemen ther ben, That rennen by the brydels of ladys schene.

AVENSONG. Evening.
Fram afternone to avensong,

So to knightes he was strong.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 173.

AVENT. Avaunt!

Avent, avent, my popagay,
What, will ye do nothyng but play?
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 101.

AVENTAILE. The moveable front to a helmet, which covered the face, and through which the wearer respired the air, "qua ventus hauritur." The term is sometimes used for the whole front of the helmet.

His helm he setteth on is heved, And fastnede the aventaille.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3.

For, as he drough a king by thaventaile, Unware of this, Achilles through the maile And through the bodie gan him for to rive.

AVENTE. To open the aventaile for the purpose of breathing. See Le Bone Florence of

Rome, 1941; Torrent of Port. p. 66. (A.-N.)

Thai foughten soo longe, that by assente

Thai drewe them a litil bysyde,

A litil while thaym to avente, And refreshed them at that tyde.

MS. Douce 175, p. 30. AVENTERS. Chance. (A.-N.)

The bowmen, and eke the arbiasters, Armed them all at aventers.

Richard Coer de Lion, 2188.

AVENTOUR. (1) To venture.

Nil ich me nothing aventour,

To purchas a fole gret honour.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 9.

(2) An adventurer. Bokenham.

ÀVENTRE. To throw a spear. (Ital.) Spenser uses the word, and Nares thought it was peculiar to that writer.

Thenne this one knyght aventryd a grete spere, and one of the x knyghtes encountred with hym, but this woful knyght smote hym so hard that he felle over his hors taylle.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 117.

AVENTROUS. Adventurers. (A.-N.)
As dooth an heraud of armes,
Whan aventrous cometh to justes.

Piers Ploughman, p. 370

AVENTURE. (1) Adventure; chance; fortune; See Morte d'Arthur, i. 289; Maundevile's Travels, pp. 185, 282.

Arenture so hath turned his pas Ageynes the kyng his mas.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7837.

(2) Perchance.

Ac aventure, for the fyght, This victorie is the y-dyght.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3922.

AVENTURLY. Boldly.

This squier that hath brought this hede, The kyng had wend he had the dede,

And aventurly gan he gone. Torrent of Portugal, p. 52.

AVER. (1) A work-horse. North. " A false aver," a sluggish horse, a lazy beast. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 21.

Alsua the sothe for to schewe,

He lent thame averes to drawe.

Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln, f. 130.

(2) Peevish. Northumb.

AVERAGE. A course of ploughing in rotation. North. Carr explains it "winter eatage," and others the stubble, in which senses it seems to be the same with averish, q. v.

AVER-CAKE. An oat-cake. A fewe cruddes and crem.

And an aver-cake.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, f. 25. AVER-CORN. A reserved rent in corn paid to religious houses by their tenants or farmers. Kennett. According to Skinner, it means corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or avers, of the tenants.

AVERE. Riches; property. (A.-N.)The maistir of ther pedaile, that kirkes brak and brent, And abbeis gan assaile, monkes slouh and schent, Was born in Pikardie, and his name Reynere,

In suilk felonie gadred grete avere. Peter Langtoft, p. 124.

AVERIL. April. North.

When the nyhtegale singes, the wodes waxen grene, Lef ant gras ant blosme springes in Averyl, y wene. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 92.

AVERING. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "When a begging boy strips himself and goes naked into a town with a fals story of being cold, and stript, to move compassion and get better cloaths, this is call'd avering, and to goe a avering.' AVERISH.

The stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest. North.

In these monthes after the cornne bee innede, it is meete to putt draughte horsses and oxen into the averish, and so lonnge to continue there as the meate sufficeth, which will ease the other pastures they went in before. Archæologia, xiii. 379.

AVERLAND. Land ploughed by the tenants with their avers, for the use of a monastery, or for the lord of the soil.

Quod autem nunc vocatur aver.and, fuit terra rusticorum ejus. Chron. J. de Brakelonda, p. 75. AVEROUS. Avaricious.

And also this tyme es ogayns averous men, that schynes and gifes na fruyte bot when it es roten.

MS. Coll. Bton. 10, f. 3. AVEROYNE. The herb southernwood, mentioned several times under this name in the Liber Medicinæ in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, ff. 280, 287, 307, e.g. "Take averoyne, and braye it with hony and vyneacre, and drynke it." See also Archæologia, xxx. 350; Pistill of Susan, st. ix.

AVERPENNY. Money contributed towards the king's averages. See Nicolson and Burn's West and Cumb. ii. 609; Chron. J. de Brakelonda, p. 75; Skinner, in v. AVERRAY. To aver; to instruct.

Thou schalt write that y say,

Mani man for to averray.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 45. AVERRUNCATE. To avert; to prevent. (Lat.)

I wish myself a pseudo-prophet, But sure some mischief will come of it,

Unless by providential wit,

Or force, we averruncate it. Hudibras, I. i. 758. AVERSATION. Aversion; great dislike to. See Taylor's Great Exemplar, p. 61, quoted by Boucher, in v.

AVER-SILVER. A custom or rent so called, originating from the cattle, or avers, of the tenants of the soil.

AVERST. At the first.

Averst byeth the hestes ten, Thet loki ssolle alle men.

MS. Arundel 57, f. 13.

AVERTY. Mad; fiery. (A.-N.)

The respons were redy that Philip did tham bere. A knyght fulle averty gaf tham this ansuere.

Peter Langtoft, p. 260. VERY. (1) The place where the provender for the king's horses is kept. Skinner. Boucher, in v. Aver, considers it to be the stable. It seems certainly to be derived from aver, and not from haver, oats, as Minsheu supposes.

(2) Every. The iij.de tokene ys that avery meke man or womman ys not enhaunsydd, neyther have ony lykynge in preysynge. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 8. AVE-SCOT. A reckoning; an account. Minsheu. AVESYLY. Advisedly.

Now and thow wolde wele and avesyly beholde thi Lorde Jhesu, thow may fynde that fro the crowne of the hevede to the sole of his fete, there was no hole spotte lefte one hyme.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 183.

AVET. Weight. And ys avet more bi six and thritti leed punde, that beeth to hundred and sextene wexpunde.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 70. AVETROL. A bastard.

OL. A bastard. (A.-N.)He asked what was his medicine; Beff and broth gode afine. What than, was he an avetrol? Thou seist soht, sire, be mi pol.

Sevyn Sages, 1107. AVEXED. Troubled; vexed. See Book of St. Alban's, sig. B. iv.; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 177. The curious coincidence between part of the following passage, and the well known lines in Macbeth, ii. 2, has not yet found a notice in the editions of Shakespeare.

As thus I lay avexed full sore In suche thynges, as of right bythe agayne nature, I herde a voyce seyyng, sclepe thow no more! Todd's Illustrations, p. 297.

118

AVEYSE. Careful; wary. (A.-N.) Also the kyng and his meigné,

Gladdest weren and aveysé. Kyng Alisaunds , 5261. AVIEU. To view. (A.-N.) Palsgrave has, "I avewe, I take syght of a thing.'

Thenglysshmen sawe them well, and knewe well howe they were come thyder to aview them.

Notes to Minot's Poems, p. 117.

AVIIS. Opinion. (A.-N.)

And seththen seyd hir aviis Of God, that Loverd was and ever isse.

Seynt Katerine, p. 179.

AVILE. To despise. The Heralds' College MS. reads, " aviled holy chirche, that by righte was

And the Sonnenday of the Passion amansede all the, That avilede to holi chirche, that mid rigte was so fre-Rob. Glouc. p. 495.

(A.-N.)AVINTAINE. Speedily.

Have ich eni so hardi on, That dorre to Hamtoun gon, To themperur of Almaine, And sai her cometh, avintaine, Al prest an hondred knighte, That fore his love wilen fighte Bothe with spere and with launce.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107.

AVIROUN. Around. (A.-N.) Alse a wente him to plaie

Aboute her in this contrai, In this conrté aviroun, A mette with a vile dragoun.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 98. AVIS. Advice. (A.-N.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1870; Maundevile's Travels, p. 180; Langtoft,

The kyng at his avys sent messengers thre.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 285. AVISAND. Observing. (A.-N.)

The herbe she toke, well avisand The lefe, the sede, the stalke, the floure, And said it had a gode savour, And was no common herb to find, And well approved of uncouth kind.

Chaucer's Dreame, 1882. AVISE. (1) To observe; to look at. (A.-N.) Heo heom avysed among theo play, For he was nought of that contray.

Kyng Alisaunder, 221. (2) To consider; to advise with one's self; to inform; to teach. "Arise you well," i.e. consider well what you are about, is a frequent phrase in the old romances. In the sense of "to inform," it is used by Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4, where Mistress Quickly says to Simple, "Are you avis'd o' that?" a provincial mode of confirming any observation. See also the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 61, 170. "Aviseth you," Chaucer, Cant. T. 3185, look to yourselves, take care of your-Cf. Const. of Mason. p. 38. selves.

He avysed hym full wele,

Fro the hedd downewarde every dele. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 196.

AVISÉ. Circumspect. (A.-N.)

Of werre and of bataile he was fulle avise, Ther wisdom suld availe was non so trewe als he. Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 188.

AVISEE. To look upon. Skinner. AVISELY. Advisedly.

Avisely, who so takyth hede therto. Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 22.

Counsel; Advice. (A.-N.) AVISEMENT.

Ten schippes wer dryven, thorgh ille avisement Thorgh a tempest ryven, the schipmen held tham Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 148. schent.

AVISINESSE. Deliberation. (A.-N.) And Mary fulle mekely listeneth alle, And gan mervayle with gret avisinesse.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 28. AVISION. A vision. (A.-N.)

A litel or he were mordred on a day, His mordre in his avision he say. Chaucer, Cant. T. 15120. AVIST. A fishing. West.

AVIVES. A disease in horses, thus described by Markham:

The horse having drunke much, or watered verie quickly after his heat and travaile, and upon it growing cold, and not being walked, doth beget the avives, which doe but little differ from the disease called the king's-evill, because as well in beasts as in man, the king's evill commeth of too much cooling of water, the throat having beene heated, whereupon the horse looseth his appetite to eat, and his rest likewise, and his eares become cold.

The Countrie Farme, ed. 1616, p. 139.

AVIZE. To see; to survey; to observe. Then th'one herselfe low ducked in the flood, Abash't that her a straunger did avize.

The Faerle Queene, II. xii. 66. AVOCATE. To call from. (Lat.)

The time of Sir Walter Raleigh's execution was contrived to be on my Lord Mayor's day, that the pageants and fine shows might avocate and draw away the people from beholding the tragedie of the gallantest worthie that England ever bred.

Aubrey, MS. Ashmole. AVOERY. The right which the founder of a house of religion had of the advowson or patronage thereof, similar to the right of presentation belonging to those who built, or endowed, parish churches. In some instances these patrons had the sole nomination of the abbot or prior, either by direct investiture, or delivery of a pastoral staff; or by immediate presentation to the diocesan; or if a free election were left to the religious foundation, a licence for election was first to be obtained from the patron, and the election was to be confirmed by him. Kennett, quoted in Boucher. AVOID. To leave; to quit; to expel. Avoid! i. e. get out of the way, a word used at the passing of any great personage through a crowd. See Cov. Myst. p. 131. In the following passages it means the withdrawal of

> Awaydes the borde into the flore. Tase away the trestes that ben so store.

Description of England, p. 161.

dishes from the table. See also Harrison's

Boke of Curtasye, p. 33. All the servyse of brede, messes of kytchyn, wyne, ale, wax, wood, that is dispended bothe for the kings bourde, and for the hole messe, and other of the chaumbre, and as well the servyse for the king for all night, as the greete avoydes at feastes, and the dayly drinkinges betwixt meles in the kings chaumbre for straungers, and thereof to make trew recorde. and to bring it dayly to the countyng-bourde before Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV. p. 37. AVOIDANCE. Expulsion; avoidance. Prompt. Parv. pp. 19, 111; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 101.

From spyttynge and snyftynge kepe the also, By prevy avoydans let hyt go.

Constitutions of Masonry, p. 36. AVOIDONS. In a general sense means, the vacancy of a benefice by death or removal of the incumbent; but in Monast. Anglic. ii. 198, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher, it signifies the profits during such a vacancy.

AVOIR. Property. (A.-N.)
A burgeis was in Rome toun, A riche man of gret renoun; Marchaunt he was of gret avoir And had a wif was queint and fair.

Sevyn Sages, 2205. AVOIR-DE-PEISE. Articles of merchandise that are sold by weight. (A.-N.) Cowell says "it signifieth such merchandise as are weighed by this weight, and not by Troy weight. Hail be 3e, marchans, with 3ur gret packes Of draperie, avoir-de-peise, and zur wol-sackes. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175.

AVOKE. To revoke; to call away to some other. See Rider, Richardson, and Boucher, in v. AVOKET. An advocate. (Lat.) Wickliffe. AVONGE. To take. See Afonge.

So that atte laste, wat halt yt to telle longe? The kyng bygan and ys folc Cristendom avonge.

Rob. Glouc. p. 231. AVOORDIN. Affording. Somerset. AVORD. To afford. West.

> Becaze the bishop zent mun word, A could not meat and drink avord.

Peter Pindar, ed. 1794, i. 286.

West. AVORE. Before. My ancestor To-Pan beat the first kettle-drum. Avore hun, here vrom Dover on the march.

Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

AVOREWARD. At first.

And hii, wan hii were i-suore, other sixe toke. Gode fourme among hom, of the land to loke, And of the descrites, so that avoreward The bissop hii chose of Bathe, Water Giffard, And maister Nicole of Eli, bissop of Wurcetre. Rob. Glouc. p. 567.

AVOREYE. Before.

Ich bidde the hit by my sseld,

Avoreye the wycked vend. MS. Arundel 57, f. 2.

AVORN. Before him. West. AVOTE. On foot.

Myd syx hondred kyngtes, and thre thousend men avote, Cadour, erl of Cornwayle, agen hym he sende.

Rob. Glouc. p. 168. AVOUCH. Proof; testimony. Shakespeare has

this and also avouchment in the same sense. AVOURE. Confession; acknowledgment. He bad him stand t'abide the bitter stoure

Of his sore vengeaunce, or to make avoure Of the lewd words and deedes which he had done. The Facric Queene, VI. iii. 48.

AVOURY. An old law term, nearly equivalent to justification. Nares.

Therfore away with these avouries: let God alone be our avourye; what have we do to runne hether or thether, but onely to the Father of heaven?

Latimer's Sermons, ed. 1571, f. 84. An adulterer. (A.-N.) Also an AVOUTRER. adultress, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 19.

For in this world nis dogge for the bowe, That can an hurt dere from an hole y-knowe, Bet than this sompnour knew a slie lechour, Or an avoutrer, or a paramour. Chaucer, Cant. T. 6954.

AVOUTRYE. Adultery. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6888, 9309; Reliq. Antiq. i. 29; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 170; Apology for the Lollards, p. 78. (A.-N.)
And he begotyn in avoutrye,

Other ellys barayn bastard born.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 118. AVOW. (1) A vow; an oath. (A.-N.)He sayd, sirs, in 30ur cumpany Myne avow make I. Robson's Romances, p. 61.

And to mende my misse I make myn avowe. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 20

(2) To allow; to pardon.

Wold thou speke for me to the kyng, He wolde avow me my slyngyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 49, f. 53.

(3) The term avowed seems to be used in the sense of covered, in Orpheo, ed. Laing, 325. See the quotation under Bonsour. MS. Ashmole 61 reads amelyd in the same passage.

AVOWE. (1) The patron to a benefice. Cowell says the Avowe is " he to whom the right of advowson of any church appertaineth, so that he may present thereunto in his own name."

See Ritson's Robin Hood, i. 42.

(2) An advocate. And hendely they bysechith the That thou beo heore avowe; Forgeve heom, sire, thy maltalent: They wol do thy comaundement.

King Alisaunder, 3160.

(3) Patronage. The Heralds' College MS. reads *avowery*, q. v.

Vor thoru avowe of him, the sone bigan that strif. Rob. Glouc. p. 477.

AVOWERY. Patronage; protection. (A.-N.) See Langtoft's Chronicle, pp. 180, 260. It also means cognizance, badge, distinction, as in the Archæologia, xvii. 296.

Y telle ou for sothe, for al huere bobaunce Ne for the avowerie of the kyng of Fraunce, Tuenti score ant fyve haden ther meschaunce.

Wright's Pol. Songs. p. 189. AVOWT. A countenance. (A.-N.) Perhaps a is here the article, but the compound is again found in the same form.

He weres his vesere with avout noble. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

AVOWTER. Adultery. [Avowteré?]

Than the secound schal be his wif bi resoun of avowter, and he schal be cursid but if he tak to her as to his wif. Apology for the Lollards, p. 78.

AVOY. VOY. (1) A cry used to call hounds o cover. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 45. A cry used to call hounds out of

(2) Avoid; leave; quit.

And in the dark forth she goeth Till she him toucheth, and he wrothe. And after her with his hand He smote: and thus when she him found Diseased, courteously she said,~ Avoy, my lord, I am a maid: And if ye wist what I am, And out of what lineage I came, Ye would not be so salvage.

Gower, ap. Knight's Shak. xi. 370.

April. North. AVRIL. AVRORE. Frozen. West. AVURN. Slovenly in dress. Beds. AVY. (1) Vow; oath. Thou hase mad thy avy wyth xij. men for to fyste,

Of all oure company the alre-beste knygte.

MS. Ashmole 33.

(2) A navy. [A neavy?] Ane any of shippes tha spyed thame before, Which when thay mett, tha myght well ken Howe thay were Troyanes and banished men; Antyoner was lodesman, none wordier his place, And Corenius graunde captayne of thole race; There was great joye when eche other dyd boorde, Sone was accordement, and Brute chosen lorde. MS. Land. 208, f. 8.

AVYEDE. Showed the way. (A.-N.)

Sir Arthure and Gawayne avyede theme bothene. To sexty thosandez of mene that in theire syghte Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92. hovede.

AVYNET. In the middle ages a collection of fables from Avienus was called an Avynet, from Æsop, an Esopet, &c.

By the po feet is understande, As I have lerned in Avynet.

Piers Ploughman, p. 243. AVYOWRE. See an instance of this form of

the word in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 192.

A-VYSSETH. A-fishing.

A-day as he wery was, and a suoddrynge hym nome, And ys men were y-wend avyeseth, seyn Cutbert to hym com. Rob. Glouc. p. 264.

AW. (1) I. Northumb. So we have awm, I am; awst, I shall; awve, I have; aw' thar say, I dare say.

Warw. (2) Yes.

(3) Totally. Craven.

(4) All. North.

Listeneth now to Merlins saw, And I woll tell to aw, What he wrat for men to come, Nother by greffe ne by plume.

Warton, iii. 135. (5) To owe. See the quotations given in Stevenson's additions to Boucher, and below in v. Awe.

AWAHTE. Awoke. (A.-S.) See a quotation from an early MS. in the Cottonian Library, in Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

AWAIT. (1) Watch; ambush. (A.-N.) The leon sit in his awaite alway To sle the innocent, if that he may.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 7239.

(2) To attend upon; to watch. (A.-N.)

And this sire Urre wold never goo from sire Launcelot, but he and sir Lavayn awayted evermore upon hym, and they were in all the courte accounted for good knyghtes. Morte d'Arthur, it. 387.

Ther is ful many an eye and many an ere Awaiting on a lord, and he not wher.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 7634.

But keepith wel your tourn, how so befall, On Thorsday next, on which we awayte all.

Hoccleve's Poems, p. 70. And so dely vered me the said book thenne, my lord therle of Oxenford awayting on his said grace.

AWAITER. An attendant. In the ordinances for the household of George Duke of Clarence, 1493, in "the estate, rule, and governaunce of the seid prince in his ridinge, beinge departed from his standing housholde," mention is made of "xij. esquiers awaiters, and every of them j. persone." See the Ordinances and Regulations, 1790, p. 98.

AWAKID. Awake. Somerset.

AWALE. To descend. (A.-N.)

The post ben grete and nourt smal, How myste the rofe awale?

MS. Cantab. Dd. i. 17.

AWANTING. Deficient to; wanting to.

Nothing was awanting her that might conferre the least light or lustre to so faire and well-composed a Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 2. temper.

AWAPE. To confound; to stupefy; to astound. (A.-S.)See Kyng Alisaunder, 899, 3673; Troilus and Creseide, i. 316.

Fram this contek that were ascaped,

Sore adrad and awaped.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 120. And he allone awapid and amate,

Comfortles of eny creature. MS. Digby, 230. AWARANTYSE. Assuredly. It is so explained in a glossary in the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

AWARD. To ward off; to bear off. Rider has, "To award a blow, ictum inhibere."

AWARE. (1) To be aware of the approach of any one.

And riding towards Nottingham, Some pastime for to spy;

There was he aware of a jolly beggar,

As cre he beheld with his eye. Ritson's Robin Hood, ii. 123.

(2) An exclamation for making attendants in large establishments prepared for the approach of some one.

Come, saies hee, thou shalt see Harry, onckle, the onely Harry in England; so he led him to the chamber of presence, and ever and anon cryes out, Aware, roome for me and my uncle!

Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

AWARIE. To curse. (A.-S.)

Thenne spac that holde wif,

Crist awarie hire lif! MS. Digby 86, f. 167. Theves, ye be ded, withouten lesinge,

Awarid worth ye ichon. Gy of Warwike, p. 166. AWARN. To warn; to forewarn.

That all our friends that yet remaine alive Maie be awarn'd and save themselves by flight.

The True Tragedie, 1595

AWARP. To bend; to cast down. (A.-S.) Eld me awarpeth,

That mi schuldren scharpith,

And youthe me hath let. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 210. AWARRANT. To warrant; to confirm.

Yf the Scriptures awarrant not of the mydwyfes The authour telleth his authour, then take it in

sporte. Chester Plays, i. 4. AWART. Thrown on the back and unable to rise, spoken of cattle. North.

A-WASSCHEN. Washed.

Seththe [thei] a-wasschen, I wene, And wente to the sete.

Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 10. Caston's Vegecius, sig. S. v. A-WATER. On the water. See Piers Ploughman, implying disorder.

But if he had broke his arme as wel as his legge, when he fell out of hoaven into Lemnos, either Apollo must have plaied the bone-setter, or every occupation beene layde a-water.

Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

AWAY. (1) A way. Coverdale translates Jeremiah, xliii. 12, "And shall departe his awaye from thence in peace." -(f. 43.)

(2) Past. "This week away." Beds.

AWAY-GOING. Departure. See Baillie's Letters, i. 68, quoted in the new edition of Boucher. If I recollect rightly, the word occurs in a prose tract in the Thornton MS.

AWAY-THE-MARE. A kind of proverbial expression, apparently meaning, farewell to care. It occurs twice in Skelton, and other references are given in the notes, p. 162. The following example occurs in a poem attributed to Skelton.

Away the mare, quod Walis, I set not a whitinge

By all their writing. Doctour Doubble Ale.

AWAYWARD. Going away; away.

A-nit as he awayward was,

An angel to him cam. Joachim and Anne, p. 164. Faste awaywarde wold thou ryde,

He is so fowle a wyghte.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 103.

His chere aweywarde fro me caste, And forth he passid at laste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

AWAY-WITH. To endure. See Isaiah, i. 13; Greene's Works, i. 135; Webster's Works, ii. 112.

He was verie wise, modest, and warle, being nothing delicat in his fare, nor curious of his apparell. He could awaie with all wethers, both hot and cold, and indure anie paines.

Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, p. 38. AWBEL. "Awbel or ebelle tre," is translated in the Prompt. Parv. by ebonus, viburnus. Although scarcely agreeing with the Latin terms, it probably means the abele, or white poplar, which is called ebbel in the eastern counties.

AWBLAST. An arbalest. This form of the word occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 57.

AWCTE. Possessed.

Quanne that was sworn on his wise, The king dede the mayden arise, And the erl hire bitaucte,

And al the lond he evere awete, Havelok, 207. AWD. Old. North.

My Maugh did say this hay'l be nought, you'i see; I find an awd ape now, hes an awd ee!

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 55.

AWDRYES-DAY. St. Ætheldrytha's day. See Paston Letters, ii. 248, quoted in Hampson's Kalendarium, ii. 26.

AWE. (1) Ought. See Towneley Mysteries, pp. 24, 55; Robson's Met. Romances, p. 26.

I awe thurghe ryghte the to lufe ay, And to love the bathe nyghte and days.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 189.

Sen we are comen to Calvarie, Lat ilke man helpe now as hym awe.

Early Mysteries, Walpole MS.

pp. 342, 388. Here it seems to be a phrase | (2) To own; to possess; to owe. See Ywaine and Gawin, 720; Robson's Met. Romances. p. 27, for instances of this last meaning. Als I sat upon that lowe,

I bigan Denemark for to awe. Havelok, 1292.

(3) An ewe.

Awe bleteth after lomb, Lhouth after calve cu; Bulluc sterteth, bucke verteth,

Murie sing cuccu. Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 11. (4) "For love ne for awe," Will. and the Werwolf, p. 195, a proverbial expression not uncommon in the old English metrical romances. See an instance in R. de Brunne, MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

AWEARIED. Wearied; tired.

Heere the nobles were of sundrie opinions: for some awearied with the note of bondage, would gladlie have had warres: other, having regard to their sons lieng in hostage with the enimies, would in no wise consent thereto.

Holinshed, Hist. of Scotland, p. 90. AWE-BAND. A check upon. The word occurs with this explanation in the Glossographia Anglicana Nova, ed. 1719, in v. but it seems to be properly a Scotch word. See Jamieson, in v.

AWECCHE. To awaken. O frere ther wes among, Of here slep hem shulde awecche,

Wen hoe shulden thidere recche.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 278 AWEDE. To become mad; to lose the senses. (A.-S.) See Lybeaus Disconus, 395, 618, 957; Sir Tristrem, p. 297; Rob. Glouc. p. 162.

And wept evere as it wolde awede for fere. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 3.

And told bothe squier and knight, That her quen awede wold.

Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 49.

AWEIGHTTE. Awoke. (A.-S.)
The kyng swoghened for that wounde, And hastilich hymself aweightte. And the launce out pleightte, And lepe on fote with swerd of steel, And gan hym were swithe wel.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5858.

AWELD. To govern; to rule. (A.-S.) Eld nul meld no murthes of mai When eld me wol aweld, mi wele is a-wai. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 210.

AWEN. Own. North.

Our Henry, thy awen chose knight, Borne to enherite the region of Fraunce By trewe discent and be title of right.

Reliq. Antiq. 1. 228.

Bot to the kynge I rede thou fare To wete his awenne wille Sir Perceval, 320. AWENDEN. Thought.

The Jewes out of Jurselem awenden he were wode. Reliq. Antiq. 1. 144.

AWENSWERABLE. Answerable.

To use all pleasures in suche mediocrytie, as should be accordinge to reason, and awenswerable to honestie. Archaeologia, xxviii. 150.

AWER. An hour. Lanc.

Wake on awyr for the love of me, And that to me ys more plesaunce Than yff thu sent xij. kyngs free To my sepulkyr with grett puysschaunce, For my dethe to take vengeaunce.

Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 19.

AWET. Know. Be mey horne we schall awet

Robin Hood, i. 93. Yeff Roben Hode be nerhande. AWEYNYD. Weaned.

Manhode is y-com now, myne own dere sone, It'is tyme thow be aweynyd of thyn old wone. History of Berun. 512.

AWF. (1) An elf. North. Some silly doting brainelesse calfe, That understands things by the halfe, Say that the fayrie left this aulfe,

And tooke away the other. Drayton's Poems, p. 171.

(2) An idiot; a noodle. North.

ÀWFRYKE. Africa.

Lystenyth now, y schall yow telle, As y fynde in parchement spelle, Of syr Harrowee, the gode baron, That lyeth in Awfryke in pryson.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 217.

AWFUL. (1) Obedient; under due awe of authority.

We come within our auful banks again, And knit our powers to the arm of peace. 2 Henry IV. iv. 1.

(2) Fearful; fearing. Rider. ÀWGHT. Ought.

The fyerthe es for he es uncertayne Whethyr he salle wende to joy or payne : Who so wyll of there fowre take hede, Hym awght gretly the dede here to drede. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 61.

AWGHTEND. The eighth.

The awghtend has this curssyng laght, Als thei that deles wyth wychcraft, And namely with halowyd thynge, Als with howselle or cremyng.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 7.

AWGRYM. Arithmetic.

Than satte summe, as siphre doth in awgrym, That noteth a place, and no thing availith.

Deposition of Richard II. p. 29.

A-WHARF. Whirled round.

And wyth quettyng a-wharf, er he wolde lyzt. Syr Gawayne, p. 82.

A-WHEELS. On wheels. Var. dial. The term is used by Ben Jonson.

AWHERE. Anywhere. See Skinner's observations on this word in the fourth part of his Etymologicum, who says it means desiderium, and hence Coles explains it desire.

> 3yf thou madest awhere any vowe To wurschyp God for thy prowe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

For yf my foot wolde awher goo, Or that myn hod wolde ellis do, Whan that myn herte is theragen, The remenaunt is alle in vayue.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 168. I knowe ynough of this matter, Pamphagus, not Acolastus, 1540. thither awhere but riche.

AWHEYNTE. To acquaint.

Awheynte the noght withe ilke man that thou metest in the strete.

Howe the goods Wif thought hir Daughter, p. 9. AWHILE. Awhilst. It is used as a verb in some counties in the expression, "I can't awhile," i. e. I can't wait, I have no time. a preposition it means, until, whilst.

A.WHOLE. Whole; entire. Somerset.

A-WILLED. Willed.

That had a-willed his wyll as wisdom him taughte. Deposition of Richard II. p. 21.

AWING. Owing.

122

And, madam, there is one duty awing unto me part wherof was taken or my master deceased, whose soul God have mercy, and most part taken to yourselfe since he died. Plumpton Correspondence, p. 41.

AWINNE. To win; to accomplish a purpose. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 243; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 87; Sir Tristrem, p. 238.

For al hire wrenche, and al here ginne, The more love sche ne might awinne.

Sevyn Sages, 1822.

AWIRGUD. (1) Accursed. Verstegan. (2) Strangled; throttled.

A-WITE. To accuse. (A.-S.)

Be not to hasty on brede for to bite, Of gredynes lest men the wolde a-wite. Relig. Antig. 1, 157.

AWITH. (1) Ought. And if the prest sacre Crist wan he blessith the sacrament of God in the auter, awith he not to blessith the peple that dredith not to sacre Crist? Apology for the Lollards, p. 30.

(2) Away. This is Hearne's conjecture in a passage in Peter Langtoft, p. 99.

AWKERT. Perverse; stubborn; obstinate; unaccountable. North. The adverb awkertly is also used. Awkward occurs in a similar sense in Shakespeare:

Was I, for this, nigh wrackt upon the sea, And twice by awkward wind from England's bank Drove back again unto my native clime?

2 Henry VI. iii. 2.

And undertook to travaile dangerous waies, Driven by aukward winds and boisterous seas. Drayton's Poems.

AWKWARDE. Backward. Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Drayton, have awkward for adverse winds. See Palsgrave, f. 83.

The emperour thane egerly at Arthure he strykes, Awkwards on the umbrere, and egerly hym hittes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

AWLATED. Disgusted. (A.-S.)

Vor the king was somdel awlated, and to gret despit

That fram so unclene thinges eni mete him com, And het it do out of is court, and the wrecches Rob. Glouc. p. 485. ssame do.

AWLDE. Old. Somerset.

For he that knawes wele and kane se What hymself was, and es, and salle be, A wyser man he may he taulde, Whethyr he be 30wng man or awlde, Than he that kan alle other thyng, And of hymself has no knawyng.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 17.

AWLE. All. In Songs of the London Prentices, p. 62, we read, "I'll pack up my awls and begone," apparently meaning all his property. Bishop Kennett gives the following as an "old Northern song over a dead corps. the Antiq. Repert. iv. 453.

This ean night, this ean night, Every night and awle, Fire and fleet, and candle light, And Christ receive thy sawle.

MS. Lansd 1033, in v. Fleet.

AWLUNG. All along; entirely owing to; all (3) To visit. "He never awns us," i.e. he never along of. North.

(3) To visit. "He never awns us," i.e. he never along of. North.

AWLUS. Always. Lanc.

AWM. A measure of Rhenish wine, containing fourty gallons, mentioned in the statute 12 Car. II. c. 4.

AW-MACKS., All sorts; all kinds. North. A Yorkshire anecdote is told of a well-known piscatory judge from the south, who, taking an evening's walk on the banks of the Ouse, fell in with a boy who was angling, and asking him what kind of fish he was angling for, the lad replied, "Aw-macks." The word was a poser to his lordship, who afterwards mentioning the circumstance to some of his acquaintance, said he fancied before then that he knew the names of every kind of fresh-water fish in the country, but that he had tried in vain to find any notice of awmacks.

AWMBELYNGE. Ambling.

Now Gye came faste rydynge On a mewle wele awmbelynge.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 153.

AWMBRERE. An almoner. Prompt. Parv. AWMBYR. A liquid measure: a kind of wine vessel. See Prompt. Parv. p. 19; Ducange, in v. Ambra; Qu. Rev. lv. 377.

AWME. (1) A suspicion.

Thys tale was tolde on the Thursday, That they wolde redly come on the Fryday; And also in that ceté was sayde the same, And theroff had owre kynge an awme.

Archæologia, xxi. 62. (2) To guess. Palsgrave, in his Table of Verbes, f. 156, has, "I awme, I gesse by juste measure to hytte or touche a thyng, je esme, prime conjuga, and je prens mon esme, j'ay prins mon esme, prendre mon esme, conjugate in je prens, I take. I wyll awme to hytte yonder bucke in the paunche, Je esmeray, or je prendray mon esme de frapper ce dayn la, a la pance." further observations on this word in v. Ame. And whenne he is entred his covert, thei oughte to tarye til thei awme that he be entred two skylful bowshotes. MS. Bodl. 546.

AWMNERE. An almoner. See Amner. The awmnere by this hathe sayde grace, And the almes-dysshe hase sett in place; Ther in the kerver alofte schalle sette: To serve God fyrst, withouten lette, These other lofes he parys aboute, Lays hit myd dysshe, withouten doute. The smalle lofe he cuttes even in twynne, The over dole in two lays to hym. The aumenere a rod schalle have in honde, As office for almes, y undurstonde; Alle the broken-met he kepys, y wate, To dele to pore men at the 3ate, And drynke that leves served in halle, Of ryche and pore, bothe grete and smalle; He is sworne to overse the servis wele, And dele it to the pore every dele; Selver he deles rydand by way, And his almys-dysshe, as I you say, To the porest man that he can fynde, Other allys, I wot, he is unkynde. Boke of Curtasye, ap. Stevenson, in v.

AWN. (1) To own; to acknowledge. North. (2) To own; to possess. North.

visits or calls upon us. Yorksh. (4) Own. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 118;

Hall, Henry IV. f. 14.

Kyng Arthour than verament Ordeynd, throw hys awne assent, The tabull dormounte, withouten lette.

The Cokwolds Daunce, 50. AWN'D. Ordained. Yorksh. Kennett. MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the example, "I am awn'd to ill luck, i.e. it is my peculiar destiny or fortune."

AWNDERNE. An andiron. Prompt. Parv. AWNE. (1) The beard of corn; the arista of Linnæus. North. Ray has, "an awn or beard, arista."-Dict. Tril. p. 7.

(2) Own.

3onder, thai said, commes his awne sonne, That his aire sall be.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91. AWNER. A possessor; an owner. North. Britton gives this as an early form of altar. See his Arch. Dict. in v.

AWNSCHENYD. Ancient. Prompt. Parv. AWN-SELL. Own-self. North. So also awnsells, own-selves.

AWNTROUSESTE. Boldest; most venturesome. The auntrouseste mene that to his oste lengede. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

AWNTURS. Adventurous.

He hath slayn an aunture knyghte, And flemyd my quene withowten ryghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. AWONDER. To surprise; to astonish. Gy of Warwike, p. 197; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 12. Also, to marvel.

On his shulder a crois he bare, Of him alle awondride ware. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 112. Of my tale ne beoth noght awondred, The Frenshe say he slogh a hundred.

MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 58, f. 267. AWORK. On work; into work.

Will your grace set him awork?

Bird in a Cage, i. 1. These seditions thus renewing, emboldened the commonaltie (of London especially) to uprore, who, set aworke by meane of an affray, ranne upon merchauntes straungers chiefly, as they are commonly woont to doo, and both wounded and spoyled a great number of them before they could be by the magistrates restrained.

Polydore Vergil, ed. 1844, p. 98. AWORTHE. Worthily. See Poems of Scottish Kings, p. 25. The following example is taken from an early copy of Sir T. More's Elegy on Elizabeth of York.

Comfort youre son and be you of god chere, Take alle aworthe, for it wol be none other.

MS. Sloane 1825, f. 89. AWOUNDED. Wounded. I was awounded ther ful sore

That I was nere ded therfore. MS. Addit. 10036, f. 37.

AWR. Our. North. AWRAKE. Avenged. (A.-S.)

Thus the yong knight, For sothe y-slawe was there;

Tristrem that trewe hight, Awrake him al with care Sir Tristrem, p. 304. AWREKE. To avenge. (A.-S.) It is used for | AWTHE. Sad? the past participle in Rob. Glouc. p. 388, as Mr. Stevenson has observed. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 36, 136; Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, p. 31. See Awroken.

Quod King Richard: Sith it is so, I wote well what I have to do: I shull me of them so awreke, That all the world therof shall speke. Richard Coer de Lion, 1771.

And "mercy" thai criden him so swiche, That he gave hem respite of her live, Til he had after his baronage sent, To awreken him thourgy jugement.

Flor. and Blanch. 654.

AWRENCHE. To seize.

He ne myst no ferther blenche, The dragon cowde so many awrenche.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.

AWRETE. To avenge. This form of the word occurs in Rob. Glouc. p. 361, where Mr. Stevenson considers it is a mistake for awrece, to avenge. (A.-S.) WRITTEN. Written. Verstegan.

AWRITTĚN.

AWRO. Any.

is ther fallen any affray In land awro where?

Towneley Mysteries, p. 273.

Avenged. See Morte d'Arthur, AWROKEN. i. 13. (A.-S.)

That y am awroken now Of hym that my fadur slowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 119.

AWRUDDY. Already. North. AWS-BONES. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "ox-bones, or bones of the legs of cows or oxen, with which boys play at aws or vawse." Yorksh.

AWSOME. Appalling; awful. North.

AWT. (1) All the. North.

(2) Out. North.

AWTALENT. Evil will. (A.-S.)

In sacrylege he syned sore, When he wroght after the fendes lore, And fulfylled hys awtalent, And dyde the fendes commandment.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 85.

AWTER. (1) To alter. North.

(2) An altar.

Als I fynde in my sawe, Seynt Thomas was i slawe, At Cantyrbury at the awter ston, Wher many myraclys are i-don.

Richard Coer de Lion, 41.

Als so a preeste, al yf he be Synfulle and owte of charyté, He es Goddes mynyster and holy kyrkes, That the sacrament of the awter wyrckes, The whylk es never the lesse of myght, Alle yf the preeste here lyffe noght ryght.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 113. AWTERATION. Alteration. North.

AWTERT. Altered. Tim Bobbin.

AWTH. (1) All the. North. (2) Ought; anything.

When mey father geffe me awth, Be God that me dere bowth, Sche stares yn mey face.

Frere and the Boy, st. xix.

Pilgremes, in speche ye ar fulle awthe, That shalle I welle declare you why, Ye have it hart, and that is rawthe. Ye can no better stand therby,

Thyng that ye here.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 274.

AWTHYR. Either.

Alle thase, he sayes, that com of Eve, That es alle mene that here behofes leve, Whane thai are borne, what so thai be, Thai saye awthyr a-a or e-e.

Hampole, North C. M&

AWTS. Oats. Lanc.

AWVER. Over. Somerset.

AWVISH. (1) Queer; neither sick nor well. North. Qu. elfish.

(2) Elfish. Lanc. It is often applied to a wag-

gish fellow; but it is sometimes explained, "silly, clownish." The adjective auvishly, horribly, supernaturally, is also used.

AWWHERE. Everywhere; all over.

Now thynk me what payneis bodies suffir here, Thorow maladies that greveth hem awwhere. Hampole, MS. f. 6.

AWYDE. Owed.

The Archebysschoppe of Cawnterbury, the Erle of Essex, the Lorde Barnesse, and suche other as awyde Kynge Edwarde good wylle, as welle in Londone as in othere places, made as many menne as thei myghte in strengthynge the seide Kynge Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 15. Edwarde.

AWYN. Own. North.

Last of all thedyr gan aproche A worthy man, hyr awyn ny cosyn.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 118. AWYRIEN. To curse; to execrate. (A.-S.)

They wolden awyrien that wight For his wel dedes, And so they chewen charité, As chewen shaf houndes.

Piers Ploughman, p. 490.

AWYS. Awes; makes afraid.

By thys ensample that us awys, Y rode that we leve alle oure foule sawys.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

AW3TE. Ought.

And namely sythen hym owith to mynystre to alle the puple the precious body of Crist, awate to abstene hym fro al ydil pleying bothe of myraclys and ellis. Reliq. Antiq. 11.48.

AX. (1) To ask. A common archaism and provincialism. This word, though pure Saxon, is now generally considered a vulgarism. The form axse occurs in the Howard Household Books, p. 361. To ax, in the North, is to ask or publish banns in a church, and when they have been read three times, the couple are said to be ax'd out.

(2) Mr. Stapleton conjectures ax in the following passage to mean a mill-dam. See Blount's Law Dictionary, in v. Hatches.

Also ther is a ar that my master clameth the keeping of; I pray you let them have and occupie the same unto the same tyme, and then we shall take a derection in every thing.

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 71.

(3) "To hang up one's ax," an early proverbial expression, to desist from fruitless labour, to abandon an useless project. See Rob. Glouc.

o. 561, quoted in Stevenson's additions to AY. (1) An egg. . Boucher.

Devon.

Axwaddle.

(4) An axletree. Kent. AXEN. Ashes. West. (A.-S.)

Y not wharof beth men so prute: Of erthe and aren, felle and bone?

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203. AXEN-CAT. A cat that tumbles in the ashes. See the Exmoor Glossary, in v.

AXES. The ague. North. Generally, in old writers, it is applied to fits or paroxysms. In a fever drink, described in an early medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 305, the herb horseshoe is to be taken, and a pater noster said "byfore the axes." See Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 23; Prompt. Parv. p. 218; Skelton's Works, ii. 101; Quair of James I. p. 54; Troilus and Creseide, i. 627, ii. 1315.

AXEWADDLE. To wallow on the ground. Devon. An axewaddler, a term of reproach in a similar sense, and also, a dealer in

AXFETCH. A kind of pulse. Sometimes spelt axvetch and axwort. It is the same as horseshoe. See Gerard, p. 1057.

AXIL-NALIS. Nails or bolts to attach the axletree to the body of the cart. See an inventory dated 1465 in the Finchale Charters, p. 299. Palsgrave has, "axilnayle, cheville d'aixeul." AXING. Request. (A.-S.)

And they him sware his axing fayr and wel.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 1828. AXIOMANCY. Divination by hatchets. Cockeram. AXLE-TOOTH. A grinder. North.

AX-PEDLAR. A dealer in ashes; a person who hawks about woodashes. West.

AXSEED. Axfetch. Minsheu. AXSY. To ask. (A.-S.)

Ho that wyll there arsy justus, To kepe hys armes fro the rustus, In turnement other fyght: Dar he never forther gon,

Ther he may fynde justes anoon, Wyth syr Launfal the knyght. Launfal, 1027.

AXTREE. The axle-tree. See the Nomenclator, p. 267; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78, 83.

And of the axtre bitwene the polis tweyne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25. Thunder and earthquakes raging, and the rocks Tumbling down from their scyts, like mighty blocks Rowl'd from huge mountains, such a noise they make, As though in sunder heav'ns huge axtree brake.

Drayton's Poems, p. 219. AXUNGER. Soft fat; grease. (Lat.)

The powder of earth-wormes, and axunger, addeth further, grounswell, and the tender toppes of the boxe-tree, with olibanum; all these, being made up and tempered together to make an emplaster, he counselleth to bee applyed to sinnewes that are layed open. Topsell's History of Serpents, p, 311.

AXWEDNESDAI. Ashwednesday.

So that an Arwednesdai, al bi the Weste ende, To Gloucetre he wende, mid gret poer i-nou. Rob. Glouc. p. 542.

▲XWORT. Axfetch. Minsheu.

The ay is round, and signefleth He schal have the sourmouncie,

This is round the myddell erd.

Bothe of lewed and of lerid. Kyng Alisaunder, 594. (2) Ah!

Ay! be-sherewe yow be my fay, This wanton clarkes be nyse all way.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 101. (3) Always; ever. In the North of England, it is sometimes employed as an expression of surprise or wonder.

(4) Yes. Pronounced i, as, indeed, it is spelt in most old books.

AYANCE. Against.

At pointe terrible ayance the miscreants on nyght, An hevynly mystery was schewyd hym, old book va Percy's Reliques, p. 73.

AYAYNE. Again.

Att Cressé he foughte ayayne, The kynge of Beme there was slayne.

Rob. Glouc. p. 592.

AYDER. Either.

Whan ayder ost gan other asayle, Ther began a strong batayle. Octovian, 1507.

Sche thowth lost, be the rode. That dydde the boye eney gode,

Ayder met or dreynke. Frere and the Boy, st. iii. AYE. (1) Against. See the Heralds' College MS. of Rob. Glouc. quoted in Hearne's ed. p. 407; and Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v.

(2) Fear; trouble. (A.-S.)

Thi men er biseged hard in Dunbar with grete aye. Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 275.

AYED. Aid.

The murren rot is on their lot, Theyr helth is sore decayed : No remedie, thy must neads die. Onles God be theyr ayed,

Lambeth Early Books, p. 270.

AYEL. A forefather. (A.-N.)

And whan the renoune of his excellence, By long processe, and of his great encrease, Came by the report unto the audience Of his ayel, the great Astiages. Bochas, b. ii. c. 22.

AYENBIER. Redeemer.

Knelyng and praienge after thy Lorde thy maker, thyn ayenbier, thy love and thy lovyer. MS. Bodl. 423, f. 182.

AYENBYTE. Remorse.

This boc is Dan Michelis of Northgate, y-write an Englis of his ozene hand, thet hatte Avenbyte of Inwyt, and is of the bochouse of Saynt Austines of Canterberi. MS. Arundel 57, f. 2

AYENE. Again.

He camme ayene yet the next wek, And toke awey both henne and chek.

Reliq. Antiq. 1. 5

AYE-NOWE. Enough.

The emperoure gafe Clement welthis fele, To lyfe in reches and in wele,

Aye-nowe for ever-more. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 106 AYENSAY. Denial.

Ther is none ayensay nor excusacioun. Tyll the trouthe be rypped into the roote.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 45.

AYENST. Against.

Yes, for God, then sayd Robyn, Or elles I were a fole; Another day ye wyll me clothe,

I trowe, ayenst the yole. Robin Hood, 1.74.

AYENSTONDE. To withstand. Romanorum, p. 53.

And whan ony such token was sey by day or be nyght, than anone alle maner men of the contrey made hem redy to ayenstonde, yf ony enemyes had MS. Harl, 1704.

AYENST-STONDYNGE. Withstanding.

He made a lawe that every ded kny3t shulde be buried in his armour and armys, and iffe ony mane weere so hardy for to spoyle him of his armys after that he were y-buriede, he shulde lese his life, withoute ony avenst-stondynge. Gesta Romanorum, p. 10.

AYENWARDE. Back. (A.-S.)

And as he came ayenwards privily, His nece awoke, and askith who goeth there?

Troilus and Creseide, iil. 751.

AYERE. (1) An heir.

And scho wille pray hir sone so fayre, That we may samene gete an ayere.

MS, Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

(2) Breed.

Many fawcouns and faire, Hawkis of nobille ayere On his perke gunne repayre.

Syr Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

(3) Air; breath; atmosphere.

Sothely wicked men corrumpith here neighbores, for here throte is liche to a beriel opynyng, that sleeth men thorogh evyl ayers, and swelwith hem inne.

MS. Tanner 16, f. 29.

The tother world that es lawer, Whare the sternes and the planetes ere, Godd ordaynd anely for owre behofe, Be this skylle, als I kane profe, The ayere fro thethene, and the heete of sone, Sostaynes the erthe heere thare we wone.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 42. (4) To go out on an expedition, or any business.

(A.-N.)There awes none alvenes to ayere appone nyghttys

With syche a rebawdous rowtte, to ryot thy-selvene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

The fader seid to his sone dere, To lawe thu shalt go ayere, And coste me xx. marke.

MS. Harl. 2382, f. 119.

AYEWARD. Backward.

And lad me agen into the plase of Paradice, fro the whiche he ravished me, and eft ayeward he led me to the lake ther he ravesshed me.

MS. Rawl. 1704.

AYFET. Covet. Rob. Glouc.

AYFULL. High; proud; awful. See the Heralds' College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 377, where the text reads heyvol, q. v.

AYGHE. Awe; terror.

Sum for gret ayghe and dout, To other kinges flowen about.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 18.

AYGHT. Height. Ritson.

AYGRE. Sour. This is merely the old orthography of eager, but is still in use in Yorkshire. See Aigre.

And with a sodaine vigour it doth posset And curd, like aygre droppings into milke, The thin and wholsome blood.

Hamlet, ed. 1623, p. 258. AYGREEN. The houseleek. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 28; Prompt. See Kennett's Pav. p. 251.

See Gesta | AYGULET. An aglet.

Which all above besprinckled was throughout, With golden augulets that glistred bright.

The Faerie Queene, II. iii. 26,

AYILD. To yield. In many cases, the a may probably be the exclamation A! See also Beves of Hamtoun, p. 10, where it is somewhat difficult to decide, the editor having throughout that work confused the pronoun a with the prefix to the verb.

Let now ben al your fight,

And ayild the to this knight. Rembrun, p. 475. AYIR. Air. Somerset.

AYL. Always. Skinner.

AYLASTANDE. Everlasting.
That woman kynde schuld sustene the reprove of aylastande coupabilité amonge men, sche that made man fall into synne. MS. Egerton 842, f. 203.

AYLASTANDLY. Everlastingly. ze served never joye aylastandly,

For 3e fulfilled nost the warkes of mercy.

MS. Egerton 927.

AYLEDE. Possessed.

Hir aylede no pryde. Sir Perceval, 160. Sparks from hot iron. It is translated AYLIS. by firrine, in the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84. AYMANT. A diamond. $(A.-\hat{N}.)$

To here husbande a precyouse thyng,

A bracelett and an aymant rynge. MS. Rawl. 258. AY-MEE. A lamentation. See Florio, in v. Ah; Cotgrave, in v. Aachée.

Nor delude the object he affected, and to whose sole choice he stood affyed with felned ay-mees.

Two Lancashire Lovers, p. 116. AYMERS. Embers. (A.-S.) See Forme of Cury, p. 40; Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

Tak the croppe of the rede dok, and fald it in a lefe of the selvene, and roulle it in the aymers.

MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 291.

Tak havremeale, and sawge, and laye hem in hote aymers, and erly at morowe sethe hem in a potte with watur and wyne, and do therto oyniones and zolkes of eyrene, and thanne serve hit forthe. MS. Culin. Middlehill, f. 13.

AYN. Eyes.

When therl seye it was sir Gii, He fel doun on knes him bi, And wepe with both his ayn.

Gy of Warwike, p. 335.

AYOH. Awry; aslant; on one side. Salop. AYONT. Beyond. North.

A-YOU-A-HINNY. A Northern nurse's lullaby. See Bell's Northern Rhymes, p. 296; Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 107.

AY-QUERE. Everywhere.

Ay-quere naylet ful nwe for that note ryched.

Syr Gawayne, p. 24. AYRE. (1) An heir. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 114; Audelay's Poems, pp. 4, 12; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 233; Ywaine and Gawin, 3093; MS. Ashmole 33, f. 46.

Myn honoure sal noght passe fra this generacioun in alle other that er at come withouten ayres.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 16.

(2) Ready; yare. Anone the squyer made him ayre, And by hym-selfe forth can he fare. Squyr of Lowe Degré, 501 (3) Ere; before.

Ilde he ne wylde he with welle and wo,
Scho hade hym upe with hyre to go;
Thus tellys he sythen with mekylle drede,
How agayne hys wyl!e with hyre he zede.
Scho lede hym to makelle felde,
So grette ane ayre he never behelde.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 22.

(4) Air.

For the corrupcyowne of hys body,
Yf it solde lange abowne erthe ly,
Yt moght the ayre so corrumpped make,
That men tharof the dede solde take.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 37.

AYREABLE. Arable.
Theire haye, theire corne to repe, bynde, or mowe,
Sette oute theire falowes, pastures, and lande ayreable.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 19.

AYRELY. Early.

Of this the prophet wytnes beres
In a salme of the sawter though this vers;
The prophet says thus als wrytene es,
Ayrely a man passes als the gres,
Ayrely are the begynnyng of the day
He florysches and passes away.

Hampole, North C. Ms. AYREN. Eggs. In the Forme of Cury, p. 77, the following receipt is given to make an erbolate, a kind of confection composed of herbs, "Take persel, myntes, saverey, and sauge, tansey, vervayn, clarry, rewe, ditayn, fenel, southrenwode; hewe hem and grinde hem smale; medle hem up with ayrene; do butter in a trap, and do the fars therto, and bake it and messe it forth."

Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4719. AYRY. (1) To make an aerie.

Expressing the loftinesse of the mountaines in that shoore, on which many hawkes were wont to ayry.

Drayton's Poems, p. 21. (2) Joyful; in good spirits. Skinner.

AY-SCHELLE. An egg-shell.
The dragon lay in the strete,

The dragon lay in the strete,
Myghte he nought dure for hete;
He fondith to creope, as y ow telle,
Ageyn into the ay-schelle. Kyng Alisaunder, 577.

AYSCHETTE. Asked.

Mercy mekelyche of hym he ayschette.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 25.

AYSCHIS. Ashes. We have already had other forms of this word, and more may probably be met with. See the Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV. p. 85. The following is a curious early receipt for making white soap.

Tak twey bushelle of wood ayschis, and a buschel of lyme, and thre buschells of comun ayschis, so that ther be no ayschis of ook therrynne, and brenne thi comun aysches twyes, and make a lye in the same wyse as y reherside bifore, and put lt in a vessel with a flat botne; and in ji. galones of that lye, put iiij, if of talowh, what talowh evere it be, and evere as it sethith, put therto more of lye into the tyme that o galone be put yn bi tymes, and loke it be wel y-sterid among, and tak up therof alwey to it be swich as thou wilt have, and contynue the fire wel, and thou schalt not faile.

MS. Sloane 73, f. 214.

AYSE. (1) Ease. (A.-N.)

So that sche was the worse at ayee,
For sche hath thanne no servise.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.
Thus may a traytour baret rayse,

And make manye men ful evele at ayee.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 91. Thanne was Engelond ath ayse;

Michel was suich a king to preyse,
That held so England in grith!

Havelok, 59.

(2) To make at ease. (A.-N.)

I made it not for to be praysed,
Bot at the lewed mene were ayed.

Warton's Hist. Engl. Post. i. 68

AYSELLE. Vinegar. "Aysell, other alegar," is mentioned in a recipe in the Forme of Cury, p. 56. See Prompt. Parv. p. 143; MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 294; Towneley Mysteries, p. 260.

A fulle bittire drynke that was wroghte, Of ayeelle and galle that the lykede noghte. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

Ayssel and galle raysed on a rede, Within a spounge thai gun hyde.

MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

AYSHWEED. A kind of herb mentioned by
Minsheu, who appears to say it is the same as

the gout-wort.
AYTHIR. Either.

Als clere golde hir brydille it schone, One aythir syde hange bellys three. True Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 149.

Withowttyne gyftes zede thay noghte, Aythire hadde townnes three.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

Ther mouthe men se to knithes bete,

Ayther on other dintes grete. Havelok, 2665.

AYTTENE. Eighteen.
The golden nombre of the same yere,
Ayttene accounted in oure kalendere.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 50.
AY-WHERE. Everywhere. See Sir Tristrem, pp. 236, 248, 284: Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 159; Peter Langtoft, p. 78. Ayuhore is glossed by evermore in MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43, which seems to be its meaning in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 115, and in our second example. In the following passage, the Cambridge MS. Ff. ii. 38, reads "every whare."

He sent abowte every ay-where, That alle his mene solde make thame zare Agaynes the erle to fyghte.

Erle of Tolous, MS. Lincoln, f. 115, And gadred pens unto store,

As okerers done aywhore. MS, Harl. 1701, f. 37. A-ZET. Set; planted. Dorset.

AZOCK. The mercury of metal, an alchemical term. It is used by Ben Jonson, in the Alchemist, ii. 1. It may not be out of place to mention that Ben may have taken this and other technical words from MS. Sloane 313, an alchemical MS. which formerly belonged to him, and has his name on the first page. Ashmole spells the word azot, in his Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 77, 89, 375.

AZOON. Anon; presently. Exmoor.

AZOR. An alchemical preparation, a recipe for which occurs in MS. Sloane 1698, f. 7. In the same manuscript is given a curious list of similar terms, but most of them are too technical to require a place in this work. Thus we have | A3ENSTOD. Withstood.

azogribali for vitriol, azimac for ink, &c. AZURE-BYSE. Among some curious receipts in MS. Sloane 2584, p. 3, we are told that "3if thou wilt prove azure-byse, whether it be good or bade, take a pensel or a penne, and drawe smalle rewles upon blewe lettres with that ceruse, and 3if thi ceruse be no3t clere white bote dede fade, then is the blewe nost fyne."

A sneaking person; an insignificant North. We have also the adjective AZZARD. fellow.

azzardly, poor, ill-thriven.

AZZLE-TOOTH. A grinder. Craven. AZZY. A wayward child. Yorkshire.

Against. A3A.

Aza the day of rykenyng. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 226.

A3E. (1) Against.

For he thoste al that tresour have,

They it were azé lawe.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

(2) Again.

And that hy ne come nevere azé, MS. Coll. Trin. Ozon. 57. Bote by him brojte. By Mahoun, saide the kyng azee, Y nolde the lete lyves bee.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 48.

The most fearful. A3EFULLEST. Of ane emperour the azefullest that ever armys hauntid. MS. Ashmole 44, f. 1.

Against. A3EIN. Azein him alle, azein alle he,

A wondir wiste mon shal he be.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 17. A3ENBOU3TIST. Hast redeemed.

Thou heldist forth thin hond, and the eerthe devouride hem. Thou were leder in thi merci to thi puple, the whiche thou azenbouztist.

A3ENCHARE.

But many one wyl never beware,

Tyl sum myschaunce make hem azenchare. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.

Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

A3ENNIS. Against.

Mikil more if he pronounce without autorité or lif contrariously azennis the Lordis wille.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 8.

A3EN-RISYNG. Resurrection. For the sevende day, withoute lesyng,

Is tokne of azenrisyng.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, art. 2. A3ENSEIDE. Denied.

Thou suffridest hem to deperte fro me, that is, fro my wille and myn entent; and thei hadde me as wiatyng, for I azenseide hem in her workis and her MS. Tanner 1, f. 347.

wordis. A3ENSSEYTH. Denieth.

He azensseyth alle that tresun, And setteth thus hys resun.

another. It is sometimes found in early printed

works, as if it should be thus written, " to

know A. B. from a battledoor," an instance of

Werfor Poule azenetod him in the face, and redarguid him, for he was reprovable.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 6. To withstand. It is trans-A3ENSTONDYN. lated by sisto and obsto in Prompt. Parv. p. 70.

A3ENWORD. On the other hand.

He biddith not here to curse him that synnith not, nor to asoyle him that bidith in synne; but azenword to asoile him that levith his synne, and put him out of cumpany that lastith in his synne.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 70.

A3ER. (1) Yearly. Heo wol rather bi-leve here truage, that 3e hem bereth Rob. Glouc. p. 100. azer.

(2) Over.

Yff he of Goddes wordes aght here, Theroffhym thynk a hundreth zere; Bot yf it be at any playing, At the hale-hows or other janglyng, For to rache with ilk a fyle, Ther hym thynk no3th bot a qwylle; In Gode serves swylk men er irke, That qwen thai com unto the kyrk, To mattyns or mese songyn, Thai thynk it lastes ager langyn; Than sal he jangyl or telle sum tale, Or wyt qware thai sal haf best ale.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 63.

A3EYENST. Against.

The volk of Gywes wyth bowes comen azeyenst the. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 225.

A3EYN-SAYING. Denial.

Caym say his synne was knowed, And that the erthe had hit showed; He wist azeyn-saying was noon.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

A3EYNUS. Against.

Errour he schal maynteine none Azeynus the craft, but let hyt gone. Constitutions of Masonry, p. 23.

A3LEZ. Fearless.

How that dozty dredles dernely ther stondes, Armed ful azlez; in hert hit hym lykes.

Syr Gawayne, p. 86.

A3T. (1) Ought.

Thes sevene thinges at the lest Felle on that ilke daye; For that age alle holy kirke To honour hit for ay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 83.

(2) Eight.

For if thou be in dedly synne, And therof schal be schrifene, Azt thynges the bus haf therto,

Or it be clene forgifene. S. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.f.86.

A3TE. (1) Possessed.

I dar notte telle 30, lord, for schame, The godus now that he agte.

Robson's Met. Rom. p. 32.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43. (2) Noble; honourable. Rob. Glouc.

which occurs in Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 59. "To know a B from a battledoor," an old You shall not neede to buy bookes; no, scorne to phrase, generally implying, according to distinguish a B. from a battle-doore; onely looke that Nares, a very slight degree of learning, or the your eares be long enough to reach our rudiments, being hardly able to distinguish one thing from and you are made for ever. Guls Horne baoke, 1609, p.3.

For in this age of crittickes are such store, That of a B. will make a battledore.

Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig A. iii.

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BA. (1) To kiss. See Chaucer, Cant. T., 6015. Also a substantive, as in Skelton, i. 22.

(2) Both. (A.-S.) 3) A ball. Percy. Percy.

BÁAD, (1) Continued. Yorksh.

(2) To bathe. Craven.

(3) A woman of bad character. Cumb.

BÁAKE. To bake. Palsgrave.

BAAL. A ball.

To this house I have devised how you maie so secretly conveigh me, that you maie there keepe me at your pleasure to your owne use, and to my greate contentation, where I maie at pleasure enjoye hym, more dearely beloved unto me then the baales of Riche's Farewell, 1581. myne owne eyes.

BAA-LAMB. A lambkin; a pet term for a lamb. Var. dial.

BAAL-HILLS. Hillocks on the moors, where fires are fancied to have once been in honour of Baal. Craven.

BAAN-CART. The body. Craven. The form baan, bone, occurs in several compounds in the Northern dialect.

BAANT. Am not; are not. Var. dial. BAAR. To bear. Maundevile.

BAARD. A sort of sea-vessel, or transport ship. Phillips.

BA-ARGE. Generally used in Devonshire to signify a fat heavy person. See the Exmoor

Scolding, p. 9. BAAS. Base. In the Papers of the Shak. Soc. i. 50, "baas daunces" are mentioned. These were dances very slow in their movements. See also Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 2.

BAASTE. (1) To sew. Palsgrave. (2) Bastardy. Prompt. Parv. BÁATH. Both. North.

BAB. (1) To bob down. North.

(2) A baby; a child. Var. dial.
(3) To fish in a simple and inartificial manner, by throwing into the water a bait on a line, with a small piece of lead to sink it. Eels and crabs are sometimes caught in this way. We have all read of the giant who "sat upon a rock, and bobbed for whale." This is merely another form of the word.

The "evele i-met, the babbart," are among the very curious names of the hare in the Reliq. Antiq., i. 133.

(1) Hounds are said to babble, "if too busie after they have found good scent." Gent. Rec. p. 78.

(2) To talk noisily. Var. dial.
(3) An idle tale. Rowley.
BABBLEMENT. Silly discourse. North.
BABBLING. A noisy discourse. "Babbling or

much speaking." Becon's Early Works, p. 169.

BABBY. (1) A baby. Var. dial.

(2) A sheet or small book of prints for children. North.

BABBY-BOODIES. Same as boodies, q. v.

BABE. A child's maumet. Gouldman. Baby. This may also be the meaning of the word in a difficult passage in Cymbeline, iii. 3, where Hanmer and the chief modern editors read bribe. Palsgrave has, "Babe that chyldren play with, pouppee."

BABELARY. A foolish tale. More.

BABELAVANTE. A babbler.

Sir Cayphas, harcken nowe to me: This babelavante or kinge woulde be.

Chester Plays, ii. 34. BABELYN. To totter; to waver. Prompt. Parv. BABERLUPPED. Thick-lipped. Piers Ploughm. BABERY. Childish finery. Webster. Stowe

has babblerie in the same sense. See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 201.

BABEURY. An architectural ornament. Chaucer mentions a castle being ornamented with

-many subtill compassings;

As babeuries and pinnacles, Imageries and tabernacles.

House of Fame, iii. 99.

Urry reads barbicans, but see Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v. The latter writer wishes to connect this word with babewyns, an ancient term for grotesque figures executed in silver work.

BABEWYNE. A baboon. Maundevile.

BABIES-HEADS. A kind of toy for children.

See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 24.

The miniature re-Babies-In-The-Eyes. flection of himself which a person sees in the pupil of another's eye on looking closely into it, was sportively called a little baby, and our old poets make it an employment of lovers to look for them in each others eyes. See Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 49; Brand's Pop. Antiq., iii. 25; Nares, in v. When I look babies in thine eyes,

Here Venus, there Adonis lies.

Randolph's Poems, p. 124. She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,

Toy'd with his locks, look'd babies in his eyes. Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 8.

BABION. A baboon. See Ben Jonson, ii. 240; Skelton's Works, i. 124; Drayton's Poems, p. 247.

BABLACK. A name given to two free-schools at Coventry and Warwick. See Cooke's Guide to Warwick Castle, 1841, p. 93. The term is derived from a piece of land at Coventry formerly so called, and on which the bablack school there is now situated. The boys are clothed in yellow and blue, and perhaps the bablack school at Warwick is so called because a similar uniform has been adopted. It also appears from Sharp's Cov. Myst., pp. 146, 179, 187, that there was formerly a monastic institution at Coventry of the same name, and most likely on the same spot.

Talkative. BABLATIVE.

In communitie of life he was verye jocund; neither to bablative withe flattery, nor to whust with morositie. Philotimus, 1583.

BABLATRICE. A basilisk?

O you cockatrices, and you bablatrices,

That in the woods dwell. BABLE. A bauble. The glass or metal ornaments of dress are sometimes called bables. See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 153; Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 19; Florio, in v. Bubole, Coccole. Miege explains it, "to talk confusedly," but that would more properly be spelt babel. In Skelton we have babyls, baubles.

BABS. Children's pictures. North.

BABULLE. A bauble. An old proverb in MS. Douce 52, says, "A fole scholde never have a babulle in hande."

Lyke a fole and a fole to bee,

Thy babulle schalle be thy dygnyté.

MS. Cuntab. Ff. il. 38, f. 241. BABY. According to Minsheu, a "puppet for children." The word constantly occurs as a child's plaything, a toy, and is still in use in the North for a picture, especially such as would amuse children. So in the French Schoole-Maister, 1631, f. 98, "Shall we buy a babie or two for our children for pastime?" See also the Book of Rates, p. 24; Malone's Shakespeare, xiii. 108; Cleaveland's Poems, p. 64; Brit. Bibl., ii. 399; Du Bartas, p. 3; Florio, in v. Bámbola, Bámba, Cucca, Dóndola, Pipata; Cotgrave, in v. Poupette; Baret's Alvearie, B. 7, 8. A Bartlemy Fair doll is often mentioned as a Bartholomew baby. Compare the Captain, i. 3,-

"and now you cry for't, As children do for babies, back again.

Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iii. 235. Where the editor asks whether the author did not write bables, another word altogether,-What gares these bables and bables all?

King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640. For bells and babyes, such as children small Are ever us'd to solace them withall.

Drayton's Poems, p. 243. A puppet made of rags. BABY-CLOUTS. Cotgrave translates muguet, "a curiously dressed babie of clowts."

And drawing neare the bed to put her daughters armes, and higher part of her body too, within sheets, perceiving it not to be her daughter, but a baby-clouts only to delude her.

Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 113. BABYSHED. Deceived with foolish and childish tales. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 78.

An exclamation signifying "go BACCARE. back," and supposed to be a corruption of back there. It occurs in Shakespeare, Lilly, Heywood, and other contemporary writers. From a passage in the Golden Aphroditis, 1577, "both trumpe and drumme sounded nothing for their larum but Baccare, Baccare," it would seem to have been taken from some old tune.

BACCHAR. The herb ladies' glove. description of it is given in Holmes's Academy of Armory, p. 88.

BACCHES. Bitches.

The bacches that hym scholde knowe, For sone mosten heo blowe pris.

App. to Walter Mapes, p. 345. BACCHUS-FEAST. A rural festival; an ale. See Stub's Anatomie of Abuses, ed. 1595, p. 110; Dee's Diary, p. 34.

BACE. (1) The game of prisoners' base, more generally written base, q. v. Cotgrave has, "Barres, the martiall sport called Barriers, also the play at bace, or prison-bars.

(2) A kind of fish, mentioned in Prompt. Parv., p. 20, supposed by Mr. Way to be the basse, or sea-perch. Cf. Baret's Alvearie, B. 198; Florio, in v. Baicolo; Palsgrave, Subst. f. 18. (3) To beat. Devon.

(4) The pedestal of an image. An old archi-

tectural term. See Willis, p. 76.

130

BACE-CHAMBYR. A room on the lower floor. Prompt. Parv.

BACHELER. A knight. Chaucer.

BACHELERIE. Knighthood. Also explained by Tyrwhitt, the knights. It sometimes means a company of young bachelors, and occasionally, bachelorship. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T., 8146, 17074; Rob. Glouc. pp. 76, 183.

BACHELOR'S-BUTTONS. The campion flower. According to Grey, Notes on Shakespeare, i. 107, there was an ancient custom amongst country fellows of carrying the flowers of this plant in their pockets, to know whether they should succeed with their sweethearts, and they judged of their good or bad success by their growing or not growing there. "To wear bachelor's buttons" seems to have been a phrase for being unmarried. In some parts of the country, the flower-heads of the common burdock, as well as the wild scabious, are also called by this name.

BACINE. A bason.

That on was rede so the fer, The eighen so a bacine cler.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 57.

BACK. (1) A rere-mouse; a bat. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 152; Tundale, p. 41; Prompt. Parv., p. 21.

(2) Kennett says, "along the Severn they think it a sure prognostick of fair weather, if the wind back to the sun, i. e. opposes the sun's course." MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) In some counties, when a person is angry they say his back's up. Kennett has, "baxup,

angry, provoked. Oxfordsh."

(4) In mining, the back of a lode is the part of it nearest the surface; and the back of a level is that part of the lode extending above it to within a short distance of the level above. Watson.

BACK-ALONG. Backward. Somerset.

BACK-AND-EDGE. Completely; entirely. See a play, quoted by Nares, in v. In Yorkshire obtains the opposite phrase, "I can make back ner edge of him;" I can make nothing of him.

BACKARDS-WAY. Backwards. Yorksh.

BACKAS. The back-house, or wash-house, or more generally bakehouse. Var. dial. Spelt backhowse in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 4, where it is probably used in the first

BACKBAND. An iron chain passing in a groove of the cart-saddle to support the shafts. North. BACKBAR. The bar in a chimney by which any

vessel is suspended over the fire. Var. dial.

The bearing of any stolen BACKSTER. A baker. North.

y deer, on the back, or open BACKSTERS. Wide flat pieces of board, which BACKBERAND. goods, especially deer, on the back, or open indisputable theft. An old law term.

BACK-BOARD. A large board on which the dough is rolled out previously to making it

into loaves. North.

BACK-BREAK. To break the back. Florio. BACKBRON. A large log of wood put on at the back of a fire. Dorset.

BACKBY. Behind; a little way off. North. BACK-CAST. The failure in an effort; a relapse into trouble. North.

BACK-CAUTER. Cotgrave has, "Cautere dorsal, the backe-cauter, somewhat like a knife, or having a back like a knife, and searing onely

on the other side."

BACKEN. To retard. Var. dial.

BACK-END. Autumn. Yorksh. It is applied as well to the latter end of the month, week, &c.

Yorksh. BACKENING. Relapse; hindrance. BACKER. Further back. West. We have also backerly, late, applied to crops; backerts, backwards; backerter, more backwards. Chaucer has backirmore, La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 85.

BACK-FRIEND. (1) A secret enemy. Comedy of Errors, iv. 2; Hall, Henry VII., f. 1; Florio, in v. Inimico, Nemico.

2) A hangnail. North.

BACKING. Nailing the back on a chair suitable to the seat. Holme.

BACK-O'-BEYOND. Of an unknown distance. North.

BACK-OUT. A back-yard. Kent.

BACK-PIECE. This term explains itself. It is the piece of armour that covers the back. See Hall, Hen. IV., f. 12.

BACKRAG. A kind of wine, made at Bacharach in Germany, occasionally mentioned by our old dramatists. Nares. See also Hudibras, III. iii. 300.

BACKS. The principal rafters of a roof.

term in carpentry.

BACKSET. To make a backset, to make a stand to receive a chased deer, and to cast fresh hounds upon him at the latter end of the course. Holme.

BACKSEVORE. The hind part before. Devon. BACKSIDE. The barton, or any premises at the back of a house. Var. dial.

No innkeeper, alehouse keeper, victualler, or tippler, shall admit or suffer any person or persons in his house or backside to eat, drink, or play at cards. Grindal's Remains, p. 138.

BACKSTAFF. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea; being so called because the back of the observer is turned towards the sun when he makes the observation. It was said to have been invented by captain John Davis about the year 1590, and it is described by him in his "Seaman's Secrets.'

Resistance. BACKSTAND.

Lytle avayleth outward warre, except there be a sure staye and a stedfast backstande at home, as wel for the savegarde and securité, as for the good governaunce of such as be left behinde.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 3.

are strapped on the feet, and used to walk over

loose beach on the sea coast. South.

BACK-STOCK. A log of wood. Hollyband.

BACKSTONE. A peculiar kind of stone to bake bread, but more particularly oat-cakes upon. The larger, or double ones, as they are usually called, are about 28 to 30 inches by 16 to 20, and the smaller ones vary in size, 16 or 18 inches square. Meriton gives the Yorkshire proverb, "As nimble as a cat on a haite back-stane."—Yorkshire Ale, ed. 1697, p. 84.

BACKSTRIKING. A mode of ploughing, in which the earth having been previously turned, is turned back again. Suffolk.

BACKSUNDED. Shady. Dorset.

BACK-SWANKED. Lean in the flank, a term applied to a horse. Miege.

BACKSWORD. The game of single-stick. Wilts. A backsword, properly speaking, is a sword with one sharp edge.

BACKWARD. (1) The state of things past. Shak.

(2) A jakes. Var. dial.

BACKWATER. Water not wanted for turning the wheel of a water corn-mill, what is superabundant, and generally flows down a channel cut for the purpose. Also, a current of water from the inland, which clears off the deposit of sand and silt left by the action of the sea.

BACKWORD. An answer to put off an engage-

ment. North.

BACK-WORM. A disease in hawks, the worm itself generally being in the thin skin about the reins. It is the same as the filander. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 51.

BACKWORT. A herb mentioned by Florio, in v. Consólida maggióre. It appears from Gerard to be the same as the comfrey.

BACON. A clown. Shak.

BACTILE. A candlestick. (Lat.)

BACUN. Baked. BACYN. A light kind of helmet, mentioned in Richard Coer de Lion, 2557; basyn, Kyng Alisaunder, 2333. This is another form or the word bassinet, q. v.

BAD. (1) Sick; ill. Var. dial. Sometimes we hear right bad, or right on bad.

(2) A rural game, played with a bad-stick, formerly common in Yorkshire. It probably resembled the game of cat. Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.
(3) Poor. Var. dial. See Kennett's

(4) Entreated; asked; prayed.

To Jhesu Crist he bad a boone, Fayre knelyng on hys knee.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46 (5) Offered; invited. See Sir Eglamour, 929, 1080, Thornton Romances, pp. 159, 166.

(6) To take the husks off walnuts. West.

7) Bold. Cov. Myst.

(8) A bad person or thing. See badds in Warner's Albions England, ed. 1592, p. 58.

BADAYLE. Battle.

Of swerde of plate and eek of mayle, As thouse he schulde to badayle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 146.

BADDE. Ellis suggests either the usual meaning, or the perfect tense of the verb abide. In Reliq. Antiq., ii. 101, it means delay.

A staf in his hond he hadde, And schon on his fet badde.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 73.

132

BADDELICHE. Badly. Rob. Glouc. BADDER. Comp. of bad. North. See Chaucer, Cant. T., 10538, and Nares, in v.

BADDING. Shelling walnuts. West.

BADE. (1) Delay. Cf. Sir Perceval, 41, 111, 484, 666, 1533, 1760, 2128, 2129; and the example under Alsuithe.

(2) Abode; remained. See Minot's Poems, p. 20; Sir Tristrem, p. 148; Perceval, 569, 612, 892. (3) Prayed. Rob. Glouc. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom., iii. 72; Chaucer, Cant. T., 7449.

(4) Commanded. Chaucer.

(5) A pledge; a surety. (A.-S.) This at least seems to be the meaning of the word in Perceval, 1029, 1305.

(6) To bathe. Warw.

(7) In Mr. Robson's Romances, p. 58, the word occurs in a peculiar sense; "alle of fellus that he bade," skins of animals that he caused to remain, i. e., killed.

BADELYNGE. Paddling, as of ducks. Skinner gives this word on the authority of Juliana Barnes. It means a flock or company of ducks. BADGER. (1) A pedlar; a corn-factor. Some-

times, a person who purchases eggs, butter, &c. at the farm-houses, to sell again at market. (2) To beat down in a bargain. Var. dial.

BADGER-THE-BEAR. A rough game, sometimes seen in the country. The boy who personates the bear performs his part upon his hands and knees, and is prevented from getting away by a string. It is the part of another boy, his keeper, to defend him from the attacks of the others.

BADGET. A badger. East. Badget is also a common name for a cart-horse.

BADLING. A worthless person. North.

BADLY. Sick; ill. North. BADS. The husks of walnuts. West.

Bale; sorrow. BAEL.

BAELYS. Rods.

With brennyng baelys thei hem dong, And with hem droffe to peynis strong.

Tundale, p. 16.

See Base. BAESSYS.

Barkers; yellers. BAFFERS. Houndes for the hauk beth figters and grete MS. Bodl. 546.

buffers. BAFFLE. (1) To treat with indignity; to use contemptuously. Properly speaking, to baffle or bafful a person was to reverse a picture of him in an ignominious manner; but the term is used more generally. See Middleton's Works, ii. 449; Ben Jonson, v. 127; Dodsley's Old Plays, vi. 18. In the Muse's Lookingglass, i. 4, it signifies to beat, in which sense it also occurs in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 13.

(2) To cheat, or make a fool of; to manage capriciously or wantonly; to twist irregularly together. East. Corn, knocked about by the wind, is said in Suffolk to be baffled.

BAFFLING. Affront; insult. See Middleton's Works, iv. 44; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 142; Malone's Shakespeare, xvi. 16.

BAFFYN. To bark. Prompt. Parv.

BAFT. Abaft. Chaucer. BAFTYS. Afterwards? Cov. Myst.

BAG. (1) The udder of a cow. Var. dial.

(2) To cut peas with an instrument resembling the common reaping-hook, but with a handle sufficiently long to admit both hands. West. In Oxfordshire the term is applied to cutting wheat stubble, which is generally done with an old scythe.

They cannot mowe it with a sythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they doe bagge pease with. Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc., p. 123.

(3) When a servant is dismissed, he is said to have got the bag. In some parts, to give a person the bag is to deceive him. A person's bag and baggage is everything he has got.

(4) The stomach. Hence eating is bagging, or filling the stomach, to put into a bag. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. Emplir; Harrison's Description of England, p. 233. An animal with young is said to be bagged. See Perceval, 717; Nares, in v. Bag; Florio, in v. Rimpregnéuole; Tusser's Husbandry, p. 104. Nares explains it, to breed, to become pregnant.

(5) To move; to shake; to jog. See the Rara

Mathematica, p. 64. BAGAMENT. Worthless stuff; nonsense. Linc. BAGATINE. An Italian coin, worth about the third part of a farthing, alluded to in Ben Jonson, iii. 219.

BAGAVEL. A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by a charter from Edward I., empowering them to levy a duty upon all wares brought to that city for the purpose of sale, the produce of which was to be employed in paving the streets, repairing the walls, and the general maintenance of the town. Jacobs.

BAGE. A badge. Prompt. Parv.

BAGEARD. A badger. More. BAGELLE. Rings; jewels. So explained in Hearne's Glossary to Peter Langtoft, p. 282.

BAG-FOX. A fox that has been unearthed, and kept a time for sport. Blome.

BAGGABONE. A vagabond. Beds. BAGGAGED. Mad; bewitched. Exmoor.

BAGGAGELY. Worthless. Tusser.

BAGGE. (1) A badge. Prompt. Parv. He beris of golde a semely sighte, His bagges are sabylle ylkane.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

(2) To swell with arrogance. Chaucer. Tyrwhitt says "rather, perhaps, to squint."

BAGGERMENT. Rubbish. Linc.

The belly. Northumb. BAGGIE.

Cumb. BAGGIN. Food.

BAGGING. The act of cutting up wheat stubble for the purpose of thatching or burning. Oxon. Also, becoming pregnant. See Florio, in v. Impregnággine; and Bag.

BAGGING-BILL. A curved iron instrument used for various agricultural purposes. It is also called a bagging-hook.

BAGGINGLY. Squintingly. This word occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 292, explained by some arrogantly. Tyrwhitt's explanation, here adopted, best suits the context, and the corresponding passage in the original.

BAGGING-TIME. Baiting time. North. At Bury, co. Lanc., about the year 1780, a refreshment between dinner and supper was called bagging, while at Chorley, distant only about twenty miles, the term was not in use.

Same as bagelle, q. v. BAGHEL.

In toun herd I telle, The baghel and the belle Ben filched and fled.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 307.

BAGINET. A bayonette. Var. dial. BAGLE. An impudent woman; an opprobrious term for a woman of bad character. Salop. Perhaps this is merely a variation of baggage, though Mr. Hartshorne derives it from the French béqueule.

BAG-OF-NAILS. The name of a sign, said to be corrupted from the Bacchanals. He squints like a bag of nails, i. e., his eyes are directed as many ways as the points of a bag of nails.

BAG-PUDDING. A rustic dish, said, in an old nursery rhyme, to have formed the repast of King Arthur; but mentioned, I believe, in no modern dictionary. It appears, from Taylor's Workes, i. 146, that Gloucestershire was formerly famous for them; but Welsh bag-puddings are mentioned in Hawkins' Eng. Dram. iii. 170. Howell, English Proverbs, p. 6, gives this, "Sweetheart and bagg-pudding." See also Heywood's Edward IV., p. 47; Florio, in v. Offa, Poltiglia.

BAGWALETOUR. A carrier of baggage.

Howe shall the cuntrey thenne susteyne two soo greate traynes, as the kinges majestie and they must have; specially considering the nombre of bagwaletours that shall com with them out of Fraunce. State Papers, i. 536.

A badge. Berners. Going. Yorksh. BAGY. BAHN.

Both. BAHT.

Than sent he many ay messenger After Sarsyns baht far and ner.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

BAICH. A languet of land. Ray. BAICS. Chidings; reproofs. Tusser. This word and the previous one are from Hunter's additions to Boucher.

BAIDE. Endured. Northumb. BAIGNE. To drench; to soak.

BAIL. (1) A beacon; a signal; a bonfire. North. Also bailes, flames, blazes. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 490.

(2) The handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle; the bow of a scythe. East.

BAILE. (1) Battle. See Rob. Glouc. p. 37, where the Arundel MS. reads bataille.

(2) A wooden canopy, formed of bows. Rutland Papers, p. 6; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127.

BAILEY. A name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep. Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

Four toures ay hit has and kernels fair. Thre baillies al aboute, that may nost apair.

MS. Egerton 927. BAILIWICK. Stewardship. Dent. Florio spells

it baily-weeke, in v. Castaldia.

BAILLIE. Custody; government. (A.-N.) See Rom. of the Rose, 4302; Kyng Alisaunder, 7532; Langtoft, pp. 61, 127, 280.

BAILS. Hoops to bear up the tilt of a boat. Bourne.

BAILY. A bailiff; a steward; also, a sheriff's officer.

> As balye, sergeaunt, or reve, That fallit hys lordys goodes to reseyve. MS. Hatton 18.

And for to somoun all them to this fest, The baily of Roston thereto is the best.

MS. Rawl. C. 86. AIN. Near; ready; easy. North. Ray explains it, "willing, forward," and Wilbraham "near, convenient." In the east of England BAIN. Near; ready; easy. it means, pliant, limber. "To be very bain about one," officious, ready to help. As an archaism, it signifies, obedient, ready, willing. See Chester Plays, i. 69; Robson's Romances, p. 46; Towneley Mysteries, pp. 28, 39.

A monthe day of trewse moste ye take, And than to batayle be ye bayne.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 125. BAINE. (1) A bath. See Patterne of Painfull Adventures, pp. 188, 195; Rutland Papers, p. 8, bayn.

(2) To bathe.

No more I do my mirthis fayne, But in gladnesse I swym and baine. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 116.

BAINER, Nearer. BAINLY. Readily. North.

BAIRE. Fit; convenient. Durham.

BAIRMAN. A poor insolvent debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in court that he was not worth above five shillings and five pence. Phillips.

BAIRN. A child. North. The several compounds of this word are too obvious to require insertion.

BAIRNWORTS. The daisy. Yorksh.

BAISE. A bastard. In Sir C. Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 9, is the entry, "Isabel, daughter to Philippe Wilkinson, bur. 30 May, 1633, baise with another man's wife," from the register of Hart.

BAISEMAINS. Compliments; salutations. Spenser.

BAĪSKE. Sour. (Su. Goth.)

BAIST. To beat. North.

He paid good Robin back and side, And baist him up and down; And with his pyke-staff laid on loud,

Till he fell in a swoon. Robin Hood, i. 102.

BAISTE. Abashed. Bees noghte baists of zone boyes, ne of thaire bryghte

wedis:

We salle blenke theire boste for alle theire bolde profire. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

134

(2) To lower a bargain. Var. dial.

(3) To flutter. A hawking term.
(4) Food; pasture. North.

BAITAND. Explained by Hearne, in great haste. See Peter Langtoft, p. 307.

BAITEL. To thrash. BAITH. Both. North. North.

BAIT-POKE. A bag to carry provisions in.

BAJARDOUR. A carter; the bearer of any weight or burden. Kersev.

BAK. A bat. "The blode of a bak" is an ingredient in a medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 282.

Thane come there flyande amangez thame bakkes, grettere thane wilde dowfes, and thaire tethe ware lyke mene tethe, and thay didd mene mekille disese and hurte. Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 29.

BAKED. Incrusted. Var. dial.

BAKED-MEAT. Means generally, meat prepared by baking; but, in the common usage of our ancestors, it signified more usually a meatpie. This signification has been a good deal overlooked. Nares.

BAKEN. Baked.

BAKERLEGGED. A person whose legs bend outwards is said to be bakerlegged. Grose has baker-knee'd, " one whose knees knock together in walking, as if kneading dough." Cotgrave, in v. Billart.

BAKER'S-DOZEN. Thirteen. Sometimes, fourteen. Florio has, "Sergua, a dozen, namely of egges, or, as we say, a baker's dozen, that is, thirteene to the dozen." See also the same dictionary, in v. Aggiúnta.

BAKESTER. A female baker. Derbysh. In Pier's Ploughman, pp. 14, 47, we have bakstere in the same sense.

BAKHALFE. Hinder part. See Restoration of Edward IV., p. 14.

There biganne many vanitees growe upon hym, as hit were upon his bakhalfe.

Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters. BAKHOUSE. A bakehouse. North. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 21.

BAKIN. The quantity of bread baked at one Yorkshire. This term also occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 21.

BAKING-DRAUGHT. Part of the hinder quarter of an ox. See Holme's Academy of Armory, iii. 87.

BAKK. A cheek. Sterenson. BAKKER. More backwards.

With that anone I went me bakker more, Myselfe and I methought we were i-now.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 99. BAKPANER. A kind of basket; probably a pannier carried on the back. Caxton.

BAKSTALE. Backwards. Prompt. Parv. BAL. (1) A flame. See Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v. This may be the meaning of the word in Wright's Political Songs, p. 318. (2) A mine. West.

any short composition in verse, or even in measured lines. A poem written in stanzas of eight lines was formerly said to be composed in balade-royal. A poem by Lydgate, in MS. Ashmole 59, f. 22, is called a balade-royal, and several other pieces in the same MS. are said to be written "balade-wyse." Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 40, mentions one Dormer who wrote in ballad-royal. BALANCE. (1) Balances. Shak.
(2) Doubt; uncertainty. "To lay in balance,"

to wager. Chaucer.

BALANCERS. Makers of balances. See the curious enumeration of the different trades in Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 10.

BALASE. To balance. Baret. Cf. Harrison's Description of England, p. 235.

BALASTRE. A cross-bow. Caxton.

BALAYS. A kind of ruby. See Palsgrave, subst. f. 19. Balayn, in Richard Coer de Lion, 2982, is perhaps the plural of this word. also Skelton's Works, ii. 347; Court of Love, 80; Cotgrave, in v. Balay; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 120.

BALCHE. To belch. Huloet.

BALCHING. An unfledged bird. West.

BALCOON. A balcony. Howell. BALD. Swift; sudden. Verstegan.

BALDACHIN. A canopy, usually supported by columns, and raised over altars, tombs, &c.; but more particularly used where the altars were insulated, as was customary in early churches. Britton.

BALDAR-HERBE. The amaranthus. Huloet. BALDCOOT. The water-hen. Drayton. Spelt balled-cote in Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arund. 220, f. 301.

BALDE. (1) Bold. Minot. (2) To encourage. (A.-S.)

BALDELICHE. Boldly.

This woman wear.
Hardy hy was y-nous.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. This woman wente forth baldeliche,

BALDELY. Boldly. Minot.

BALDEMOYNE. Gentian. See MS. Sloane 5. f. 5; Prompt. Parv. p. 22.

> Loke how a seke man, for his hele, Taketh baldemoyne with canelle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.

BALDER. (1) To use coarse language. East. (2) Bolder. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 20.

BALDERDASH. Explained "hodge-podge" in the glossary to Tim Bobbin. Any mixture of rubbish is called balderdash. See D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature, i. 234. In some districts the term is more restricted to absolute filth, whether applied to language or in its literal sense. Ben Jonson calls bad liquor by this name, and it is occasionally found as a verb, to mix or adulterate any liquor.

BALDFACED. White-faced. Yorksh. BALD-KITE. A buzzard. In Cotgrave it is the translation of buzart and buze.

BALDLY. Boldly. Minot.

BALDOCK. Some kind of tool, mentioned in the 51st section appended to Howell's Lexicon

BALDORE. Bolder. Rob. Glouc. p. 509. BALDRIB. Not the same as the spare-rib, as generally stated, which has fat and lean, and is cut off the neck. The baldrib is cut lower down, and is devoid of fat; hence the name, according to Minsheu.

BALDRICK. A belt, girdle, or sash, of various kinds; sometimes a sword-belt. There are several instances where it would seem to have been merely a collar or strap round the neck, though it was more generally passed round one side of the neck, and under the opposite arm. See Hayward's Annals of Qu. Eliz. p. 30; Fabian, p. 540; Prompt. Parv. p. 27; Hall, Henry VIII., ff. 3, 6; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 22; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 8; Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 13; Cyprian Academy, 1647, ii. 21; MS. Bib. Reg. 7 C. xvi. f. 68; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 126; Strutt, ii. 50; Patterne of Painfull Adventures, p. 206; Todd's Illustrations, p. 320. A kind of cake, made probably in the shape of a belt, was called a baudrick. See some old printed receipts in 4to. C. 39, Art. Seld. in Bibl. Bodl. and Wyl Bucke's Testament, p. 34.

BALDUCTUM. A term applied by Nash to some of the affected expressions of Gabriel Harvey. It seems to have been nearly synonymous with balderdash, and is found in a similar sense in Stanihurst's Description of

Ireland, p. 29. BALDWEIN. Gentian. Gerard.

BALE. (1) Sorrow; evil; mischief. (A.-S.) Ryght thus I mene, I mak no lengere tale, But 3e do thus, grettere growyth oure bale.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 118. Therwhile, sire, that I tolde this tale, Thi sone mighte tholie dethes bale.

Sevyn Sages, 702.

(2) Basil wood. Skinner.

(3) The scrotum? Stevenson.

(4) Ten reams of paper. Kennett.
(5) A pair of dice is frequently called a bale. This term is found in Skelton, Ben Jonson, and later writers.

(6) The belly. Madden.

7) Destruction. Prompt. Parv.

BALEFUL. Evil; baneful. This word occurs in 2 Henry VI., iii. 2, and earlier in Syr Gawayne, p. 105. ALEIS. A large rod. (A.-N.) Also the

BALEIS. verb baleisen, to beat with a rod, which is still in use in some parts of Shropshire. Piers Ploughman.

BALENA. A whale. (Lat.)

The huge leviathan is but a shrimpe Compar'd with our balena on the land.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

BALEW. Evil. (A.-S.) BALEYNE. Whalebone? Skinner. It is possible this may be the same with balayn in Richard Coer de Lion, 2982.

BALEZ. Bowels. Gaw.

BALHEW. Plain; smooth. Prompt. Parv. BALIAGE. The office of a bailiff. See Florio, in v. Bagliuo, Baile.

BALIST. An ancient engine, or kind of ordnance, for projecting stones.

BALISTAR. A man using a cross-bow.

BALK. (1) A ridge of greensward left by the plough in ploughing, or by design between different occupancies in a common field. The term is translated by terræ porca in an old vocabulary in MS. Bodl. 604, f. 39; but by grumus, a heap, in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 89. See also Reliq. Antiq. ii. 81; Cotgrave, in v. Assillonnement, Cheintre; Towneley Myst. p. 99; Cov. Myst. p. 343; Piers Ploughman, p. 123; Nomenclator, p. 385; Florio, in v. Delirare; Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 174. From this last example it appears that the explanation given by Withals is correct, and Baret has, "a balke or banke of earth raysed or standing up betweene twoo furrowes." To draw a balk is to draw a straight furrow across a field.

(2) A particular beam used in the construction of a cottage, especially a thatched one. The sidewalls and gables being erected, a pair of couples or strong supports is placed between each pair of gables, and the balk is the strong beam, running horizontally, that unites these below. This balk is often used in the poorer cottages to hang various articles on, a custom alluded to in Chaucer, Cant. T., 3626; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 171. A similar beam in a stable or outhouse is also called a balk, as in Topsell's Foure Footed Beasts, p. 395; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033; and the term is occasionally applied generally to any beam or rafter. See also Prompt. Parv. pp. 21, 30, 196; Tusser, p. 204; Skelton, i. 114; Book of Rates, 1675, p. 24. Huloet has, "balke ende whych appeareth under the eaves of a house, procer."

Bynde hit furste with balke and bonde, And wynde hit siththen with good wonde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 11. (3) To heap up in a ridge or hillock, in 1 Henry IV., i. 1. It seems to have the usual meaning of omit in Tam. Shrew, i. 1; Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 39. "Balk the way," get out of the way, Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 80.

4) A simple piece of machinery used in the dairy districts of the county of Suffolk, into which the cow's head is put while she is

milked.

(5) Straight young trees after they are felled are in Norfolk called balks.

(6) "To be thrown ourt' balk," is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be published in the church. "To hing ourt' balk," is marriage deferred after publication.

BALKE. (1) To leave a balk in ploughing. But so wel halte no man the plogh,

That he ne balketh otherwile.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 87.

(2) To belch. (A.-S.)

Perceavyng by the grefe of their communications the dukes pryde nowe and then to balke oute a lytle brayde of envye towarde the glorye of the kynge. Hardyng, Supp. f. 84.

(3) To be angry. Reynard the Foxe.

BALKER. A great beam. East.

BALKERS. Persons who stand on high places near the sea-coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishermen which way the shoals pass. Blount.

BALKING. A ridge of earth. Latimer.

BALK-PLOUGHING. A particular mode of ploughing, in which ridges are left at intervals. East.

The hay-loft. Chesh. Kennett, MS. BALKS. Lansd. 1033, says the hen-roost was so called. BALK-STAFF. A quarter-staff. North.

Balk-staves and cudgels, pikes and truncheons, Brown bread and cheese, that swam by luncheons, Cotton's Poetical Works, 1734, p. 12.

BALL. (1) Bald. Somerset.

(2) The pupil of the eye. "Ball, or apple of Huloet, 1552. the eye.

Son after, wen he was halle, Then began to slak hyr balls.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

(3) The palm of the hand. Yorksh. Also the round part at the bottom of a horse's foot. See Florio, in v. Callo.

(4) A name given to various animals. It is mentioned as the name of a horse in Chaucer and Tusser, of a sheep in the Promptorium, and of a dog in the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII., p. 43. It is the common name of a field in Devonshire.

(5) The body of a tree. Lanc.

BALLACE. To stuff; to fill. Ballast, filled, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2. Cf. Hall's Satires, iv. 5; Ford's Tracts, p. 9. Huloet has balassen, translated by saburro.

BALLAD. To sing ballads. Shak.

BALLADIN. A kind of dance, mentioned by Minsheu and Skinner.

BALLANDES. Ballances? Ballandes are mentioned in the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, quoted in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BALLANS. Ballances.

BALLANT. A ballad. North.

BALLARD. A castrated ram. Devon. The word occurs in an obscure sense in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 56.

BALLART. One of the names of the hare in the curious poem printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 133.

BALLAST. A ruby. See Balays.

BALLASTER. A small pillar usually made circular, and swelling towards the bottom, commonly used in a balustrade. Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

BALLATRON. A rascal; a thief. Minsheu. BALLE. (1) The "balle in the hode," a curious phrase for the head, occurring in Urry's Chaucer, p. 625; Kyng Alisaunder, 6481; Towneley Myst. p. 17; Arthour and Merlin, p. 16.

(2) Palsgrave has, "I balle as a curre dogge dothe, je hurle."

BALLED. (1) Bald. "Balled reson," a bald reson, a bare argument. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 176, 436; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 109; Chaucer, Cant. T., 198, 2520; Depos. Rich. II. p. 29; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 179.

(2) Whitefaced. North.

BÁLLEDNESSE. Baldness. See Reliq. Antiq.

ii. 56; Rob. Glouc. p. 482.

BALLERAG. To banter; to rally in a contemptuous way; to abuse; to scold. dial.

BALLESSE. Ballast. Huloet.
BALLIARDS. The game of billiards. Spenser has it, and it is also found in Florio, in v. Cúgole.

BALLINGER. A small sailing vessel. word occurs with various orthographies in Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 79; Hall, Henry V. f. 26; Egerton Papers, p. 12; State Papers, ii. 76; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 111; Manners and Household Expences, pp. 222, 470. Among the miscellaneous documents at the Rolls House is one, I. 187, containing an account of the charges for repairing and rigging of the "ballyngar named the Sunday," A. D. 1532. See also Ducange, in v. Balingaria.

And toke londe nygh to a gret tourment that was called Couleigne, and went to londe in a balangere, ·he and xxi. men with hym. MS. Digby 185.

BALL-MONEY. Money demanded of a marriage company, and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a foot-ball. Brockett. The custom is mentioned by Coles and Miege.

BALLOCK-GRASS. The herb dogs'-stones. Gerarde.

BALLOCKS. Testiculi. (A.-S.) There is a receipt "for swellinge of ballokis" in MS. Bib. Reg. 17 A. iii. f. 149. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 280. Receipts for a mess called balok brothe are given in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 68, Forme of Cury, p. 53. It appears from Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540, that ballockestones was once a term of endearment. Sometimes spelt balloxs, as in an early receipt in Bright MS. f. 14.

BALLOK-KNYF. A knife hung from the girdle.

Piers Ploughman.

BALLOON. A large inflated ball of strong leather, formerly used in a game called balloon, the ball being struck by the arm, which was defended by a bracer of wood. The antiquity of aerostation has been absurdly deduced from the mention of this game in Du Bartas. It is spelt balloo in Ben Jonson, iii. 216. Cf. Randolph's Poems, 1643, p. 105; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. xvii.; Middleton's Works, iv. 342; Strutt's Sports, p. 96; Florio, in v. Bal-

loniére, Cálcio, Giocáre, Gonfiatóio; Cotgrave, in v. Balon, Brassal; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 328. BALLOW. (1) Bony; thin. Drayton.

(2) To select or bespeak. It is used by boys at play, when they select a goal or a companion of their game. North.

(3) A pole; a stick; a cudgel. North. It is found in King Lear, iv. 6, ed. 1623, p. 304.

BALL'S-BULL. A person who has no ear for music is sometimes compared to Ball's bull, who had so little that he kicked the fiddler over the bridge. East.

A geometrical quadrant. See BALL-STELL. the Nomenclator, p. 303. In MS. Addit. 5008, a story is told of a boy who had been for some time very attentively watching his father take the altitude of a star with his balla-stella, when suddenly he observed the star shoot, and testified his delight by exclaiming, "Ye have hyt hir, father; she is fawln, she is fawln!"

BALL-STONE. A measure of iron-stone which lies near the surface; a kind of limestone found

near Wenlock. Salop. BALL-THISTLE. A sp A species of thistle, mentioned by Gerard, p. 990.

(A.-S.)BALLU. Mischief; sorrow.

BALLUP. The front or flap of smallclothes. Northumb. The term is found in Ritson's Robin Hood, ii. 154, left unexplained by the editor.

BALLY. (1) A litter of pigs. North.

(2) To grow distended. Salop.(3) Comfortable. West.

BÁLLYS. Bellows. Salop. The form balyws occurs in Tundale, p. 34.

BALLYVE. A bailiff.

BALMER. Apparently some kind of coloured cloth. " Barrones in balmer and byse." Chester Plays, i. 172. The Bodl. MS. reads bannier. BALNEAL. Refreshing. Howell.

BALNY. A bath. This seems to be the meaning of the word in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 143.

BALO. A beam in buildings; any piece of

squared timber. East.

BALON. In justs of peace, the swords were pointless and rendered blunt, being often of balon, as it was termed, which seems to have been of whalebone, covered with leather, and silvered over. Meyrick.

BALOTADE. An attempt made by a horse to

kick. Dict. Husb.

BALOURGLY. A kind of broth. The method of making it is described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 49.

BALOU3T. About. (A.-S.)

BALOW. (1) A nursery term, forming part of the burthen of a lullaby. North.

(A.-S.)(2) A spirit; properly, an evil spirit. With many aungels and arkaungels, And other balows, als the buke telles. MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

BALOW-BROTH. An ancient dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 45. It may

be the same as ballock-broth previously mentioned, in v. Ballocks. BALOYNGE.

> Eyther arm an elne long, Baloynge mengeth al by-mong, Ase baum ys hire bleo.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 35. BALSAM-APPLE. A herb mentioned by Florio, in v. Caránza.

BALSAMUM. Balsam. Shak. Florio has balsamint, in v. Eupatória.

BALSOMATE. Embalmed.

137

He made his ymage of laton full clene, In whiche he put his body balsomate. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 93.

BALSTAFF. Same as balk-staff, q. v. Chaucer has this form of the word, which is also given by Ray. It means a large pole or staff.

To cohere together. Warw. BALTER. Blood-boltered. The word occurs in the Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 61, in the

sense of to caper, to dance about.

BALTHAZAR. One of the kings of Coleyn, the three magi who came from the East to worship the new-born Saviour. Mr. Wright has printed the early English legend of these kings in his edition of the Chester Plays. Howell, p. 5, has the proverb, "Brave man at arms, but weak to Balthasar."

BALUSTER. A bannister.

BALWE. (1) Mischief; sorrow. (A.-S.)

2) Plain; smooth. Prompt. Parv.

BALY. (1) Evil; sorrow.

Bot thei schryve them of ther glotony, In hell schall be ther baly. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 86. (2) A belly. Balyd, bellied, occurs in the Hunt-

tyng of the Hare, 187. (3) A bailiff. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 174; Prompt. Parv. p. 22.

(4) Dominion; government. (A.-N.)

If thou be pareld most of price, And ridis here in thi balye. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.

BALYSCHEPE. The office of a bailiff. Prompt. Parv.

BALZAN. A horse with white feet. Howell. BAL3E. Ample; swelling. Gaw.

BAM. A false tale, or jeer. Yorksh. Also a verb, to make fun of a person.

BAMBLE. To walk unsteadily. East.

BAMBOOZLE. To threaten; to deceive; to make fun of a person. A very piquant use is made of this word in Cibber's comedy of "She Would and She Would Not."

BAMBY. By and by. Devon.

BAMCHICHES. A kind of chiches, mentioned by Florio, in v. Arietini

BAME. To anoint with balm.

And bade me bame me welle aboute, Whenne hit wolde other water or wes

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46. BAMMEL. To beat; to pommel. Salop.

BAN. (1) A curse. Shak. (2) To curse.

And summe banne the, and some blesse. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16,

(3) A kind of dumpling. Lanc.

138

(4) To shut out; to stop. Somerset.

(5) Command, precept, summons, edict, proclamation, ordinance. So explained by Hearne. See an instance of it in Rob. Glouc. p. 188.

BANBURY. Howell gives two proverbs concerning this town-1. Like Banbury tinkers, who in stopping one hole make two; 2. As wise as the mayor of Banbury, who would prove that Henry III. was before Henry II. According to Grose, a nonsensical tale is called a "Banbury story of a cock and bull;" so from these evidences it would not appear that the Banburians were remarkable for sagacity. Banbury, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, was celebrated for its number of puritans, and Ben Jonson calls a puritan a Banbury man. It is now principally known for its cakes. Bardolf, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, compares Slender to Banbury cheese, which seems to have been remarkably thin, for the older Tom Heywood observes that he "never saw Banbury cheese thick enough." There is a receipt for making this cheese in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 3.

BANCKEROWTE. Bankrupt. Huloet.

BANCO. A bank of money. An Italian word introduced in Marlowe's Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

BAND. (1) A bond; a covenant; an engage-See Percy's Reliques, p. 13; State Papers, i. 11.

Here i-gyf I 30w be band

An c. pownd worth of land. Sir Degrevant, 869. (2) A hyphen. The word is used in this sense

in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 68.
(3) A string of any kind. North. Have thys rope yn thyn hande, And holde the faste by the bande.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 130.

(4) Imprisonment.

His moder dame Alienore, and the barons of this land, For him travailed sore, and brouht him out of band. Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 201.

(5) A space of ground, containing twenty yards square. North.

(6) As an article of ornament for the neck, was the common wear of gentlemen. The clergy and lawyers, who now exclusively retain them, formerly wore ruffs. See the description of a gentleman in Thynne's Debate, p. 19; Nares and Minsheu, in v.

(7) The neck feathers of a cock. Holme. BANDE. Bound. Cf. Collier's Old Ballads,

p. 15; Ywaine and Gawin, 1776.

A mawnger ther he fande, Corne therin lyggande, Therto his mere he bands

With the withy. Sir Perceval, 443. BANDED-MAIL. A kind of armour, which consisted of alternate rows of leather or cotton, and single chain-mail.

BANDEL. Florio translates bandelle, " side corners in a house; also any bandels." See also the same lexicographer, in v. Bendelláre, Fálda.

BANDELET. Florio has "Ciárpa, any kind of scarfe or bandelet." See also Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 124.

BANDERS. Associators; conspirators; men bound to each other by the mutual ties of a party. Boucher.

BANDISH. A bandage. North.

BAND-KIT. A kind of great can with a cover. North.

BANDO. A proclamation. Shirley.

BANDOG. According to Nares, a dog always kept tied up on account of his fierceness, and with a view to increase that quality in him, which it certainly would do. Bewick describes it as a species of mastiff, produced by a mixture with the bull-dog. See Withals' Dictionarie, p. 77; Ford's Works, ii. 526; Robin Hood, ii. 64.

BANDOLEERS. Little wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing the charge of powder for a musket, and fastened to a broad band of leather, which the person who was to use them put round his neck. The band itself is also frequently termed a bandoleer. See Middleton's Works, v. 517; Unton Inventories, p. 3; Songs of the London Prentices, p. 68.

BANDON. Dominion; subjection; disposal. (A.-N.) See Gij of Warwike, p. 136; Robson's Met. Rom., p. 11; Ritson's Songs, i. 56; Langtoft, p. 141; Rom. of the Rose, 1163; Kyng Alisaunder, 3180, 5505, 7720; Le Bone Flo-

rence of Rome, 695.

Merci, queth, ich me velde Recreaunt to the in this felde. So harde the smitest upon me krown, Ich do me alle in the bandoun,

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 42.

As thou art knyght of renowne, I do me all yn thy bandowne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.

But he me put out of his bandome, And yef to me no maner audience.

Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 20.

BANDORE. A musical instrument, somewhat similar to a guitar. According to Boucher, bass-viols are often called bandores in Gloucestershire; and Grose applies the term to "a widow's mourning peak," where I suspect an error for Fr. bandeau. The bandore is said to have been invented by one John Rose, in the reign of Elizabeth; but it is more probable that he merely introduced a variation of the Italian pandura, an instrument very similar both in form and name.

BANDORF. A penon banner. Holme.

BANDROLL. A little streamer, banner, or pennon, usually fixed near the point of a lance. (Fr.) See Drayton's Poems, p. 11; Percy's Reliques, p. 271; Florio, in v. Banderella. BANDS. The hinges of a door. North.

BANDSTERS. Those who, in reaping, during harvest, bind the sheaves. North.

BANDSTRINGS. Translated by Miege, glands de rabat. Cf. Strutt, ii. 99, 222. They were prohibited to be imported by 14 Car. II. See Book of Rates, p. 179. According to Jamieson, they were strings going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way.

BANDSTROT. A charm.

BANDY. (1) A game played with sticks called bandies, bent and round at one end, and a small wooden ball, which each party endeavours to drive to opposite fixed points. Northbrooke, in 1577, mentions it as a favourite game in Devonshire. It is sometimes called bandyball, and an early drawing of the game is copied in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 102.

(2) A hare. East.

(3) To toss a ball, a term at tennis. See Drayton's Poems, p. 10; Malone's Shakespeare, x. 52; Hawkins' Eng. Dram. iii. 171.

(4) To join in a faction. Minsheu.

- (5) Flexible; without substance. A term applied to bad cloth in the Stat. 43 Eliz. c. 10. Skinner.
- BANDY-HEWIT. A little bandy-legged dog; a turnspit. Otherwise explained, "a name given to any dog, when persons intend to use it in making sport of its master." Lanc.

BANDY-HOŠHOE. A game at ball, common in Norfolk, and played in a similar manner to bandy, q. v.

BANDYLAN. A bad woman. North.

BANDYN. Bound. (A.-S.)

BANDY-WICKET. The game of cricket, played with a bandy instead of a bat. East.

BANE. (1) A bone. North.

Agayne he wode that water onane, Nerehand for-nomene on ilke a bane. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

(2) To afflict with a bad disease. West. This term is not applied exclusively to animals.

(3) A murderer. (A.-S.)

(4) Kind; courteous; friendly. North. This is Kennett's explanation of the word in MS. Lansd. 1033.

(5) Destruction. Chaucer.

(6) Near; convenient. North.

BANEBERRY. The herb Christopher. Skinner. BANED. Age-stricken. Park.

BANEHOUND. To make believe; to intend;

to purpose; to suspect. Somerset.

BANERER. The bearer of a banner. Clifton.

BANES. The banns of matrimony. Somerset.

See Webster's Works, i. 47, and the authorities there quoted. The proclamations of the old mysteries were called banes, as in the Chester Plays, i. 1. Ban is a French word, and signifies a proclamation by sound of trumpet.

BANEWORT. The nightshade. Skinner. BANG. (1) To go with rapidity. Cumb.

(2) To strike; to shut with violence. Var. dial. Hence, to surpass, to beat.

(3) A blow. Var. dial.

(4) A stick; a club. North.

(5) A hard cheese made of milk several times skimmed. Suffolk.

(6) "In a bang," in a hurry. North.

BANG-A-BONK. To lie lazily on a bank. Staffordsh.

BANG-BEGGAR. A beadle. Derbysh. Also a term of reproach, a vagabond.

BANGE. Light fine rain. Essex.

BANGER. (1) A large person. Var. dial.

(2) A hard blow. Salop.

139

(3) A great falsehood. Warw.

BANGING. Great; large. Var. dial.

BANGLE. (1) To spend one's money foolishly. Lanc.

(2) A large rough stick. Ash.

BÁNGLED. Corn or young shoots are said to be bangled when beaten about by the rain or wind. A bangled hat means one bent down or slouched. East.

BANGLE-EARED. Having loose and hanging ears, aures faccide et pendule, as Upton defines it in his MS. additions to Junius in the Bodleian Library. Miege translates it, "qui a les oreilles pendantes."

BANGSTRAW. A nick-name for a thresher, but applied to all the servants of a farmer. Grose.

BANG-UP. A substitute for yeast. Staffordsh. BANIS. Destruction. Ritson.

BANJY. Dull; gloomy. Essex.

BANK. (1) To beat. Exmoor.

(2) A term at the game of bowls, mentioned by Cotgrave, in v. Bricoler; and also at truck, as in Holme's Academy, iii. 263.

(3) To coast along a bank. This seems to be the sense of the word in King John, v. 2. See also Florio, in v. Corriuare.

(4) A piece of unslit fir-wood, from four to ten inches square, and of any length. Bailey.

BANKAFALET. An old game at cards mentioned in a little work called "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. 1701. The whole pack is parcelled out into as many parts as there are players.

BÂNKAGE. Is mentioned by Harrison among the prædia of Otto, in his Description of Eng-

land, p. 158.

BANKER. (1) A cloth, carpet, or covering of tapestry for a form, bench, or seat. In an inventory "off clothys" in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58, mention is made of "iij. bankkers." Any kind of small coverlet was afterwards called a banker, as in Brit. Bibl. ii. 398; Book of Rates, p. 25.

(2) An excavator, employed inter alia in making

embankments. Linc.

BANKETT. A banquet. See Halle's Expostulation, p. 14; Arch. xxii. 232.

BANK-HOOK. A large fish-hook, which derives its name from being laid baited in brooks or running water, and attached by a line to the bank. Salop.

BANKROUT. A bankrupt. Still in use in the North. Often spelt bankerout, as in Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 246, or bankers-out, Du Bartas, p. 365. It is also a verb, to become bankrupt; and Nares gives an example of it in the sense of bankruptcy. Sir James Harrington mentions a game at cards called bankerout. See Arch. viii. 149.

BANKS. The seats on which the rowers of a boat sit; also, the sides of a vessel. *Marston*.

BANKS'-HORSE. A learned horse, kept by a person named Banks in the time of Elizabeth, and constantly alluded to by writers of the time under his name of Morocco. One of his exploits is said to have been the ascent of St. Paul's steeple. The author of the Life and Death of Mrs. Mary Frith, 1662, p. 75, says, "I shall never forget my fellow humourist Banks the vintner in Cheapside, who taught his horse to dance and shooed him with silver." In MS. Ashm. 826, f. 179, is a curious satirical piece entitled, "A bill of fare sent to Bankes the vintner in Cheape-side, in May 1637;" and an unnoticed anecdote respecting his horse occurs in Jests to make you Merie. 1607, p. 12.

BANKSIDE. Part of the borough of Southwark, famous in Shakespeare's time for its theatres, and as the residence of a certain class of ladies. See further particulars in Nares, p. 26.

BANKSMAN. One who superintends the busi-

ness of the coal pit. Derbysh.

BANK-UP. To heap up. "It is banking up," spoken of a cloud gathering before a shower. Devon.

BANKY. A banky piece, a field with banks in it. Herefordsh.

BANLES. Without bones.

BANNE. To ban; to curse; to banish. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 18, 143, 167, 310. Bannee occurs apparently in a similar sense in the Exmoor Scolding, p. 11.

BANNER. A body of armed men, varying from twenty to eighty. See the State Papers,

ii. 46.

BANNERELL. A little streamer or flag. Florio, in v. Bandaruóla; Arch. xii. 350.

BANNERERE. A standard-bearer. Weber. BANNERET. A knight made in the field with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner.

Thane the banerettez of Bretayne broghte thame to tentes. Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. A. i. 17, f. 78. BANNERING. An annual custom of perambulating the bounds of a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the local jurisdiction and

privileges. Salop. BANNET-HAY, A rick-yard. Wilts.

BANNEY. St. Barnabas. I. Wight. To beat; to thrash. Sussex. BANNICK.

BANNIKIN. A small drinking cup.

But since it is resolved otherwise, I pray you bid the butler bring up his bannikins, and I'll make you all lords like myself. Account of Grocers' Company, p. 25.

BANNIN. That which is used for shutting or stopping. Somerset.
BANNIS. A stickleback. Wilts.

BANNISTERS. A term which is supposed to mean travellers in distress. It occurs in the ancient accounts of the parish of Chudleigh, co. Devon. See Carlisle on Charities, p. 288.

BANNOCK. A thick round cake of bread, not At Worsley, co. Lanc., it is thus made-oatmeal and water two parts, treacle one part, baked about one fourth of an inch

thick in cakes of a few inches in diameter. Ray explains it, "an oat-cake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers." A kind of hard ship biscuit sometimes goes under this name.

The growing BANNUT. A walnut. West. tree is called a bannut tree, but the converted timber walnut. The term occurs as early as 1697 in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2.

BANNYD. Banished. (A.-N.)

140

Mede and Falseheed assocyed are,

Trowthe bannyd ys, the blynde may not se;

Manye a mon they make fulle bare, A strange compleynt ther ys of every degré.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 135. BANQUET. (1) Generally means a dessert in the works of our early writers. According to Gifford the banquet was usually placed in a separate room, to which the guests removed when they had dined. This was called the banquetting room. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 437; Ford's Works, i. 231; Middleton's Works, iii. 252; Malone's Shakespeare, v. 510.

(2) Part of the branch of a horse's bit. See the Dict. Rust. in v.

BANQUETER. A banker. Huloet.

BANRENT. A banneret; a noble. Gaw. BANRET. Same as banneret, q. v. According

to Stanihurst, Des. of Ireland, p. 39, "he is properlie called a banret, whose father was no carpet knight, but dubbed in the field under the banner or ensigne." Cf. Sir Degrevant, 458.

BANSCHYN. To banish. Prompt. Parv. BANSEL. To beat; to punish. Staffordsh. BANSTICKLE. The stickleback. Huloet. The term is still in use in Wiltshire, pronounced banticle.

BANT. A string. Lanc.

BANTAMWORK. A very showy kind of painted or carved work. Ash.

BANWORT. A violet. Dunelm. According to Cooper, bellis is "the whyte daysy, called of some the margarite, in the North banwoort." See Bibl. Eliotæ, ed. 1559, in v. Our first explanation is given on Kennett's authority, MS. Lansd. 1033. (A.-S. Banwyrt.)

BANY. Bony; having large bones. North. BANYAN-DAY. A sea term for those days on which no meat is allowed to the sailors.

BANYER. A standard-bearer. (A.-N.) BANYNGE. A kind of bird. "A sparlynge or a banynge" is mentioned in MS. Arund. 249, f. 90. See also the Archæologia, xiii. 341. The sparling is described by Randal Holme, p. 293; but it is also the name of the smelt, which may be here intended.

BANZELL. A long lazy fellow. North. BAON. The enclosed space between the external walls and the body of a fortress. See

the State Papers, ii. 441.

BAP. A piece of baker's bread, varying from one penny to twopence in value, generally in the shape of an elongated rhombus, but sometimes circular. North.

BAPTEME. Baptism.

BAPTISM. A ceremony performed in merchant vessels which pass the line for the first time, both upon the ships and men. The custom is fully described in Bailey's Dictionary, fol. ed. in v.

BAPTYSTE. Baptism. Ritson. BAR. (1) A baron. Rob. Glouc.

(2) To shut; to close. North.

(3) A joke. North.(4) A horseway up a hill. Derbysh.

(5) To lay claim or make choice of; a term used by boys at play when they select a particular situation or place.

(6) A feather in a hawk's wing. Berners.

(7) Bare; naked. North.

(8) A boar. (A.-S.)

(9) Bore. (A.-S.) Also, to bear, as in Percy's

Reliques, p. 4.

(10.) Throwing or pitching the bar was a common amusement with our ancestors, and is said to have been a favourite pastime with Henry VIII.

Scarse from these mad folke had he gone so farre As a strong man will eas'ly pitch a barre.

Drayton's Poems, p. 241.

(11.) To bar a die was a phrase used amongst gamblers. See Mr. Collier's notes to the Ghost of Richard III., p. 75.

BARA-PICKLET. Bread made of fine flour, leavened, and made into small round cakes. Dict. Rust. Cf. Holme's Academy, iii. 86.

BARATHRUM. An abyss. (Lat.) Our poets frequently apply the word to an insatiate eater. See Shirley's Works, i. 390; Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 183.

BARATOUR. A quarrelsome person. Prompt. Parv., p. 23; Florio, in v. Imburiassóne; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 239; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 215.

One was Ewayne fytz Asoure, Another was Gawayne with honour, And Kay the bolde baratour.

Sir Perceval, 263.

BARAYNE. Barren, applied to hinds not gravid. Baraynes used substantively. Gaw. Cf. Morte D'Arthur, ii. 355.

BARA3E. Bore away.

The ryng and the gloven of the sexteyn he nom And barage; and this lordynges al that sothe tolde. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

BARB. (1) To shave. See Measure for Measure, iv. 2, ed. 1685. Hence, to mow a field, as in Webster's Works, iv. 78. Ben Jonson, iv. 19, has barbing money, for clipping it; and according to Bailey, to barb a lobster is to cut it up.

(2) Florio has "Barboncelli, the barbes or little teates in the mouth of some horses.'

(3) A Barbary horse. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 1.

BARBALOT. A puffin. Holme. It is also the name of a fish, the barbel.

BARBARYN. The barberry. Prompt. Parv. BARBASON. The supposed name of a fiend, mentioned in Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 2; Henry V., ii. 1.

BARBE. A hood, or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face. According to Strutt, it was a piece of white plaited linen and belonged properly to mourning, being generally worn under the chin. The feathers under the beak of a hawk were called the barbe feders, so that there may possibly be some connexion between the terms; and in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 223, mention is made of an animal with "a barbydde chynne." In Syr Gawayne the word is applied to the edge of an axe, and the points of arrows are called barbez.

BARBED. An epithet formerly applied to warhorses, when caparisoned with military trappings and armour. Perhaps the more correct form is *barded*, q. v.

BARBED-CATTE. A warlike engine, described

in the following passage:

For to make a werrely holde, that men calle a barbed catte, and a bewfray that shal have ix. fadome of lengthe and two fadome of brede, and the said catte six fadome of lengthe and two of brede, shal be ordeyned all squarre wode for the same aboute foure hondred fadom, a thousand of borde, xxiiij. rolles, and a grete quantyté of smalle wode.

Caston's Vegecius, Sig. I. 6.

BARBEL. A small piece of armour which protects part of the bassinet.

His barbel first adoun he deth, Withouten colour his neb he seth.

Gij of Warwike, p. 160.

BARBERY. Same as Rilts, q. v. BARBER. To shave or trim the beard. Shak. The term barber-monger in King Lear, is apparently applied to a person dressed out by a barber, a finical fop. The phrase barber's forfeits does not seem to be satisfactorily explained by the commentators, nor can we supply more certain information. It is supposed to have some reference to their double trade of barber and physician. In MS. Sloane 776, is a medical treatise, "compylyd by me Charlys Whytte, cittezen and barboure-cirurgyon of London;" and it is commonly stated that the spiral lines still seen on the barber's pole represent the fillets bound round the arm when a person is bled.

BARBICAN. A kind of watch-tower. term is also applied to an advanced work before the gate of a castle or fortified town, or any outwork at a short distance from the main works; and it occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, 1591, explained by Weber "a parapet or strong high wall, with turrets to defend the gate and drawbridge."

BARBLE. The Bible. North.

Small vesicular tingling pimples, BARBLES. such as are caused by the stinging of nettles, or of some minute insects. East. The term is also applied to knots in the mouth of a horse. See Topsell's History of Foure-footed Beasts, p. 363.

A receipt to make "tarte bar-BARBONES. bones" is given in Wyl Bucke's Test. p. 33.

BARBORANNE. The barberry. Gaw. BARBORERY. A barber's shop. Prompt. Parv.

BARBS. (1) Military trappings. Spenser.

(2) The barbles. "Barbs under calves tongues" are mentioned in Markham's Countrey Farme, p. 63.

BARCARY. A sheep-cote; a sheep-walk.

Bailey.
BARCE. A stickleback. Yorksh.

BARCELETT. A species of bow. Gaw.

BARD. (1) A trapping for a horse, generally the breast-plate.

(2) Tough. Rob. Glouc.

(3) Barred; fastened. Towneley Myst.

BARDASH. An unnatural paramour. Florio has it as the translation of caramita.

BAR'D-CATER-TRA. The name for a kind of false dice, so constructed that the quatre and trois shall very seldom come up.

He hath a stocke whereon his living stayes, And they are fullams and bardquarter-trayes. Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie, n. d.

BARDE. Barred. See Friar Bacon's Prophecie,

p. 13; Brit. Bibl. ii. 621. BARDED. Equipped with military trappings or

ornaments, applied to horses. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 45. Bard is used as a substantive by the same writer, Henry IV. f. 12, and it often has reference to horses' armour.

BARDELLO. The quilted saddle wherewith colts are backed. Howell.

BARDOLF. An ancient dish in cookery. The manner of making it is described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 84.

BARDOUS. Simple; foolish. (Lat.)

BARDS. Strips of bacon used in larding. Ash. BARE. (1) Mere. In this sense it occurs in Coriolanus. In Syr Gawayne, mere, unconditional, and is also applied to the blasts of a horn, apparently meaning short, or without rechate. It is also used adverbially.

(2) To shave. Shak.

(3) Bareheaded. Jonson.

(4) A mixture of molten iron and sand, which lies at the bottom of a furnace. Salop.

(5) A piece of wood which a labourer is sometimes allowed to carry home. Suffolk.

(6) A boar. (A.-S.) See Sir Degrevant, 43.

(7) A bier. It is the translation of libitina in a vocabulary in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire in the fifteenth century.

(8) Apparently a piece of cloth. "Two bares of raynes," Ordinances and Regulations, p. 125.

(9) A place without grass, made smooth for bowling. Kersey.

BAREAHOND. To assist. North.

BARE-BARLEY. A Staffordshire term thus described in MS. Lansd. 1033, "naked barley, whose ear is shaped like barley, but its grain like wheat without any husk, which therefore some call wheat-barley, and others Frenchbarley, because not much differing from that bought in the shops under such name."

BARE-BUBS. A term used by boys to denote the unfledged young of birds. Linc.

BAREHEVEDYS. Boars' heads.

There come in at the fyrste course, befor the kyng selvene.

Barchevedys that ware bryghte burnyste with sylver. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 55.

BAREHIDES. A kind of covering for carts. See Arch. xxvi. 401; Florio, in v. Spazzacoverta; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 394; Privy Purse Expences of Elizabeth of York, pp. 15, 16, 37.

BARELLE. A bundle.

Thentendours of suche a purpose would rather have had their harneles on their backes, then to have bound them up in barelles, yet muche part of the common people were therewith ryght wel satisfyed. Hall, Edward V. f. 7.

BARELY. Unconditionally; certainly.

BAREN. (1) They bore, pl. Chaucer.

(2) To bark. Coles.

BARENHOND. To intimate. Somerset.

BARE-PUMP. A little piece of hollow wood or metal to pump beer or water out of a cask. Kersey.

BARES. Those parts of an image which represent the bare flesh.

BARET. (1) Strife; contest. Cf. Maundevile's Travels, p. 272; Cocaygne, 27; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 91.

That baret rede I not se brewe, That 3e for ever aftir rewe.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 26.

(2) Grief; sorrow. Cf. Gesta Romanorum, p. 183; Tundale's Visions, p. 55.

Mykille barette and bale to Bretan schalle bring. Robsen's Romances, p. 11.

BAREYNTE. Barrenness. Prompt. Parv.

BARF. A hill. Yorksh. BARFHAME. A horse's neck-collar. Durham.

BARFRAY. A tower. Gaw.
BARFUL. Full of impediments. Shak.
BARGAIN. An indefinite number or quantity

of anything, not necessarily conveying the idea of purchase or sale. A load of a waggon is so called. East. In Lincolnshire we have the phrase, "It's a bargains," it's no consequence.

BARGAINE. Contention; strife. Chaucer. BARGANDER. A brant-goose. Baret.

BARGANY. A bargain. Prompt. Parv. BARGARET. A kind of song or ballad, perhaps

accompanied with a dance. Chaucer. The word barginet seems used in a similar sense in Brit. Bibl. iii. 29.

BARGE. A fat heavy person; a term of con-tempt. Exmoor. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has barge, " a highway up a steep hill." This may be another form of barf, q. v.

BARGE-BOARD. The front or facing of a barge-course, to conceal the barge couples, laths, tiles, &c.

BARGE-COUPLE. One beam framed into another to strengthen the building.

BARGE-COURSE. A part of the tiling or thatching of a roof, projecting over the gable.

BARGE-DAY. Ascension-day. Newcastle.

BARGET. A barge. This term is used several times by Malory, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 351-2.

BARGH. (1) A horseway up a hill. North. (2) A barrow hog. Ortus.

BARGOOD. Yeast. Var. dial.

BARGUEST. A frightful goblin, armed with teeth and claws, a suppositious object of terror in the North of England. According to Ritson, Fairy Tales, p. 58, the barguest, besides its many other pranks, would sometimes in the dead of night, in passing through the different streets, set up the most horrid and continuous shrieks, in order to scare the poor girls who might happen to be out of bed. It was generally believed that the faculty of seeing this goblin was peculiar to certain individuals, but that the gift could be imparted to another at the time of the ghost's appearance, by the mere action of touching.

BARIAN. A rampart. (A.-N.)

BARIDE. Made bare.

Hys hauberk brak with dentes baride, That men moht se hys naked hide.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

BAR-IRE. A crow-bar. Devon.

BARK. (1) The tartar deposited by bottled wine or other liquor encrusting the bottle. East. (2) A cylindrical receptacle for candles; a candle-

box. North. At first it was only a piece of bark nailed up against the wall.

(3) "Between the bark and the wood," a welladjusted bargain, where neither party has the advantage. Suffolk.

(4) A cough. Var. dial.

(5) To bark a person's shins, is to knock the skin off the legs by kicking or bruising them.

BARKARY. A tan-house. Jacobs.

BARKED. Encrusted with dirt. North. Sometimes pronounced barkened.

BARKEN. The yard of a house; a farm-yard.

BARKER. (1) A tanner. Ritson.

(2) A fault-finder. Hollyband.
(3) A whetstone; a rubber. Devonsh.

- (4) Ray, in the preface to his Collection of English Words, mentions the barker, " a marsh bird with a long bill, to which there was no Latine name added."
- (5) "Barkers of redd worsted" are mentioned in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127.

BARKFAT. A tanner's vat. Chaucer. BARK-GALLING is when trees are galled by

being bound to stakes. Bailey. BARKHAM. A horse's collar. North.

BARKLED. Baked or encrusted with dirt, more particularly applied to the human skin. North. Grose has barkit, dirt hardened on hair.

BARKMAN. A boatman. Kersey. BARKSEI E. Same as barsale, q. v.

BARKWATER. Foul water in which hides have been tanned. Prompt. Parv.

BARK-WAX. Bark occasionally found in the body of a tree, arising from some accident when young. East.

BARLAY. Apparently a corruption of the French par loi. See gloss. to Syr Gawayne, in v.

BARLEEG. An ancient dish in cookery, composed of almonds and rice. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 83.

BARLEP. A basket for keeping barley in.

Prompt. Parv.

BARLET. So the first folio reads in Macbeth, i. 6, where modern editors have substituted martlet. See the edit. 1623, p. 134.

BARLEY. To be peak; to claim. It is an exclamation frequently used by children in their games when they wish to obtain a short exemption from the laws of the amusement in which they are occupied. North.

BARLEY-BIG. A particular kind of barley, mostly cultivated in the fenny districts of Nor-

folk and the Isle of Ely.

I have never known any malt made of rye, perhaps because yielding very little bran, it is found more fitt for bread-corn, nor of that grain which we call barleybig, yet I hear that of late it is ofte malted in other Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg. p. 304.

BARLEY-BIRD. The nightingale, which comes in the season of sowing barley. East. The green-finch is sometimes so called, and the name is still more frequently applied to the siskin.

BARLEY-BOTTLES. Little bundles of barley in the straw, given to farm-horses. This wasteful method of giving feeds of corn was formerly in vogue in Norfolk, but is now disused.

BARLEY-BREAK. An ancient rural game, thus described by Gifford. It was played by six people, three of each sex, who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen, and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called hell. It was the object of the couple condemned to this division to catch the others, who advanced from the two extremities; in which case a change of situation took place, and hell was filled by the couple who were excluded by pre-occupation from the other places; in this "catching, however, there was some difficulty, as, by the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in hell, and the game ended. There is a description of the game in a little tract, called "Barley-breake, or a Warning for Wantons," 4to. Lond. 1607. Some extracts from it will be found in the Brit. Bibl. i. 66. See also Florio, in v. Póme; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 236.

BARLEY-BREE. Ale. North.

BARLEY-BUN. A "barley bunne gentleman" is, according to Minsheu, " a gent. (although rich) yet lives with barley bread, and otherwise barely and hardly."

BARLEY-CORN. Ale or beer. Var. dial.

BARLEY-HAILES. The spears of barley. South. BARLEY-MUNG. Barley meal, mixed with water or milk, to fatten fowls or pigs. East.

BARLEY-PLUM. A kind of dark purple plum. West.

144

BARLEY-SEED-BIRD. The vellow water-wagtail. Yorksh.

BARLEY-SELE. The season of sowing barley. East. The term is found in the Prompt. Parv. p. 25.

BARLICHE. Barley.

They were constreyned to resceive barliche for here eres rewarde. MS. Douce 291, f. 16.

BARLICHOOD. The state of being ill-tempered after the use of intoxicating liquors. North. Skelton has barlyhood, i. 107, though not, I think, in the same sense. See barlyhate in Nugae Poet. p. 9.

BARLING. A lamprey. North. BARLINGS. Firepoles. In Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 769, mention is made of "sixteen acres and a rood of heath, with the barlings, valued at 19s. 1d." Boucher erroneously considers it to be a dialectical pronunciation of bare or barren lands. The term again occurs in the Book of Rates, p. 25.

BARM. (1) The lap or bosom. (A.-S.) To her he profreth his service, And layth his heed upon hir barme.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 139. (2) Yeast. West. The term is found in Shake-speare, Lilly, Beaumont and Fletcher, and other early writers.

BARMASTER. A chief officer among the miners, who measures the oar obtained, receives the lot and cope, lays out and measures meers of ground to the miners, and appoints barmote Derbysh. courts.

BARME-CLOTH. An apron. Chaucer. term barm-fellys occurs in a curious poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 240, meaning the leathern aprons worn by blacksmiths; and barmhatres, garments for the bosom, in the same work, ü. 176.

BARMOTE. A bergmote. Derbysh. BARMSKIN. A leather apron, generally one made of the skin of sheep. North. In Lincolnshire holds the elegant simile, " as dirty and greasy as a barmskin." The word occurs

in the Prompt. Parv. p. 25.

BARN. (1) A child. (A.-S.) The word is common both as an archaism and provincialism. Harrison, in his Description of England, p. 157, says " the common sort doo call their male children barnes here in England, especiallie in the North countrie, where that word is yet accustomablie in use; and it is also growne into a proverbe in the South, when anie man susteineth a great hinderance, to saie, I am beggered and all my barnes."

(2) A man.(3) To lay up in a barn. East. Shakespeare uses the word in this sense in the Rape of Lucrece, xx. 155.

(4) A garner. Wickliffe.

(5) Going. Yorksh.

BARNABAS. A kind of thistle, mentioned by Florio, in v. Calcatrippa.

BARNABEE. The lady-bird. Suffolk.

BARNABY-BRIGHT. The provincial name for

St. Barnabas' day, June 11th, which has been BARNYSKYN. A leather apron. Pr. Parv.

celebrated in proverbs and nursery-rhymes under this name.

BARNACLES. It was formerly thought that this species of shell-fish, which is found on timber exposed to the action of the sea, became, when broken off, a kind of geese. These geese are called barnacles by many of our old writers. The term is also often applied to spectacles.

BARNAGE. The baronage. (Fr.) See Chron. Vilodun. p. 31; Gij of Warwicke, p. 205; Ywaine and Gawin, 1258.

The king com with his barnage, And founes brent in grete rage

Arthour and Merlin, p. 90.

Burnt. Rob. Glouc. BARNDE. BARN-DOOR-SAVAGE. A clodhopper. Salop. BARNE. (1) A kind of flower, mentioned in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) A baron. See Const. Freemas. p. 14; Rob. Glouc. p. 139; Sir Degrevant, 1844; Thorn-

ton Rom. p. 260.
BARNED. Closed; shut up. Oxon.

BARNEHED. Childhood.

Also mene chaunges thurghe dyverse ages; for barnshed rejoyse it in sympilnesse, southehede in presumptuosnes, and grete elde in stabilnes.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 36. Thar sal 5e find sumkyn dedis,

That Jhesus did in hys barn-hedis.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 3. BARNEKIN. The outermost ward of a castle, within which the barns, stables, cow-houses, &c. were placed. Hall spells it barnkyn, Henry VIII. f. 101; and the unusual form barnekynch occurs in Sir Degrevant, 375.

BARNE-LAYKAYNES. Children's playthings. In that also that thou sent us a hande-balle and other barns-laykaynes, thou prophicyed riste, and bitakend bifore thynges that we trowe thurghe Goddes helpe salle falle untille us. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 8. BARNGUN. An eruption on the skin. Devon. BARNISH. (1) Childish. North.

(2) To increase in strength or vigour; to fatten; look ruddy and sleek. The word is in constant use in the Southern and Western counties, and is also an archaism. "Barnish you," an imprecation found in the Devonshire dialect.

BARN-MOUSE. A bat. "Bit by a barn-mouse, a common phrase for being tipsy.

BARN-SCOOP. A wooden shovel used in Var. dial. barns.

BARN-TEME. (1) A brood of children. Towneley Myst. pp. 46, 212; Chester Plays, ii. 53.

> He and his eldest brother Seem, Blessedest of that barne-teem

Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 13. The firste ther of this foule barne-tyme highte Envye, the tother highte Pride, the thirde highte Gruchynge. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 275. (2) A child.

His dame nowe maye dreame For her owine barne-teame. Chester Plays, ii. 55. BARNWORT. See Banwort.

BARNYARD. A straw-yard. East. BARN-YOU. An imprecation. Devon.

BARON. (1) Sometimes used for barn, a child, as in Cov. Myst. p. 182; Chester Plays, i. 192. (2) The back part of a cow. Var. dial. BARONADY. The dignity of a baron. BARONAGE. An assembly of barons. The same

with barnage, q. v.

BARONER. A baron.

BAROWE. An ancient vehicle, whence perhaps the modern term barrow is derived. It is translated by cenovectorium in the Prompt. Parv. p. 25.

BARR. (1) To choose; to debar. Salop.

(2) Part of a stag's horn, mentioned in the appendix to Howell, sect. 3.

(3) The gate of a city.

BARRA. A gelt pig. Exmoor.
BARRACAN. A sort of stuff. Miege.
BARRA-HORSE. A Barbary horse. See the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 204. BARRATING. Quarrelling. See the 2d Part of

Promos and Cassandra, ii. 4.

BARRE. (1) The ornament of a girdle. See Prompt. Parv. p. 24; Notes to Chaucer, p. 150. Florio mentions the barres of a helmet, in v. Forchétte.

(2) To move violently.

In myddis the streme when that thay ware, The wawes with wynde byzane to barre MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

BARRED. Striped. Shirley, ii. 380, speaks of a "barr'd gown," and the term occurs also in Syr Gawayne. Drayton has barred for barbed, applied to horses.

BARREINE. Barren. Chaucer.

BARREL. A bucket. Elyot mentions "the barrel of a well," in v. Sucula. Florio, in v. Dóga, mentions barrel-boards, boards of which barrels are made.

BARREL-FEVER. Aviolent sickness occasioned by intemperance. North.

BARREN. (1) A hind not gravid. In Sussex, a barren cow or ewe is so called.

(2) A company of mules. Berners.

(3) The vagina of an animal. Linc.

4) Stupid; ignorant. Shak.

BARRENER. A barren cow or ewe. South. BARREN-IVY. Creeping ivy. Bailey.

BARREN-SPRINGS. Springs impregnated with mineral, and considered injurious to the land.

BARRESSE. A bar; a gate. Cf. Plumpton Correspondence, p. 142.

At the barresse he habade. And bawndonly downe lyghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

BARRICOAT. A child's coat. Northumb. BARRIE. Fit; convenient. Durham.

BARRIER. The paling in a tournament. BARRIERS. To fight at barriers, to fight within lists. This kind of contest is sometimes called simply barriers. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. x.; Florio, in v. Bagordáre.

BARRIHAM. A horse's collar. North.

BARRIKET. A small firkin. See Cotgrave, in v. Barrot, Fillette. The term barrilet seems used in the same sense. It occurs in Florio, in v. Barilétto, Botállo; Cotgrave, in v. Hambour.

BARRING. Except. Var. dial.

BARRING-OUT. An ancient custom at schools. said to be still prevalent in some parts of the North of England, when the boys, a few days before the holidays, barricade the school-room from the master, and stipulate for the discipline of the next half year. According to Dr. Johnson, Addison, in 1683, was the leader in an affair of this kind at Litchfield.

BARRO. A borough. "Bethlem that barro."

See the Chester Plays, i. 179.

BARROW. (1) A hillock; an ancient tumulus. It would appear from Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent, 1596, p. 435, that the term in his time was peculiar to the West of England. Cf. Elyot's Dictionarie, in v. Grumus, Tumulus. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives it as a Durham word for a grove.

(2) A child's flannel clout. Somerset.

(3) A way up a hill. North.

(4) At Nantwich and Droitwich, the conical baskets wherein they put the salt to let the water drain from it are called barrows. A barrow contained about six pecks. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(5) A castrated boar.

With brestes of barowes that bryghte ware to schewe. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 55. The upper parts of the gums of a BARRS.

horse. Dict. Rust.

BARRY. To thrash corn. Northumb. Paled round, in preparation for a BARRYD. tournament.

> And sythen to the felde they farde, The place was barryd and dyghte. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

BARS. The game of prisoner's-base. Went he on a day to plawe, As children don atte bars.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 25.

BARSALE. The time of stripping bark. East. BARSE. A perch. Westmor.

BARSH. Shelter. Kennett. BARSLETYS. Hounds.

Ther come barownce to that bay with barsletys bolde. MS. Douce 302, f. 34.

BARSON. A horse's collar. Yorksh. BARST. Burst; broke. Lanc. The word occurs in Robert of Gloucester, and other early

writers.

BARTE. To beat with the fists. Warw. BARTH. A shelter for cattle. East. Ray and Pegge explain it, "a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs," and add that it is used in the South in this sense. See also Tusser's Husbandry, p. 92. Barthless, houseless, occurs in the Devonshire dialect.

BARTHOLOMEW-PIG. Roasted pigs were formerly among the chief attractions of Bartholomew Fair; they were sold piping hot, in booths and stalls, and ostentatiously displayed to excite the appetite of passengers. Hence a Bartholomew-pig became a common subject of allusion. Nares.

BARTHU-DAY. St. Bartholomew's dav.

BARTIZAN. The small overhanging turrets which project from the angles on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building. Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

BARTLE. (1) According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "at nine-pins or ten-banes they have one larger bone set about a yard before the rest call'd the bartle, and to knock down the bartle gives for five in the game." Westmor. (2) St. Bartholomew. North.

BARTON. The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes, the out-houses and yards. Miege says " a coop for poultry," and Cooper translates cohors, " a barton or place inclosed wherin all kinde of pultrie was kept." In the Union Inventories, p. 9, pigs are mentioned as being kept in a harton.

BARTRAM. The pellitory.

BARTYNIT. Struck; battered. Gaw. Sharp, in his MS. Warwickshire glossary, has barte, to beat with the fists, which may be connected with this term.

BARU. A gelt boar. In Rob. Glouc. p. 207, a giant is described as running a spit through a vatte baru" for his meal.

BAR-UP. To shut up. Kennett. BARVEL. A short leathern apron worn by washerwomen; a slabbering bib. Kent.

BARVOT. Bare-foot. Rob. Glouc.

BARW. Protected. (A.-S.)

BARWAY. The passage into a field composed of bars or rails made to take out of the posts. BARYS. The beryl.

Hir garthis of nobulle silke thei were. Hir boculs thei were of barys stone. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.

BAS. To kiss. Skelton.

BASAM. The red heath broom. Devon.

BASCHED. Abashed; put down.

Sithe the bore was beten and basched no mor. But the hurt that he had hele shuld thor. Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 385.

BASCLES. A kind of robbers or highwaymen so called. See the Gloss. to Langtoft, and the Chronicle, p. 242.

BASCON. A kind of lace, consisting of five See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 98. BASCONUS. A dish in ancient cookery.

manner of making it is described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 68.

BASE. (1) To sing or play the base part in Shak. music.

(2) Baret has " a base, or prop, a shore or pyle to underset with."

(3) Low. Harrison speaks of the "base Wenceland," in his Description of Britaine," p. 74.

(4) The game of prisoner's-bars, a particular account of which is given by Strutt, p. 78. See also Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 80; Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, ii. 261. To "bid a base," means to run fast, challenging another to pursue.

Doe but stand here, I'le run a little course At base, or barley-breake, or some such toye. Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

(5) Matting. Bast.

146

(6) A perch. Cumb. (7) The drapery thrown over a horse, and sometimes drawn tight over the armour which he wore. Meurick.

(8) A small piece of ordnance. Baessys are mentioned in the Arch. vi. 216. It occurs in Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570, and Arch. xiii. 177, " boats shall be so well appointed with basses, and other shot besides."

BASE-BALL. A country game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BASEBROOM. The herb woodwax. Florio.

BASE-COURT. The first or outer court of a castle or large mansion.

My lord, in the base-court he doth attend

To speak with you; may't please you to come down? Richard II. iii. 3.

BASE-DANCE. A grave, sober, and solemn mode of dancing, something, it is probable, in the minuet style; and so called, perhaps, in contradistinction to the vaulting kind of dances, in which there was a greater display of agility. Boucher. An old dance, called baselema, is mentioned in MS. Sloane 3501, f. 2.

BASEL. A coin abolished by Henry II. in 1158.

Blount's Glossographia, p. 78.

BASELARD. See Baslard.

BASELER. A person who takes care of neat cattle. North. BASEN. Extend

Extended. Spenser.

BASE-RING. The ring of a cannon next behind the touch-hole.

BASES. Defined by Nares to be. " a kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees or lower, worn by knights on horseback." Writers of the seventeenth century seem occasionally to apply the term to any kind of skirts, and sometimes even to the hose. See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 126; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 4; Dyce's Remarks, p. 263; Strutt, ii. 243.

BASE-SON. A bastard.

BASE-TABLE. A projecting moulding or band of mouldings near the bottom of a wall. Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

BASH. (1) The mass of the roots of a tree before they separate; the front of a bull's or pig's head, Herefordsh.

(2) To beat fruit down from the trees with a pole. Beds.

(3) To be bashful. See an instance of this verb in Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 82. BASHMENT. Abashment.

And as I stode in this bashment, I remembred your incomparable clemencie, the whiche, as I have myselfe sometyme sene, moste graciously accepteth the sklender giftes of small value which your highnes perceived were offred with great and lovinge affection. Gower, ed. 1554, ded.

BASHRONE. A kettle. Taylor.

BASHY. Fat; swollen. North.
BASIL. When the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away to an angle, it is called a basil. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BASILEZ. A low bow. Decker.

BASIL-HAMPERS. A person who, being short of stature, takes short steps, and does not proceed very quickly; a girl whose clothes fall awkwardly about her feet. Linc.

BASILIARD. A baslard, q. v. Stowe. BASILICOK. A basilisk. Chaucer.

BASILICOK. A basilisk. Chaucer.
BASILINDA. The play called Questions and Commands; the choosing of King and Queen,

as on Twelfth Night. Phillips.

BASILISCO. A braggadocia character in an old play called "Soliman and Perseda," so popular that his name became proverbial. See Douce's Illustrations, i. 401; King John, i. 1. Florio has basilisco, for basilisk, a species of ordnance, in v. Bavalisso.

BASILISK. A kind of cannon, not necessarily "small," as stated in Middleton's Works, iii. 214, for Coryat mentions that he saw in the citadel of Milan " an exceeding huge basiliske, which was so great, that it would easily contayne the body of a very corpulent man;" and Harrison, in his Description of England, p. 198, includes the basilisk in "the names of our greatest ordinance." A minute account of the shot required for it is contained in the same work, p. 199.

BASINET. The herb crowfoot. BASING. The rind of cheese. Staff.

BASK. Sharp, hard, acid. Westmor. BASKEFYSYKE. Fututio. See a curious pas-

sage in the Cokwolds Daunce, 116. BASKET. An exclamation frequently made use

of in cockpits, where persons, unable to pay their losings, are adjudged to be put into a basket suspended over the pit, there to remain till the sport is concluded. Grose.

BASKET-SWORD. A sword with a hilt formed

to protect the hand from injury.

Sword beare armes? Hees a base companion. Alas, I have knowne you beare a basket-sword. Works for Cutters, 1615.

BASKING. (1) A sound thrashing. East.

(2) A drenching in a shower. East. BASLARD. A long dagger, generally worn suspended from the girdle. It was not considered proper for priests to wear this weapon, and a curious poem in MS. Greaves 57, cautions them against doing so; but still the practice was not uncommon, as appears from Audelay's Poems, p. 16. Hall, Henry VI. f. 101, mentions "a southerne byl to contervayle a northren baslard," so that perhaps in his time the weapon was more generally used in the North of England. In 1403 it was ordained that no person should use a baslard, decorated with silver, unless he be possessed of the yearly income of 201. It is spelt baselred in some of the old dictionaries.

BASNET. (1) A cap. Skelton.

(2) Same as bassenet, q. v.

BASON. A badger. Cotgrave.

BASONING-FURNACE. A furnace used in the manufacture of hats. Holme.

BASS. (1) A kind of perch.

(2) To kiss. More.

- (3) A church hassock. North. According to Kennett, the term is also applied to "a collar for cart-horses made of flags." In Cumberland the word is applied generally to dried rushes.
- (4) The inner rind of a tree. North.

(5) A slaty piece of coal. Salop.

(6) A twopenny loaf. North.

(7) A thing to wind about grafted trees before they be clayed, and after. Holme.

BASSA. A bashaw. Marlowe. We have bassado in the Archæologia, xxviii. 104; and bassate, Hall, Henry VIII. f. 192.

BASSAM. Heath. Devon.

BASSCHE. To be ashamed. Cf. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 103; Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 75.

BASSE. (1) A kiss. Also a verb, as in Anc. Poet. Tracts, p. 26.

Then of my mouth come take a basse, Fore oder goodes have I none.

MS. Rawl. C. 258.

(2) A hollow place. Hollyband.

(3) Apparently a term for "the elder swine." See Topsell's Foure Footed Beasts, p. 661.

(4) To be ornamented with bases, q. v. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 50, mentions "howe the Duke of Burbones bende was apparelled and bassed in tawny velvet."

BASSELL. "Bassell lether" is mentioned in

the Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

BASSENET. A light helmet worn sometimes They were often with a moveable front. very magnificently adorned. Cf. Strutt, ii. 60; Brit. Bibl. i. 146; Percy's Reliques, p. 3, Kyng Alisaunder, 2234; Hall, Henry VIII.

f. 235. Hys ventayle and hys basenets.

Hys helme on hys hedd sett. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii, 38, f. 88.

On his bacenett thay bett, Thay bryssed it in twa.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

BASSET. (1) An earth-dog. Markham. (2) A mineral term where the strata rise upwards. Derbysh. The direction is termed basset-end, or basseting, as Kennett has it, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BASSETT. A game at cards, said to have been invented at Venice. It was a fashionable game here in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Bedford, Evil and Danger of Stage Plays, 1706, p. 127, mentions a drama on the subject.

BASSEYNYS. Basons. Tundale, p. 54. BASSINATE. A kind of fish, "like unto men in shape," mentioned in Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 139. See also Jamieson, supp. in v. Bassinat.

BASSING. Kissing. Baret.

BASSOCK, A hassock. Bailey.
BAST. (1) Matting; straw. North. "Baste or straw hattes" are mentioned in the Rates, 1545, Brit. Bibl. ii. 399. Cf. Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 3.

148

(2) Boast. Sir Gii seyd, than thou it hast

Than make therof thi bast. Gy of Warwike, p. 355.

(3) A bastard. See Ellis's Met. Rom., ed. 1811, i. 301; Rob. Glouc. p. 425; Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 67.

(4) Assured.(5) To pack up. North.

BASTA. Properly an Italian word, signifying it is enough, or let it suffice, but not uncommon in the works of our ancient dramatists. Nares.

BASTARD. (1) A kind of sweet Spanish wine, of which there were two sorts, white and brown. Ritson calls it a wine of Corsica. It approached the muscadel wine in flavour, and was perhaps made from a bastard species of muscadine grape; but the term, in more ancient times, seems to have been applied to all mixed and sweetened wines. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 427; Robin Goodfellow, p. 7; Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 222; Squyr of Lowe Degré, 757; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 473.

(2) "Basterd wier" is mentioned in Cunningham's Revels' Account, p. 180. The term was applied to different kinds of several articles. Bastard cloths, Strutt, ii. 94; Bastard sword, Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 2.

(3) A gelding. Pegge.(4) To render illegitimate. Hall has this verb, Richard III. f. 32. The term bastard is still a term of reproach for a worthless or mischievous boy.

BASTAT. A bat. North.

BASTE. (1) To mark sheep. North.

2) To sew slightly.

(3) A blow. North. Also a verb, to beat. Strutt mentions a game called Baste the Bear, p. 387.

(4) Bastardy.

This man was sonne to Jhon of Gaunte, Duke of Lancaster, discended on an honorable lignage, but borne in baste, more noble of bloud then notable in learnyng.-Hall, Henry VI. f. 70.

(5) A rope. (A. S.)

Bot ze salle take a stalworthe baste, And bynde my handes byhynd me faste.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 127.

BASTELER. A person who bastes meat. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Heybridge, 1532, is the following entry: "Item to the basteler, 4d."

BASTEL-ROVES. Turreted or castellated roofs. So explained in Glossary to Syr Gawayne, in v. See, however, Boucher, in v. Bastelle.

BASTER. A heavy blow. North.

BASTERLY-GULLION. A bastard's bastard. Lanc. [Fr. Couillon.]
BASTIAN. St. Sebastian.

BASTICK. A basket. West.

BASTILE. A temporary wooden tower, used formerly in military and naval warfare. Sometimes the term is applied to any tower or fortification.

They hadde also toures of tymber goyng on wheles, that we clepen bastiles, or somer castell.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 48. He gerte make a grete bastelle of tree, and sett it apone schippes in the see, evene forgaynes the cete, so that ther myghte no schippes come nere the ha-MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.

And in thi bastel fulle of blisfulnesse, In lusti age than schalle the wel betide.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 294. BASTING. Bourne, in his Inventions or Devises, 1578, speaking of "ordinance of leade," mentions " the basting thereof, that is to say, to put in the more substance of the mettall."

BASTON. (1) A cudgel. (A.-N.)

(2) A peculiar species of verse so called. A specimen of it is printed in the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 174. See also the same work, ii. 8; Langtoft,

(3) A servant of the Warden of the Fleet, whose duty it is to attend the king's courts, with a red staff, for the purpose of taking into custody such persons as were committed by the court.

(4) A kind of lace, the manufacture of which is detailed in MS. Harl. 2320, quoted by Stevenson. See Bascon.

BASTONE. A bastinado. Marlowe.

BAT. (1) A stick; a club; a cudgel. North. In Herefordshire a wooden tool used for breaking clods of earth is so called. See Malone's Shakespeare, x. 237; Utterson's Pop. Poet. i. 110; Kyng Alisaunder, 78, 5832; Percy's Reliques, p. 254; Thynne's Debate, p. 75.

He nemeth is bat and forth a goth, Swithe sori and wel wroth.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 17. (2) A blow; a stroke. North. Sometimes a verb, to strike or beat; to beat cotton.

That xal be asayd be this batte! What, thou Jhesus? ho zaff the that?

Coventry Mysteries, p. 296.

(3) Debate. Cov. Myst.(4) To wink. Derbysh.

(5) The straw of two wheat sheaves tied together. Yorksh.

(6) State; condition. North.

(7) Speed. Linc.

(8) A leaping-post. Somerset.

(9) A low-laced boot. Somerset.

(10) The root end of a tree after it has been thrown. Somerset.

11) A spade at cards. Somerset.

12) At Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, the last parting that lies between the upper and the nether coal is called a bat. Kennett, MS. Lansd.

BATABLE. (1) Fertile in nutrition, applied to land. Harrison frequently uses the word, De-

scription of England, pp. 37, 40, 109, 223.
(2) Certain land between England and Scotland was formerly called the batable ground, "landes depending in variance between the realmes." See Hall, Edward IV. f. 56.

BATAILED. Embattled. (A.-N.) See Rom. of the Rose, 4162.

I se castels, I se eke high towres, Walles of stone crestyd and bataylled.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 13.

BATAILOUS. Ready for battle. Chaucer. BATAILS. Provisions.

BATAIWYNG. Embattling. This form occurs in the Forme of Cury, p. 85.

BATALE. To join in battle.

BATALLE. An army.

Than thir twa batalles mett samene, and faughte togedir, and thare was Sampsone slaene. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.

BATAND. Going hastily. Langtoft.

BATANT. The piece of wood that runs all along upon the edge of a lockside of a door, gate, or Cotgrave.

BATARDIER. A nursery for trees. (Fr.)

BATAUNTLICHE. Hastily. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 286.

BATAYLYNGE. A battlement.

How this temple with his wallis wyde, With his crestes and bataylynge ryalle.

. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15, BATCH. (1) Properly a quantity of bread baked at once, but generally applied to a bout or lot of anything. It also implies the whole of the wheat flour which is used for making common household bread, after the bran alone has been separated from it. Coarse flour is sometimes called batch flour.

2) A kind of hound. North.

(3) An open space by the road-side; a sandbank, or patch of ground lying near a river; a mound. West.

BATE. (1) Contention; debate; conflict. Cf. Chron. Vilodun. p. 83; Boke of Curtasye, p. 8; Acolastus, 1540; 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

(2) To abate; to diminish. Whereof his luste began to bate,

And that was love is thanne hate.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66. Hys cowntynance dyde he never bate.

But kept hym stylle in on state.

Archæologia, xxi. 74.

(3) To flutter, a term generally applied to hawks. See Depos. Ric. II. p. 13; Brit. Bibl. ii. 345; Cotgrave, in v. Debatis; Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 21.

(4) Bit. (A.-S.)

There was na qwike thyngez that they bate that ne also sone it dyed, bot harme did thay nane to the MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 28. oste.

(5) Lower?

To a towne thei toke the gate, Men clepe hit Betany the bate.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 15.

- (6) Without; except. Lanc.(7) In Craven, when the fibres of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be crossbated.
- (8) To go with rapidity. Also, to fall suddenly, "lete his burlyche blonke baite on the flores." MS. Morte Arthure, f. 81.

(9) A boat. (A.-S.)

Ther men vytayled by bate That castel with cornes. Sir Degrevant, 919.

(10) The old proverb, " bate me an ace, quoth Bolton" implies an alleged assertion is too strong, or, sometimes, according to Nares, " excuse me there." See Sir Thomas More, p. 18; Steevens' Old Plays, i. 45.

A pamphlet was of proverbs pen'd by Polton, Wherein he thought all sorts included were Untill one told him, Bate m' an ace, quoth Bolton. Indeed, said he, that proverbe is not there.

The Mastive, quoted by Nares.

(11) Did beat. Spenser.

BATE-BREEDING. Apt to cause strife. Shak. BATED. A fish, when plump and full-rowed, is said to be well bated. Sussex.

BATELLE. A little boat. Langtoft, p. 241.

BATE-MAKER. A causer of strife.

BATEMENT. That part of wood which is cut off by a carpenter to make it fit for his purpose. Var. dial.

BATEMENT-LIGHTS. The upper openings

between the mullions of a window.

BATER. Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 11, says, " As for the word bater, that in English purporteth a lane bearing to an high waie, I take it for a meere Irish word that crept unwares into the English, through the dailie intercourse of the English and Irish inhabitants."

BATEYLED. Embattled.

A hundreth tyretes he saw full stout,

So godly thei wer bateyled aboute. MS. Ashmole 61. BATFOWLING. A method of taking birds in the night-time, fully described in the Dict. Rust. in v. See Tempest, ii. 1; Cotgrave, in v. Breller; Harrison's Description of England, p. 240; Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 143.

BATFUL. Fruitful. Drayton.

BATH. (1) Both. North.

(2) A sow. Herefordsh.

(3) To dry any ointment or liquid into the skin. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

BATHER. (1) To scratch and rub in the dust, as birds do. Warw.
(2) Of both. (A.-S.) Gen. pl.

And one a day thir twa kynges with thaire bather ostes mett togedir apone a faire felde, and faughte togedir wonder egerly. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 16. The sevend sacrament es matrymoyne, that es

lawefulle festynnynge betwyx manne and womane at thaire bathere assente. Ibid. f. 216.

BATHING. See Beating.

BATHING-TUB. A kind of bath, formerly used by persons afflicted with a certain disease. Ben Jonson mentions it in Cynthia's Revels, ii. 254.

BATIGE. A pearl.

BATILBABY. A certain office in forests, mentioned in MS. Harl. 433, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

BATILLAGE.
BATING. Breeding. North.
WATER. Water mint.

The instrument with which washers BATLER. beat their coarse clothes. Often spelt batlet. See Collier's Shakespeare, iii. 34. It is also called a batting-staff, or a batstaff, and some-times a batting-staff, as in Cotgrave, in v. Bacule. Mr. Hartshorne gives battleton as the Shropshire form of the same word.

meration in Brit. Bibl. ii. 490.

BATLINS. Loppings of trees, tied up into faggots. Suffolk.

BATNER. An ox. Ash.

BATOLLIT. Embattled.

BATOON. A cudgel. Shirley. In the Wandering Jew. 1640, a roarer is called a battoon

BATOUR. Batter. Warner.

BATS. (1) The short furrows of an irregularlyshaped field. South.

(2) Cricket. Devon.(3) A beating. Yorksh.

BAT-SWAIN. A sailor. (A.-S.)

BATT. (1) To beat gently. Salop.

(2) To wink or move the eyelids up and down. Chesh.

BATTEN. (1) To thrive; to grow fat. North. This word occurs in Shakespeare, Marlowe, and other early writers.

(2) A rail from three to six inches in breadth. one or more in thickness, and of indefinite A fence made of these is called a batten-fence.

(3) To batten in dung, is to lie upon it and beat it close together. Kennett's MS. Glossary.

(4) The straw of two sheaves folded together. North. A thatcher's tool for beating down thatch is called a batten-board.

BATTER. (1) An abatement. A wall which diminishes upwards is said to batter.

(2) Dirt. North.

(3) To fight one's way. Midland C.

(4) To wear out. South. A horse with tender feet is said to be battered.

BATTERO. A bat; a stick. This word occurs in one of the quarto editions of King Lear, 1608, iv. 6, in the place of bat in another quarto, and ballow in the folio. See Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 465. Kersey explains battery, "a violent beating or striking of any person."

BATTID. Covered with strips of wood, as walls are previously to their being plastered.

BATTING-STOCK. A beating stock. Kennett. BATTLE. (1) To dry in ointment or moisture upon the flesh by rubbing and putting that part of the body by the fire. Kennett's MS. . Glossary.

(2) Fruitful, fertile, applied to land. Also to render ground fertile by preparation. In the index to Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, is "to battle ground, and with what manner of dung." The term is occasionally applied to the fattening of animals. "Battleage of wheat" is mentioned in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 195.

(3) A word peculiar to Oxford for taking provisions from the buttery, &c.

(4) To be patter with mud. Northampt. BATTLED. Embattled. Arch. v. 431.

BATTLEDORE. According to Miege, this was formerly a term for a hornbook, and hence no doubt arose the phrase to "know A. B. from a battledore." See p. 128.

BATLING. A kind of fish. See a curious enu- | BATTLEDORE-BARLEY. A kind of barley mentioned by Aubrey, MS. Hist. Wilts, p. 304 and said by him to be so called "from the flatness of the ear.'

BATTLEMENT. A notched or indented parapet originally used only on fortifications, but afterwards employed on ecclesiastical and other edifices. Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

BATTLER. (1) A small bat to play at ball with.

See Howell, sect. xxviii.

(2) An Oxford student. See Middleton's Works, v. 544. The term is used in contradistinction to gentleman commoner.

BATTLE-ROYAL. A fight between several cocks, where the one that stands longest is the victor. The term is often more generally applied.

BATTLE-TWIG. An earwig. North.

BATTLING. See Battlement.

BATTLING-STONE. A large smooth-faced stone, set in a sloping position by the side of a stream, on which washerwomen beat their linen to clean it. North.

BATTOM. A board, generally of narrow dimensions, but the full breadth of the tree it is sawn from. North.

BATTRIL. A bathing-staff. Lanc. BATTRY. (1) A tea-kettle. Suffolk.

(2) In the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, mention is made of "battry the c. pounde." See the Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

BATTS. (1) Low flat grounds adjoining rivers, and sometimes islands in rivers. North.

(2) Short ridges. I. Wight. BATURD. Battered.

And toke hys staffe grete and longe,

And on the hed he hym baturd. MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 246.

BATYLDOURE. A beetle or wooden bat used in washing and beating clothes. Prompt. Parv.

BATYN. To make debate. Prompt. Parv. BAUBEE. A copper coin, of about the value of a halfpenny. The halfpenny itself is some-

times so called.

BAUBERY. A squabble; a brawl. Var. dial. BAUBLE. A fool's bauble was a short stick, with a head ornamented with asses ears fantastically carved upon it. An old proverb says, "if every fool should wear a bauble, fewel would be dear." See also Babulle.

BAUBYN. A baboon.

BAUD. (1) This word was formerly applied in a very general sense. A procurer, procuress, a keeper of a brothel, or any one employed in bad services in this line, whether male or female, was called a baud. Verstegan, Restitution, ed. 1634, p. 333, calls it a name "now given in our language to such as are the makers or furtherers of dishonest matches." This definition was in use earlier, as appears from a curious passage in the Gesta Romanorum, p. 432. See also the character of bawde phisicke in the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

(2) A badger. Blome.

(3) Bold. Percy. BAUDE. Joyous. (A.-N.) BAUDERIE. Pimping. Chaucer.

BAUDKIN. A rich and precious species of stuff. introduced into England in the thirteenth century. It is said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner. Notices of it are very common. We may refer to Kyng Alisaunder, 202, 759; Richard Coer de Lion, 2778, 3349; Sevyn Sages, 2744; Dugdale's Monast. iii. 325; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 287; Strutt, ii. 6; Planché, p. 93; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Test. Vetust. p. 228. According to Douce. " it means tissue of gold, and sometimes a canopy, probably from being ornamented with the tissue."

BAUDRICK. See Baldrick. The word is sometimes spelt baudry, as in Kyng Alisaunder,

BAUDRY. Bad language. Skelton.

BAUDS. Fine clothes? Toone.
BAUDY. Dirty. (A.-N.) See Skelton's Works, ii. 161; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16103; Piers Ploughman, p. 88; Morte d'Arthur, i. 192, 196; Palsgrave, adj. f. 83; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 190.

BAUDY-BASKET. A cant term for a bad woman, mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 184. Dr. Bliss defines it " a woman who cohabits with an upright man, and professes to sell thread, &c." See Earle's Microcosmography, notes, p. 249; Holme's Academy of Armory, iii. 167.

BAUFFE. To belch. Coles.
BAUFREY. A beam. Skinner.
BAUGER. Barbarous; bad. Bale.

BAUGH. A pudding made with milk and flour Chesh. only.

BAUGHLING. Wrangling. Cumb.

BAULCHIN. An unfledged bird. Warw. BAULK. To overlook or pass by a hare in her form without seeing her. Var. dial.

BAULKY. A term applied to earths when it

digs up in clots. North.

BAULMEMINT. Water mint. Florio. BAUN-COCK. A game cock. Durham. BAUNSEY. A badger. Prompt. Parv. BAURGHWAN. A horse-collar. Yorksh.

BAUSE. To kiss. Marston.

BAUSON. (1) A badger. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 27, we have the forms bawstone, bawsone, and bauston. See also Brit. Bibl. i. 20; Percy's Reliques, p. 80; Cotgrave, in v. Grisard, spelt bouson.

(2) Swelled; pendant. Salon.

BAUTERT. Encrusted with dirt. North.

BAUTTE. This word occurs in an early poem printed in Todd's Illustrations, p. 264. Ī suspect a misreading of the MS. for " in vanité."

BAUX-HOUND. A kind of hunting dog, mentioned in Holme's Academy of Armory, p. 184.

BAVEN. (1) A brush faggot, properly bound with only one withe. Var. dial. A faggot is bound with two. This distinction seems alluded to in Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 38. See also Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 11.

(2) A cake. Howell. BAVERE. Bavaria. Minot.

BAVIAN. A baboon, or monkey; an occasional. but not a regular character in the old Morris dance. He appears in the Two Noble Kinsmen, where his office is to bark, to tumble, to play antics, and exhibit a long tail with what decency he could. Nares.

BAVIER. The beaver of a helmet. See Meyrick, ii. 257; Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Excerpt.

Hist. p. 208; Planché, p. 159. BAVIN. Impure limestone.

BAVISENESSE. Mockery. (A.-N.)

BAVISH. To drive away. East. BAW. (1) An interjection of contempt. Piers Ploughman, pp. 210, 419. In the East of England, boys and girls are addressed as baws.

(2) Alvum levare. Lanc.

(3) A ball. North.

(4) A dumpling. Lanc. (5) To bark. Topsell. BAWATY. Lindsey-wolsey. North.

BAWCOCK. A burlesque term of endearment. Shak.

BAWD. (1) The outer covering of a walnut. Somerset.

(2) Bawled. Yorksh.

(3) A hare. A Scottish term for this animal. according to Jamieson, and apparently em-

ployed by Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4. BAWDER. To scold grumblingly. Suffolk. BAWDERIKWARD. Next to the belt.

And also that it be as gret and holow dryven as hit may to the lengthe, and that it be shortere at the syde to the bawderikward than at the nether syde. MS. Bodl. 546. BAWE. (1) The bow of a saddle? Gaw.

(2) A species of worm formerly used as a bait

for fishing. Stevenson.

BAWEL. Bawels are mentioned by the ton and the thousand in the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, in Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BAWE-LINE. The bowling of a sail; that rope which is fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail. Stevenson.

BAWER. A maker of balls. Staffordsh. BAWKER. A kind of sand-stone used for whetting scythes. Somerset.

BAWKS. A hay-loft. Cumb.

BAWL. Hounds, when too busy before they find the scent, are said to bawl. Blome. BAWLIN. Big; large. Coles.

BAWMAN. A bowman; an archer. Gaw.

BAWME. (1) Balm. Also a verb, to embalm, in which sense it occurs in the Lincoln MS. of Morte Arthure; Malory, i. 179. "Bawme glasses" are mentioned in Brit. Bibl. ii. 399, which may refer to the place of their manufacture.

(2) To address; to adorn. North. BAWMYN. Balsam. Prompt. Parv.

BAWN. (1) Any kind of edifice. See Richardson, in v.

(2) Ready; going. North. BAWND. Swollen. East.

BAWNDONLY. Cheerfully. (A.-N.) See the

example quoted under barresse.

BAWRELL. A kind of hawk. Phillips. The maie bird was called the bawret. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 28.

BAWSE. To scream. Skinner. Supposed to be a form of bay.

Bawsen-ballid, BAWSEN. Burst. Derbysh. ruptured.

BAWSHERE. Supposed to be a corruption of beau-sire. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 69.

BAWSIN. (1) An imperious noisy fellow. North. (2) Great; large; unwieldy; swelled. Chest. Ben Jonson, vi. 278, has the word in this sense. See also Urry's Chaucer, p. 558.

(3) A badger. See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 358, wrongly explained by the editor.

BAWSONT. Having a white stripe down the face, applied to an animal. North.

BAWSTONE. A badger. Prompt. Parv.

BAWT. (1) Without. Yorksh. (2) To roar; to cry. North.

BAWTERE. Some bird of prey, mentioned by Berners

BAWY. A boy. This unusual form occurs in the Frere and the Boy, st. xv.

BAXTER. (1) A baker. North.

The basters mette another,

Nas hit nou;t so god. MS. Bodl. 652, f. 5. (2) An implement used for baking cakes upon, common in old houses. North.

BAY. (1) A berry. Prompt. Parv.

Tak the bayes of yvene, and stamp thame wele, and temper thame with whit wyne, and drynk therof fastande ilk a day a porcione.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 298. (2) A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked either by the buttresses on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs of the vaulting of the interior, by the main arches and pillars, the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate it into corresponding portions. The word is sometimes used for the space between the mullions of a window. Oxf. Gloss. Arch. In the provinces the term is even applied to the divisions of a barn, or in fact to any building possessing marks of division. Sometimes a single apartment in a rustic house, or the space between two gables, is so called, which may be the meaning of the term in Measure for Measure, ii. 1, unless we might propose to read day. A compartment of a vault is also termed a bay, according to Willis's Nomenclature, p. 43. Cf. Florio, in v. Angra; Arch. x. 441; Hall's Satires, v. 1; Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 295; Holme's Academy of Armory, p. 450.

(3) A pond-head made up of a great height to keep in store of water, so that the wheels of the furnace or hammer belonging to an iron mill may be driven by the water coming thence through a floodgate. Blount. The word occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 21, translated by obstaculum, for which see Ducange, in v. In Dorsetshire, any bank across a stream is called a bay, and Cotgrave, in v. Baye, mentions "a bay of land."

(4) A pole; a stake. Skinner.

(5) To bathe. Spenser.

(6) A boy. Weber. (7) To bend. Westmor.

8) Round. Gaw.

(9) Bay, or baiting of an animal, when attacked by dogs. According to Blome, hounds are said to bay, when they make the animal "turn head." To bay, to bark. Miege.

(10) To open the mouth entreatingly for food,

as a young child does. Hollyband.

(11) The nest of a squirrel. East.

(12) A hole in a breast-work to receive the mouth of a cannon. Hersey.

(13) To bark. Blome.

(14) To unlodge a martern. Blome.

BAYARD. Properly a bay horse, but often applied to a horse in general. According to Grose, to ride bayard of ten toes is to walk on foot, a phrase which can have no modern origin. A very old proverb, "as bold as blind bayard," seems to be applied to those who do not look before they leap. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 68, 72, 128; Skelton, ii. 186; Tarlton's Jests, p. 51; Halle's Expostulation, p. 5; Turnament of Tottenham, xi.; Cotgrave, in v. Bayart; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16881; Kennett's Glossary, p. 23; MS. Douce 302, f. 7; Audelay's Poems, p. 84; Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 247; Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 184; Langtoft, p. 272; MS. Cott. Cleop. B. ii. f. 61; Sir Gawayne, p. 301. Skelton mentions bayardys bun, a sort of loaf formerly given to horses.

Ther is no God, ther is no lawe Of whom that he taketh eny hede, But as Bayarde the blynde stede, Tille he falle in the diche amidde, He goth ther no man wol him bidde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 185.

BAY-DUCK. A shell-duck. East. BAYE. Both. (A.-S.)

Til thai com into a valaye, And ther thai gun to rest baye

Arthour and Merlin, p. 58.

Into the chaumber go we baye, Among the maidens for to playe.

Gy of Warwike, p. 108.

BAYEN. To bay; to bark; to bait.

BAYES. Baize.

BAYET. Baited. Robson.

BAYLE. (1) A bailiff. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 162; Audelay's Poems, p. 33; Towneley Mysteries, p. 17. In both senses.

(2) A bucket. See the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 11, " to the same watermen for fowre bayles for the saied barge."

BAYLLISHIP. The office of a bailiff.

BAYLY. Authority. Cf. Sir Eglamour, 755, a district given in charge to a bailiff or guard.

Y kneghe hym here yn grete bayly, He loved venjaunce withoute mercy.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

BAYLYD. Boiled. Weber. BAYN. A murderer. (A.-S.)

BAYNES. Bones. See Sharp's Cov. Mysteries. p. 225.

BAYNYD. Shelled, prepared for table, as beans, &c. Prompt. Parv.

BAYRE. Fit; convenient. Durham.

BAYSSENT. Reconciled?

To cease the warre, the peace to be encreased Betwene hym and kyng John bayesent.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 150.

BAYTE. (1) To avail; to be useful. Also, to apply to any use.

Bot with hir tuke a tryppe of gayte, With mylke of thame for to bayts

Sir Perceval 186. To hir lyves fode. (2) Explained by Hearne, "baited, fastened, invaded," in his glossary to Langtoft; but see

p. 276. BAYTHE. To grant. Gaw. BAYTYNGES. Chastisements.

He shal hem chastyse with smert speche, With smalle baytynges and nat with wreche.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

BAY-WINDOW. A large window; probably so called, because it occupied the whole bay, q. v. It projected outwards, occasionally in a semicircular form, and hence arose the corrupted expression bow-window. The bay-window, however, was oftener in a rectangular or polyronal form. The term also appears to have been applied to a balcony, or gallery; at least, Coles gives it as the translation of menianum.

BAYYD. Of a bay colour. Prompt. Parv.

BAYZE. Prisoner's base. Skinner.

BAZANS. A kind of leather boots, mentioned by Matthew Paris.

BAZE. To alarm. North.

- BE. (1) By. (A.-S.) Occasionally time is understood. "Be we part," by the time that we part. This proposition is common in early writers, and is still in use in the north country dialects.
- (2) Been. The part. pa. occurring in this form in Chaucer and Robert of Gloucester.

(3) The verb to be is unchanged in all its tenses in most of the provincial dialects. " I be very

hungry," &c.

(4) A common prefix to verbs, generally conveying an intensative power, as be-bath'd, Brit. Bibl. iii. 207; beblubbered, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 91; becharme, Ford's Line of Life, p. 57; bedare, Hawkins' Eng. Dram. ii. 188; bedyed, Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 309; befann'd, Fairfax of the Bulk and Selvedge of the World, ded. 1674; befoyged, Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 323; befool, Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 200; Tarlton's Jests, p. 37; beknave, Brit. Bibl. i. 38; beleft, Gesta Romanorum, p. 330; belome, Florio, in v. Appiastricciare; belulled, Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 162; bepinch, Brit. Bibl. i. 550; bepowdered, Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607; bequite, Stanihurst's Desc. of Ireland, pref. p. 1; berogue, Songs of the London Prentices, n. 91; bescratched, Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603; beshake, Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 13; bespanyled, Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, p. 5; betear'd, Brit. Bibl. iv. 125.

(5) A jewel, ring, or bracelet. (A.-S.) Thereon he satte rychely crownyd, With many a besaunte, broche and be.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 125.

BEACE. (1) Cattle. North. (2) A cow-stall. Yorksh.

BÉAD-CUFFS. Small ruffles. Miege.

BEAD-FARING. Going on pilgrimage. stegan.

BEAD-HOUSE. A dwelling-place for poor religious persons, raised near the church in which the founder was interred, and for whose soul they were required to pray. Britton. Almshouses are still termed beadhouses in some parts of the country; and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "bed-house, an hospital. Dunelm."

BEADLE. A crier or messenger of a court, the keeper of a prison or house of correction, an

under-bailiff of a manor. Blount.

BEADROLL. A list of persons to be prayed for; a roll of prayers or hymns; hence, any list. They were prohibited in England in 1550. See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 13; Test. Vetust. p. 388; Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 171; Florio, in v. Chiáppole.

BEADSMAN. One who offers up prayers to Heaven for the welfare of another. In later times the term meant little more than servant. as we now conclude letters. Many of the ancient petitions and letters to great men were addressed to them by their "poor daily orators and beadsmen." See Douce's Illustrations, i. 31; Ford's Works, ii. 72.

BEAK. (1) To bask in the heat. North.

(2) An iron over the fire, in which boilers are hung. Yorksh.

(3) To wipe the beak, a hawking term. Cocks that peck each other are said to beak; and it is also a term in cockfighting.

4) The nose of a horse. Topsell.

(5) The points of ancient shoes were called beaks. See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 110. BEAKER. A large drinking vessel, usually of glass, a rummer or tumbler-glass. The term is also used figuratively for any thing of larg?

size. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, defines it " a round silver cup deep and narrow."

Fill him his beaker, he will never flinch To give a full quart pot the empty pinch. Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie, n. d.

BEAKIRON. An iron tool used by blacksmiths. Holme.

BEAKMENT. A measure of about the quarter of a peck. Newcastle.

BEAL. (1) To roar out. North.

(2) To suppurate. Durham.
(3) A boil; a hot inflamed tumour. North. Cotgrave has bealing, matter, in v. Bouë.

(4) To beat. Apparently used in this sense, or perhaps an error, in Robson's Romances, p. 108,

BEALING. Big with child. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEALTE. Beauty. Ritson.

BEAM. (1) Misfortune. (A.-S.)

(2) Bohemia. See Beme.
(3) To beam a tub is to put water into it, to stop the leaking by swelling the wood. North.

(4) A band of straw. Devon.

(5) This word is apparently used for the shaft of a chariot in Holinshed, Hist. of England, p. 26.

(6) A kind of wax-candle.

(7) The third and fourth branches of a stag's horn are called the beams, or beam-antlers. See Blome's Gent. Rec. p. 77; Howard's Duell of the Stags, 1668, p. 8.

(8) A trumpet. (A.-S.)

And nowe bene heare in hell fler,

Tell the daye of dome, tell beames blowe.

Chester Plays, i. 17.

BEAMELINGS. Small rays of light. See the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 7.

BEAM-FEATHERS. The long feathers in the wings of a hawk. According to some, the large top feathers of a hawk's tail.

BEAM-FILLING. Masonry, or brickwork, employed to flush, or fill up a wall between joists or beams. Britton.

BEAMFUL. Luminous. Drayton.

BEAMING-KNIFE. A tanner's instrument. mentioned by Palsgrave, but without the corresponding word in French; subst. f. 19.

BEAMY. Built with beams. Topsell.
BEAN. The old method of choosing king and queen on Twelfth Day, was by having a bean and a pea mixed up in the composition of the cake, and they who found them in their portions were considered the sovereigns for the Herrick alludes to this custom, as quoted by Nares, in v. A bean was formerly a generic term for any thing worthless, which was said to be " not worth a bene. Nares mentions a curious phrase, "three blue beans in a blue bladder," still in use in Suffolk, according to Moor, but the meaning of which is not very intelligible, unless we suppose it to create a difficulty of repeating the alliteration distinctly; and Cotgrave, in v. Febue, gives another phrase, " like a beane in a monkes hood."

BEAN-COD. A small fishing vessel.

BEANE. (1) Obedient. (A. S.) (2) A bone. Topsell.

BÉANED. A beaned horse, one that has a pebble put under its lame foot, to make it appear sound and firm.

BEANHELM. The stalks of beans. West.

BEAR. (1) A kind of barley. North. See Florio, in v. Fárro, Zéa; Cooper, in v. Achilleias,

(2) To "bear a bob," to make one among many, to lend a helping hand. East.

(3) A message. Such at least appears to be the meaning of beare in Chester Plays, i. 173.

(4) To "bear in hand," to amuse with frivolous pretences, to keep in expectation, to persuade,

to accuse. This phrase is very common in early works, and is fully illustrated in Palsgrave, verbs, f. 162.

(5) To "bear a brain," to exert attention, ingenuity, or memory; a phrase occurring in Shakespeare, Marston, and other early dramatists.

(6) A noise. See Bere.

(7) A tool used to cut sedge and rushes in the fens. Norf.

BEARBIND. Bindweed. North.

BEARD. (1) To oppose face to face in a daring and hostile manner. Shak.

(2) To make one's beard; to deceive a person. See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 30; Chaucer. Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 210.

(3) To trim a hedge. Salop.(4) An ear of corn. Huloet.

(5) The following proverb, although well known,

deserves a place in this collection. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 1164.

Mery it is in the halle,

When berdes wagg alle. MS. Laud. 622, f. 65. (6) The coarser parts of a joint of meat. The bad portions of a fleece of wool are also called the beard.

BEARD-HEDGE. The bushes which are stuck into the bank of a new-made hedge, to protect the fresh planted thorns. Chesh. Also called beardings. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEARD-TREE. The hazel. Boucher.

BEARERS. A farthingale. BEARERS. The persons who bear or carry a corpse to the grave. In Kent the bier is sometimes called a bearer.

BEAR-GARDEN. A favourite place of amusement in the time of Elizabeth, and frequently alluded to in works of that period. A common phrase, "to make as much noise as a bear-garden," may hence have its origin. A high sounding drum there used is alluded to in the Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie, 1604. BEAR-HERD. The keeper of a bear. Shak.

BEARING. (1) A term at the games of Irish and backgammon. See Two Angry Women of Abingdon, p. 12; Middleton's Works, ii. 529.

(2) In coursing, giving the hare the go-by was called a bearing. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 98. BEARING-ARROW. An arrow that carries well. Percy.

BEARING-CLAWS. The foremost toes of a cock. Dict. Rust.

BEARING-CLOTH. The fine mantle or cloth with which a child is usually covered when it is carried to church to be baptized. Shak.

BEARING-DISHES. Solid, substantial dishes; portly viands. Massinger.

BEARING-OF-THE-BOOK. A technical term among the old players for the duties of the prompter. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Heybridge, 1532, we have, " Item, for baryng of the boke, vj. d.," being among the expenses of a miracle-play represented at Whitsuntide.

BEAR-LEAP. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a large osier basket to carry chaff out of a barn, born between two men." Barlep.

BEAR-MOUTHS. Subterraneous passages by which men and horses descend to the coal mines. North.

BEARN. (1) A barn. East.

(2) A child. North.(3) Wood. Coles.

BÉARS'-COLLEGE. A jocular term used by Ben Jonson for the bear garden, or Paris garden, as it was more frequently called.

BEAR'S-EAR. The early red auricula. East. BEAR'S-FOOT. A species of hellebore. See Florio, in v. Bránca Ursina, Consiligóne, Eleboro nero. We have bearsbreech and bearswort, names of herbs.

BEAR'S-MASQUE. A kind of dance mentioned in an old play in MS. Bodl. 30.

BEAR-STONE. A large stone mortar, formerly used for unhusking barley. Brockett.

BEARWARD. The keeper of a bear.

BEAR-WORM. The palmer-worm. See Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 105. BEAS. Cows; cattle. North.

BEASEL. That part of a ring in which the stone is set. Minsheu. Howell calls it beazilhead, in his Lexicon, app. Sect. xxxiv. See also Florio, in v. Pianézza.

BEASSH. To defile. Palsgrave.

BEAST. (1) An old game at cards, similar to the modern game of loo.

(2) Apparently a measure containing a single fur. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV. p. 129.

(3) An animal of the beeve kind in a fatting state. East.

BEASTING. A beating; a flogging. Lanc. BEASTLE. To defile. Somerset.

BEASTLINGS. The first milk drawn after a cow has calved, in some places considered unfit for the calf. A pudding made from this milk, called beastling-pudding, is well known for its peculiar richness. Sometimes called beest, or beastings; and formerly applied to woman's milk, or of any animal. The word is common as an archaism, and also in the provinces. See Cotgrave, in v. Beton, Callebouté, Laict, Tetine; Florio, in v. Colistra.

BEAT. (1) Hares and rabbits are said to beat, when they make a noise at rutting time. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 76. As a sporting term,

to search.

(2) To repair; to mend. East. (A.-S.)

(3) To abate. Hollyband.

(4) Peat. Devon

(5) To hammer with one's thoughts on any particular subject. Shak.

A term in grinding corn. See Arch. xi. 201. (7) "Brewer's beat" is mentioned in the Songs of the London Prentices, p. 132. Qu. beet

(8) A blow. "We get but years and beats," Beaumont and Fletcher, v. 239.

BEAT-AWAY. To excavate. North. BEAT-BURNING. Denshering, q. v. BEATEM. A conqueror. Yorksh.

BEATEN. (1) Trite. Middleton. (2) Stamped on metal. "Beton on the molde," Sir Eglamour, 1031.

(3) Stationed as upon a beat. See the Leycester Correspondence, p. 163.

BEATER. A wooden mallet, used for various purposes. Cotgrave mentions "a thatcher's beater," in v. Eschandole. The boards projecting from the inside circumference of a churn to beat the milk, are called beaters.

BEATH. To heat unseasoned wood by fire for the purpose of straightening it. East. Tusser has the word, and also Spenser. Meat improperly roasted is said in the Midland Counties to be beathed. See Beethy.

BEATILLES. Giblets.

BEATING. (1) Walking about; hurrying. West. (2 A row of corn in the straw laid along the barn-floor for thrashing. Norf.

BEATMENT. A measure. North

BEATOUR. Round about. (A.-N.) BEAT-OUT. Puzzled. Essex.

BEATWORLD. Beyond controul. East.

BEAU. Fair; good. (A.-N.)

BEAUCHAMP. "As bold as Beauchamp," a proverbial expression, said to have originated in the valour of one of the Earls of Warwick of that name. See Nares, p. 48; Middleton's Works, ii. 411; Brit. Bibl. i. 533.

BEAUFET. A cupboard or niche, with a canopy,

at the end of a hall. Britton.

BEAU-PERE. A friar, or priest. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 383, 533. Roquefort has, "Beau-pere, titre que l'on donnoit aux religieux." Spenser has the word in the sense of companion. See also Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 25; Prompt. Parv. p. 31.

BEAUPERS. Apparently some kind of cloth, mentioned in the Book of Rates, p. 26.

BEAUPLEADER. A writ that lies where the sheriff or bailiff takes a fine of a party that he may not plead fairly, or a fitting to the purpose. Kersey.

BEAUTIFIED. Beautiful. Shak.

BEAUTIFUL. Delicious. Var. dial.

BEAU-TRAPS. Loose-pavements in the footway, under which dirt and water collects, liable to splash any one that treads on them. Norf.

BEAUTY-WATER. Water used by ladies to restore their complexions. Miege.

BEAVER. (1) That part of the helmet which is moved up and down to enable the wearer to drink, leaving part of the face exposed when up. Perhaps more correctly speaking, the shade over the eyes; and the word is even applied to the helmet itself. See a dissertation on the subject in Douce's Illustrations, i. 438.

(2) The bushes or underwood growing out on the ditchless side of a single hedge. Dorset. BEAVERAGE. Water cider. Devon.

BEC A half-beaver hat. BEAVERET. Glossary, MS. Laned. 1033. BEAWTE. Without; except. Lanc. BEAZLED. Fatigued. Sussex. BEB. To sip; to drink. North. Also a bebber, an immoderate drinker. BEBAST. To beat. See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 5. BE-BERED. Buried. See MS. Arund. 57, quoted in Reliq. Antiq. i. 42. Verstegan gives bebiriged in the same sense. BEBLAST. Blasted. Gascoigne. BE-BLED. Covered with blood. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 2004; Morte d'Arthur, i. 102, 148, ii. 57; Maundevile's Travels, p. 3. The knave he slewe in the bedd, The ryche clothys were alle be-bledd.

MS. Cantab. Pf. il. 38, f. 83.

BEBLIND. To make blind. Gascoigne. BEBLOTTE. To stain. ((A.-S.) BEBOB. To bob.

Have you seene a dawe bebob two crowes so? Steevens' Old Plays, i. 78.

BEBODE. Commanded. Verstegan. BE-CALLE. (1) To accuse; to challenge. See Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 257; Ywaine and Gawin, 491.

(2) To require. Gaw.(3) To abuse; to censure. West.

BECASSE. A woodcock. (Fr.) See the Rutland Papers, p. 27.

BECCHE. Made of iron.

BECCO. A cuckold. (Ital.) A favourite word with our early dramatists. Drayton makes becco the Italian for a cuckoo, a bird often assimilated with human beccos.

BECEGYN. To besiege. Prompt. Parv. To beseech. Prompt. Parv. BECEKYN. BECETTYN. To set in order. Prompt. Parv.

BECHATTED. Bewitched. Linc.

BECHE. A beech tree. (A.-S.)
BECHER. A betrayer. (A.-S.)
Love is becher and les,

And lef for to tele. MS. Digby 86. BECK. (1) A small stream. Var. dial. See Plumpton Corr. p. 248; Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 50.

The tung, the braine, the paunch and the neck, When they washed be well with the water of the beck. Booke of Hunting, 1586.

(2) A constable. Harman.

(3) To nod; to beckon. Also a substantive, a bow, a salutation. See Ord. and Reg. p. 111; King and a Poore Northern Man, 1640; Decker's Knights Conjuring, p. 17; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12330, 17295; Skelton, ii. 280; Palsgrave, verb, f. 158. A beck was a bend of the knee as well as a nod of the head.

(4) The beak of a bird. Hence the protecting tongue of an anvil is called the beck-iron. p. 172, talks of a person being "wesell becked." Sometimes the nose is called a beck. Harrison,

BECKER. A wooden dish. Northumb. BECKET. A kind of spade used in digging turf. East.

Kennett's | BECKETS. A kind of fastening; a place of security for any kind of tackle on board a ship. BECK-STANS. The strand of a rapid river. North.

> BECLAPPE. To catch. (A.-S.) BECLIPPE. To curdle. Maundevile.

> BE-COME. To go. (A.-S.) The participle becom is found in Syr Gawayne.

BECOMES. Best clothes. East. BECOUGHT. Seized. (A.-S.)

Swete Mahoun, what is the red? Love-longing me hath becought. Beves of Hamtoun, p. 37.

BECRIKE. A kind of oath. North.
BECURL. To curve; to bend. Richardson.
BECYDYN. Besides; near. Prompt. Parv.

BED. (1) A bed of snakes is a knot of young ones; and a roe is said to bed when she lodges in a particular place. Dict. Rust.

(2) A horizontal vein of ore in a mine. Derbysh. (3) To go to bed with. See Jonson's Conversations, p. 19; Hardyng Suppt. p. 96.

(4) Offered. (A.-S.)

Lord, he myght fulle wylle sped, A knyghtes dowghttyr wase hyme bed.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 34. See Warton's Hist. Engl. (5) Prayed. (A.-S.) Poet. i. 12

Commanded. Langtoft.

(7) The horizontal base of stone inserted in a wall. Yorksh.

(8) A fleshy piece of beef cut from the upper part of the leg and bottom of the belly. East. Sometimes the uterus of an animal is so called. (9) The phrase of getting out the wrong side of the bed is applied to a person who is peevish and illtempered. Var. dial.

BEDAFFE. To make a fool of. (A.-S.) BE-DAGHE. To dawn upon. (A.-S.) BEDAGLED. Dirtied. Hollyband.

BED-ALE. Groaning ale, brewed for a christ-

ening. Devon.
BEDAND. Offering. (A.-S.)
So long he wente forth in hys wey, His bedes bedand nyght and dey.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3. BEDASSHED. Covered; adorned. This is apparently the meaning of the word in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 366.

BEDAWYD. Ridiculed. Skelton. BED-BOARD. "Bedde borde" is translated by sponde in Palsgrave, subst. f. 19. BEDD. The body of a cart. Kennett's Glossary,

MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEDDE. A husband or wife. (A.-S.) BEDDEN. To bed; to put to bed. (A.-S.) BEDDER. (1) The under-stone of an oil-mill.

Howell. (2) An upholsterer. West. In some counties, beddiner.

BEDDERN. A refectory. (A.-S.)

BEDDY. Greedy; officious. North. BEDE. (1) To proffer; to offer. North. Minot's Poems, p. 19; Langtoft, p. 29; Prompt. Parv. p. 28.

(2) A prayer. (A.-S.)

(3) To order; to bid. (A.-S.) Also, commanded, as in Rob. Glouc. p. 166. See the various meanings of bede given by Hearne.

(4) To pray. (A-S.)

(5) Prohibition. (A.-S.) (6) Placed. Skinner.

(7) Dwelt; continued. Skinner.

(8) A commandment. (A.-S.)

BÉDEADED. Slain; made dead.

BEDEET. Dirtied. North.

BEDELL. A servitor; perhaps, bailiff. Skelton. The MS. Bodl. 175 reads bedel, Chester Plays, i. 95, in place of keydell in Mr. Wright's MS.

BEDEN. Prayers. (A.-S.) Bedes, petitions, occurs in the list of old words prefixed to Bat-

man uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BEDENE. Immediately; moreover; collectively; continuously; forthwith. This word is used in a variety of senses, sometimes apparently as a mere expletive. All the above meanings are conjectural, and derived from the context of passages in which the word occurs. Prompt. Parv.

BEDERED. Bed-ridden. BEDERKID. Darkened.

But whanne the blake wynter nyste. Withoute mone and sterre lytte, Bederkid hath the water stronde, Alle prively they gone to londe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.

BEDEVIL. To spoil anything. South. A person who is frequently convicted of vile conduct, is said to be bedeviled.

BEDEWITH. Wetteth. Chaucer.

BED-FAGGOT. A contemptuous term for a bedfellow. East.

BEDFELLOW. It was formerly customary for men even of the highest rank to sleep together; and the term bedfellow implied great intimacy. Dr. Forman, in his MS. Autobiography, mentions one Gird as having been his bedfellow, MS. Ash. 208. Cromwell is said to have obtained much of his intelligence during the civil wars from the common men with whom he slept.

À bedfellow. Ben Jonson has BEDFERE. bed-pheere, as quoted by Nares.

That 3e schulle ben his owen dere, And he schalle be 30wre bedfere.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 189.

BEDGATT. Command?

Thre balefulle birdez his brochez they turne. That byddes his bedgatt, his byddyng to wyrche. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

Dressed out. Var. dial. BEDIZENED. BED-JOINTS. Joints of stone that lie in the beds of rocks. Derbysh.

BEDLAM-BEGGARS. A class of vagrants, more fully noticed under their other appellation, Toms of Bedlam, q. v. See several notices in Malone's Shakespeare, x. 104. They were also called bedlams, bedlamers, and bedlamites, which came to be generic terms for fools of all classes. "Bedlem madnesse" is the translation of furor in the Nomenclator, p. 424, which may serve to illustrate a passage in 2 Henry VI. iii. 1.

BEDLAWYR. A bed-ridden person. Prompt.

BEDLEM. Bethlehem.

BEDMATE. A bedfellow.

BED-MINION. A bardash. See Florio, in v. Caramita, Concubino.

BEDOLED. Stupified with pain.

BEDOLVEN. Digged. Skinner.

BEDOM. Craved: demanded. Rob. Glouc. p. 143. BEDONE.

Wrought; made up. Percy.

BEDOTE. To make to dote: to deceive. Chaucer.

BEDOUTE. Redoubted.

Above all men he was there moste bedoute. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 159.

BEDPRESSER. A dull heavy fellow. BE-DRABYLYD. Dirtied; wetted. It is translated by paludosus in Prompt. Parv. pp. 28, 283. Carr has drabble-tail. a woman whose petticoats are wet and dirty.

BEDRADDE. Dreaded. Chaucer.

BEDRAULED. Defiled. Skinner.

BEDREDE. Bedridden. Chaucer. BEDREINTE. Drenched. Chaucer.

BEDREPES. EDREPES. Days of work performed in harvest time by the customary tenants, at the bidding of their lords. See Cullum's Hawsted, 1784, p. 189.

BEDS. The game of hop-scotch. BEDS-FOOT. The plant mastic. BED-STEDDLE. A bedstead. Essex.

BED-SUSTER. One who shares the bed of the husband; the concubine of a married man in relation to the legitimate wife. See Rob. Glouc. p. 27, quoted by Stevenson.

BEDSWERVER. An adultress. Shak.

BED-TYE. Bed-tick. West.

BEDUELE. To deceive. (A.-S.)

BEDWARD. Towards bed. Nares.

BEDWEN. A birch tree. BEDYNER. An officer. (Dut.)

Lyare wes mi latymer.

Sleuthe ant slep mi bedyner.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 49.

BEE. A jewel. See Cooper, in v. Monile; Morte d'Arthur, i. 243.

BEE-BAND. A hoop of iron which encircles the hole in the beam of a plough where the coulter is fixed. North.

BEE-BEE. A nursery song. Yorksh. BEE-BIKE. A nest of wild bees. North.

Var. dial. BEE-BIRD. The willow wren.

BEE-BREAD. A brown acid substance with which some of the cells in a honeycomb are Var. dial. See Bee-glue. filled.

BEE-BUT. A bee-hive. Somerset.

BEECH-COAL. A peculiar kind of coal used by alchemists. See Ben Jonson, iv. 52.

BEECHGALL. A hard knot on the leaf of the beech containing the maggot of some insect. BEE-DROVE. A great crowd of men, or any East.

BEEDY. A chicken. Var. dial.

other creatures.

BEEDY'S-EYES. The pansy. Somerset. BEEF. An ox. (Fr.) So beefet, a young ox, as

in Holinshed, Desc. Scotland, p. 20.

BEEF-EATERS. The yeomen of the guard. | BEESTAILE. Cattle. The name is said to be corrupted from beauf-

fetiers. See Boucher, in v.
BEEFING. A bullock fit for slaughter. Suffolk.
BEE-GLUE. According to Florio, in v. Propólio, "a solide matter, and yet not perfect wax, wherewith bees fence the entrance of their hives to keepe out the winde or cold."

BEE-HIVE. A wattled straw-chair, common

among cottagers. West. EEK. A rivulet. North BEEK. North.

BEEKED. Covered with dirt. North.
BEEKNE. A beacon. Prompt. Parv.
BEELD. (1) Shelter. North. Sometimes a shed for cattle is called a beelding, and is said to be beeldy. This is merely a later form of beld, q. v.

(2) To build. North. "Beeldynge" occurs in

Prompt. Parv. p. 35.

BEELE. A kind of pick-axe used in separating the ore from the rock.

BEE-LIPPEN. A bee-hive. Somerset.

BEEM. See Beam.
BEEN. (1) Bees. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10518; Piers Ploughman, p. 493.

(2) Property; wealth. Tusser.

(3) The plural of the present tense of the verb to be. Sometimes, have been. In some dialects, it is equivalent to because; and it also occurs as a contracted form of by him.

(4) Nimble; clever. Lanc. Grose has bienly,

excellently.

(5) A withy band. Devon. BEENDE. Bondage.

BEENSHIP. Worship; goodness.

BEER. Force; might. Chesh. More, MS. additions to Ray, has, "to take beer, to goe back that you may leape farther." See also Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEERE. A bier. Prompt. Parv. BEER-GOOD. Yeast. East.

BEERNESS. A beer-cellar. North. BEERY. Intoxicated. Warw.

BEES. (1) "To have bees in the head," a phrase meaning, according to Nares, to be choleric. "To have a bee in the bonnet," is a phrase of similar import, or sometimes means to be a little crazy. Toone gives a Leicestershire proverb, " as busy as bees in a bason." See also Jamieson's Suppl. in v.

(2) The third person sing. and all the pl. future tense of the verb to be. North. The tendency of this dialect is to change th (A.-S.)

into s.

(4) Flies. Linc.
(5) Cows. North.
BEESEN. Blind. Linc. A common expression, "as drunk as a beesen." "Wullo beezen the vine zight," will you be blind to the fine sight. Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 101. Spelt deesome in the early editions of Coriolanus, ii. 1.

BEESKIP. A bee-hive. West. BEES-NEST. A kind of flax. Skinner. BEESNUM. Be they not. West.

Beestaile thei had ynouge I wot. Cursor Mundi, MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. f. 16.

A beet of flax, translated by linifrangibula in Skinner. For other meanings see Bete. BEET-AXE. The instrument used in beeting ground in denshering. Devon.

BEETHY. Soft, sticky; in a perspiration. Underdone meat is called beethy. Duncumb ex-

plains it " withered." Herefordsh.

BEETLE. A heavy wooden mallet, used for various purposes. A "three man beetle." says Nares, was one so heavy that it required three men to manage it, two at the long handles and one at the head. Hollyband, in his Dictionarie, 1593, mentions "a beetle which laundrers do use to wash their buck and clothes."

BEETLE-BROWED. Having brows that hang over. Shakespeare uses the verb beetle. Hamlet, i. 4. Cf. Piers' Ploughman, p. 88; Du Bartas, p. 652; Howell, sect. 21; Rom. and Juliet, i. 4.

BEETLE-HEADED. Dull; stupid. Shak. In Dorsetshire, the miller's thumb is called a

beetlehead. BEETLE-STON. The cantharides. Florio.

BEETNEED. Assistance in the hour of distress. North. BEFAWN. To surround; to seize. (A.-S.)

And yf [3e] see a schyppe of palme, Then sylle to them befaun.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98. BEFET. A buffet; a blow. (A.-N.)BEFFING. (1) Barking. Linc.

(2) Burning land after it is pared. North. BEFIGHT. To contend. Surrey.
BEFILIN. To defile.

BEFILL. Befell. (A.-S.)

BEFLAYNE. Flayed.

Oute of his skyn he was beflayne Alle quik, and in that wise slayne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 212. BEFLECKE. To streak; to spot.

Why blush you, and why with vermilion taint

BEFORE. To take before one. "Shall I take that before me?" that is, "shall I take it with me when I go there?" Kent.

BEFORE. Before. (A.-S.) Beforn is common in early works and in the dielects of the

mon in early works, and in the dialects of the present day.

BÉ-FOTE. On foot. Prompt. Parv.

BEFROSE. Frozen.

Over Daunby thilke flood, Whiche alle befrose than stood.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 73. BEFT. Struck; beaten. Gaw.

BEFYCE. Beau fils. See Prompt. Parv. p. 28, pulcher filius; and Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 256. This generic name is often adopted in the old romances.

BEFYLDE. Dirtied.

I praye you therfore hertyly, That you wyll take it paciently, For I am all befylde. The Unluckie Firmentie. BEG. To beg a person for a fool, was to apply | BEGLE. Boldly? to be his guardian, under a writ de idiota in-quirendo, by which, if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profits of his land and the custody of his person might be granted by the king to any subject. Nares. The custom is frequently alluded to by our old dramatists.

BEGAB. To mock; to deceive. BEGALOWE. To out-gallop.

That was a wyzt as any swalowe, Ther myst no hors hym begalowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124 BEGARED. Adorned. Skelton.

BEGAY. To make gay. Beaumont. BEGAYGED. Bewitched. Devon. BEGCHIS. Bitches. Cov. Myst.

BEGE. Big. Gaw.

BEGECK. A trick. Ritson.

BEGENELD. A mendicant. Piers Ploughman. BEGETARE. A begetter. Prompt. Parv.

BEGGAR. "Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the jakes," a common proverb applied to those who have suddenly risen in wealth, and are too proud even to walk there. So that dyvers of our saylors were much offended, and sayd, set a begger on horsbacke and he wyl MS. Addit. 5008. ryde unreasonablye.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR. A children's game The players throw a card alterat cards. nately, till one throws a court card, the adversary giving one card for a knave, two for a queen, three for a king, and four for an ace, this proceeding being interrupted in the same manner if the other turns up a court card or an ace, which generally makes the game an unreasonable length.

BEGGAR'S-BUSH. According to Miege, rendezvous for beggars. "To go by beggar's bush," to go on the road to ruin. Beggar's bush was also the name of a tree near London. Cleaveland, in his Midsummer Moon, p. 188, says, "if a man be a tree invers'd, hee's beggar's bush." See also the Two Angrie Women of Abingdon, p. 80. A similar phrase, "we are brought to begger staffe," occurs in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 199.

BEGGARS-BUTTONS. The burson on the

burdock. Devon.
BEGGARS-NEEDLE. The shepherd's needle. Midland C.

BEGGARS-VELVET. The light particles of down shaken from a feather-bed, and left by a sluttish housemaid to collect under it. East. The term beggars'-bolts, stones, is of a similar formation.

BEGGAR-WEED. The corn spurry. Beds. BEGGARY. Full of weeds. East. BEGHE. A crown; a garland. (A.-S.)

BEGILED. Beguiled. (A.-N.)

BEGINNYNGE. A principle. Chaucer. BEGIRDGE. To grudge. Somerset.

BEGKOT. Foolish. (A.-N.) Begkot an bride, Rede him at ride

In the dismale.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 303.

The Sarasyns were swythe stronge, And helde fyght begle and longe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 165.

BEGLUED. Overcome. Lydgate.

BEGO. To do; to perform. (A.-S.) In the following passages, used for begon, part. pa. And tolde him how hit was bego,

Of is wele and of is wo.

Beres of Hamtoun, p. 77. The erthe it is, whiche evermo With mannis laboure is bego.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59. BEGON. Adorned. Frequently used in this sense. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 19; Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 59; Rom. of the Rose, 943. Then we have, wel begon, in a good way; wo begon, far gone in woe; worse begon, in a worse way, &c.

BEGONE. Decayed; worn out. East.

BEGONNE. Begun. (A.-S.)

BEGORZ. A vulgar oath. Somerset. Perhaps more generally pronounced begosh. "Begum-mers" is another oath of similar formation

BEGRAVE. Buried. (A.-S.)
Into the grounde, where alle gone,

This ded lady was begrave.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67. BEGREDE. To cry out against. (A.-S.) Begrad occurs in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 51. Launcelot of tresson they be-gredde, Callyd hym fals and kyngys traytours.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 108. BEGRUMPLED. Displeased. Somerset. BEGUILED. Covered with guile. Shak.

BEGUINES. A sort of nuns. Skinner. BE-GYFTE. Gave.

Thefe, where haste thou my oxen done That y the be-gyfte. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 86. BEGYN. A biggin. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 74.

BEGYNGGE. Careful. (A.-S.) A *begyngge* gome, gameliche gay. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.

BEH. Bent; inclined. (A.-S.) BEHALT. Beheld. Weber.

BEHALVE. Half; side, or part. (A.-S.)

BEHAPPEN. Perhaps. Salop. BEHATED. Hated; exceedingly hated. The term occurs in the Morte d'Arthur, ii. 82; Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, pp. 34, 44; Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. It is the synonyme of haly, and translated by exosus in Prompt. Parv. p. 222, the former of which has

no connexion with A.-S. healic. See Haly. BEHAVE. To manage; to govern, generally in point of behaviour. The substantive behaviour seems used in a collateral sense in King John,

BEHEARD. Heard. See Percy's Reliques, p. 23; Robin Hood, i. 123.

Ful wel beherd now schall it be. And also beloved in many contré.

MS. C. C. C. C. 80. BE-HELIED. Covered. (A.-S.) See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 258; Richard Coer de Lion, 5586. BE-HERTE. By heart; with memory. Prompt.

Parv BEHEST. (1) A promise. (A.-S.) See Chaucer,

Cant. T. 4461; Maundevile's Travels, p. 1; Harrowing of Hell, p. 27, spelt byhihstes. (2) An order; a command.

BEHETE. To promise. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1856; Chester Plays, i. 31. The emperowrs modur let calle a knave,

And hym behett grete mede to have. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 83.

He had a quene that hyghte Margaret, Ibid. f. 71. Trewe as stele, y yow behett.

BEHEWE. Coloured. (A.-S.)

BEHIGHTE. To promise. (A.-S.) Behighten, pa. t. pl., Chaucer, Cant. T. 11639; Maundevile's Travels, p. 3.

BEHINT. Behind. North.

On this side. It is Sussex.BEHITHER. also an archaism. See Nares, in v. Somersetshire carters say bether to their horses, when they wish them to move towards their side.

BEHOLDINGNESS. Obligation. Webster. BE-HONGYD. Hung with tapestry. Weber. BEHOOVEFULL. Useful; profitable. See Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612; Brit. Bibl.

i. 20. Ash gives the form behoovable. BEHOTYN. To promise. Prompt. Parv. BEHOTYNGE. Promising. Maundevile. EHOUNCED. Finely dressed; smart with finery. Essex. Kennett says "ironically applied," MS. Lansd. 1033. BEHOUNCED.

BEHOVE. Behoof; advantage. (A.-S.) Her beginneth the Prikke of Love That profitable is to soule behove.

Vernon MS. f. 265.

BEHOVELY. Profitable. (A.-S.) See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 261.

It is behovely for to here. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

BEHUNG. Hung about, as a horse with bells. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEIE. Both. (A.-S.)

Agein to bataille thei wente, And foughten harde togidere beie,

Never on of other ne stod eie. Otuel, p. 47. BEIGH. A jewel; an ornament. (A.-S.) word, which occurs under various forms, sometimes has the signification of a ring, a bracelet, or a collar for the neck.

BEIGHT. Anything bent, but generally applied to the bend of the elbow. North.

BEILD. (1) See Beld.

Land o live, o ro and rest, Wit blis and beild broiden best.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7.

(2) A handle. Yorksh. BÉILDIT. Imaged; formed. Gaw. BEING. (1) Because. Var. dial. (2) An abode; a lodging. East. BEINGE. Condition. Weber. BEIRE. (1) Of both. Rob. Glouc. (2) Bare. Ibid.

To weary; to tire. Milton. BÉJADE. EJAPE. To ridicule, make game of. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16853; Troilus and BEJAPE.

Creseide, i. 532; v. 1119. But covertly ye of your dewbilnes

Bejapen hem thus, al day ben men blyndyd. MS. Fairfax 16. He was lest worth in lovis ye, And most bejapid in his witte. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

To beckon. (A.-S.)

That he fele on his hors nek, BEK.

Him to heveden that gan to bek. Arthour and Merlin, p. 193.

BEKE. The brim of a hat or hood; anything standing out firm at the bottom of a covering for the head. The term has not yet been explained. The above is conjectural from the passages in which the word occurs in Strutt, ii. 212; Planché, p. 231; Rutland Papers, p. 6; Brit. Bibl. iv. 27.

BEKEANDE. Warming; sweating. Ritson. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1459; bekynge, Morte

d'Arthur, i. 139. BEKENE. A beacon. (A.-S.)

160

BEKENEDEN. Beckoned. Wickliffe. BE-KENNE. To commit to. (A.-S.)

This lettre be-kende Alexander to the knyghtis of Darius, and the peper also, and bad thame bere thame to the emperour; and he gaffe thame grete gyftes and riche, and sent thame furthe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f, 9. And thou, his derlyng,

His modir in kepyng To the he be-kende.

Ibid. f. 231. BEKERE. To skirmish; to fight. Spelt bekire in Syr Gawayne, another form of bicker. See also Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BEKINS. Because. Dorset. BEKKYS. Begs. Towneley Myst. BEKNE. A beacon. Prompt. Parv.

BEKNOWE. To acknowledge; to confess. (A.S.) See Catalogue of Douce MSS. p. 7; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1558, 5306; Richard Coer de Lion, 1700; Amis and Amiloun, 1279; Octovian, 1810. See Bi-knowen.

And thanne, yf y be for to wite, I wolle beknowen what it is.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42. A beckoning. Prompt. Parv. BEKNYNGE.

BEKUR. Fight; battle; skirmish.

And yf he myght of hym be sekure, Odur in batell or in bekur.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 217.

And tyf y fle that yche bekyr, Y hope than y may be sekyr. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

BEL. Beautiful. (A.-N.)

BELACOIL. A friendly reception. Spenser. Chaucer has bialacoil, q. v.

BELAFTE. Left; remained.

As hyt was Goddys owne wylle, The lyenas belafte the chylde stylle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84. Whan he for luste his God refuseth, And took him to the develis crafte,

Lo what profit him is belafte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 191.

BELAGGED. Tired.

BE-LAGGYD. Dirtied; wetted. Prompt. Parv. BELAM. To beat. See Cotgrave in v. Chaperon; Famous Victories, p. 320.

A country lad had stept aside with a wench, and done I know not what; but his father mainly belamb'd him for the fact, the wench prooving afterward with child.

Wite, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 146.

BELAMOUR. A fair lover. Spenser. BEL-AMY. Fair friend. (A.-N.) So See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 107; Chester Plays, i. 151; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 200; Towneley Mysteries, p. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12252; Ywaine and Gawin, 278; Sir Tristrem, p. 161; Rob. Glouc. p. 390.

Belamy, he seyde, how longe Shel thy folye y-laste?

MS. Coll. Trin, Oxon. 57.

Belamye, and thou cowdyst hyt layne, A cownselle y wolde to the sayne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

BELAPPED. Surrounded. Owte of the wode they came anon, And belapped us everychon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 195.

BELAST. Bound.

The seid James Skidmore is belast and withholden toward the seid Sir James for an hole yeer to do him service of werre in the perties of France and of Normandie. Arch. xvii. 214.

BELATED. Benighted. Milton. Generally retarded. See Miege, in v.

BELAVE. To remain. (A.-S.)

For nought Beves nolde belave, The beter hors a wolde have.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 70.

BELAY. (1) To fasten. A sea term.

The master shewyng us that by neglygens of some to belay the haylers, the mayn yerd had fawln down and lyke to have kyld three or four. MS. Addit. 5008.

(2) To flog. Northampt. BELAYE. To surround. Rob. Glouc.

BELAYED. Covered. Spenser.

BELCH. (1) Small beer. Yorksh.

(2) To remove the indurated dung from sheep's tails. Somerset.

BEL-CHOS. Pudendum feminæ. (A.-N.) See a curious account in MS. Addit. 12195, f. 158; Chaucer, Cant. T. 6029, 6092.

BELCHYN. To decorate. Prompt. Parv.

BELCONE. A balcony.

BELDAME. A grandmother. Formerly a term of respect. Spenser uses it in its original French signification, fair lady. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "an old woman that lives to see

a sixth generation descended from her." BELDE. (1) Protection; shelter; refuge. (A-S.) See Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1721; Sir Perceval, 1412, 1413, 1921; Minot's Poems, p. 27. Still in use in the North.

For thou myghte in thaire bale Beste be thaire belde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 233.

(2) To protect; to defend. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1220; Lay le Freine, 231. Perhaps in the last instance to encourage. Sometimes spelt bylde, as in Sir Eglamour, 3.

(3) Bold. (A.-S.) See Lybeaus Disconus, 2123;

Kyng Alisaunder, 5004.

(4) Build; natural strength. "Stronge of belde," strongly built, as we say of persons strongly formed by nature. Mr. Utterson's explanation, i. 164, is quite right, although questioned in the new edition of Boucher. "To belde," to increase in size and strength.

Bi a childe of litil belde Overcomen I am in myn elde. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76. Thys mayde wax and bygan to belde Weyl ynto womans elde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.

(5) To build; hence, to inhabit.

Whenne oure saules schalle parte, and sundyre ffra the body

Ewyre to belde and to byde in blysse wyth hymeselvene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 53. In Sedoyne in that riche contree,

Thare dare na mane belde nor be, For dowt of a bare.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(6) Formed?

But cowardly, with royall hoste hym beld, Upon hym came all sodeinly to fight.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 147. BELDER. To roar; to bellow. North. Belderer, a roarer.

BELDYNG. Building. (A.-S.)
BELE. (1) Fair; good. (A.-N.) See the Archæologia, xxiii. 342.

(2) Bad conduct. Linc.

BÉLEAKINS. By the Lady kin! North.

BELEAWD. Betrayed. Verstegan.

BELE-CHERE. Good company. (A.-N.)

BELEDDY. By our Lady! Leic.

BELEE. To shelter. Shak. BELEF. A badge? Gaw.

BELEVAND. Remaining, i. e. alive. See Tor-

rent of Portugal, 359. (A.-S.)
BELEVE. Belief. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3456; Dodsley, xii. 335.

BELEVED. Left. Chaucer. BELEVENESSE. Faith. Prompt. Parv. BELEWYNGE. The belling of the hart.

And thei syngeth in thaire langage that yn Englonde hunters calle belewynge, as men that loveth paramoures. MS. Bodl. 546.

BELEYN. Besieged.

Whan nobille Troy was beleyn And overcome, and home agen The Grekis turnid fro the sege.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 96. Aboute Thebes, where he lay,

Whanne it of siege was beleyn. BELFRY. (1) A temporary shed for a cart or waggon in the fields or by the road side, having an upright post at each of the four corners, and covered at the top with straw, goss, &c. Linc. This word, which is curious for its connexion with berfrey, was given me by the Rev. James Adcock of Lincoln.

(2) Apparently part of a woman's dress, mentioned in Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

BELG. To bellow. Somerset.

BELGARDS. Beautiful looks. Spenser. BELGRANDFATHER. A great great grand-

father.

BELIER. Just now. Somerset. BELIKE. Certainly; likely; perhaps. Var. dial. Bishop Hall has belikely

BELIME. To ensnare. Dent.

BE-LITTER. To bring forth a child. It is translated by enfaunter in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78. BELIVE. (1) In the evening. North. This ex-

writer of a letter dated March 13th, 1697. in MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Quickly; immediately; presently. A common

term in early English.

BELKE. To belch. North. See Towneley Myst. p. 314; Dent's Pathway, p. 139; Elyot, in v. Eructo, "to bealke or breake wynde oute of the stomake."

BELKING. Lounging at length. Linc.
BELL. (1) A roupie at the tip of the nose. Palsgrave.

- (2) The cry of the hart. See Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, p. 11. It is, properly speaking, the cry made by that animal at rutting time.
- (3) To swell. See a curious charm in Pettigrew on Medical Superstitions, p. 80; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 102; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 231.
- (4) Bell, book, and candle; the form of excommunication in the church of Rome, ending by closing the book against the offender, extinguishing the candle, and ringing the bell. Hence the oath. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 1; Ywaine and Gawin, 3023.

(5) "To bear the bell," a common phrase meaning to carry off the prize. See Cov. Myst. p. 189; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 199.

BELLAKIN. Bellowing. North.
BELLAND. This word is used in two senses, 1. applied to ore when reduced to powder; 2. its pernicious effects on men and animals by their imbibing the small particles of ore. North.

BELLARMIN. A burlesque word used amongst drinkers to express a stout bottle of strong drink. Miege.

BELLART. A bear-leader. Chest.
BELL-BIT. The bit of a bridle made in the form of a bell. Miege.

BELLE. (1) A mantle? See Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 78, 84; Anecd. Lit. p. 12; Awnturs of Arthure, xxix. 3.

(2) To roar. (A.-S.)
 (3) A clock. Cov. Myst.

(4) A bonfire. Gaw.

BÉLLE-BLOME. The daffodil. (A.-N.) Still called the bellflower in some counties.

BELLE-CHERE. Good cheer. (A.-N.)

BELLEN. To swell. See Bell.

BELLE3ETER. A bell-founder. Prompt. Parv. BELLIBONE. A fair maid. Spenser.

BELLIBORION. A kind of apple. East.

BELLICAL. Warlike. (Lat.)
BELLICH. Well. See an old glossary in Rob. Glouc. p. 647. Fairly?

BELLICON. One addicted to the pleasures of the table. North.

BELLICOUS. Warlike. Smith.

BELLIN. To roar; to bellow. North.

BELLITUDE. Fairness. (Lat.)

BELL-KITE. A protuberant body. North.

BELLMAN. A watchman. Part of his office was to bless the sleepers in the houses that he passed, which was often done in verse, and hence our bellman's verses.

planation is given by Ray, Meriton, and the BELLOCK. To bellow, when beaten or frightened. Var. dial.

BELLONED. Asthmatic. North.
BELLOSE. Warlike. (Lat.)
BELLOWFARMER. A person who had the care of organs, regals, &c.

BELLRAG. To scold. Herefordsh.

BELLRAGGES. A species of water-cresses, mentioned by Elyot, in v. Laver.

BELLS. "Give her the bells, and let her fly," an old proverb taken from hawking, meaning that when a hawk is good for nothing, the bells are taken off, and it is suffered to escape; applied to the dismissal of any one that the owner has no longer occasion for. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 27; Patient Grissel, p. 16.

BELL-SOLLER. The loft in a church on which ringers stand. North.

BELL-WEDDER. A fretful child. North.

BELLY. (1) The widest part of the vein of a mine. North.

(2) A whale. (Dut.)

(3) Carr gives the Craven phrase, "belly-golake thee," take thy fill, indulge thy appetite. BELLYATERE. A bellfounder. Prompt. Parv. BELLY-BAND. A girth to secure a cart-saddle. North.

BELLYCHE. Fairly. (A.-N.)

BELLYCHEAT. An apron. Ash.

BELLY-CLAPPER. A dinner bell? See Florio, in v. Battáglio, Battifölle.

BELLY-FRIEND. An insincere friend; a person who pretends friendship for purposes of his own. Miege.

BELLY-GOD. A glutton; an epicure. BELLY-HARM. The cholic. Belly-holding, a crying out in labour. Devon.

BELLY-NAKED. Entirely naked. See the Basyn, xix.; Cotgrave, in v. Fin, Tout; Frier and the Boy, ap. Ritson, p. 49.

I am all together lefte bare, or I am lefte starke bely-naked, or lefte as naked as my nayle, sory wretche that I am! Wyll ye not leave me a lyttell garment, or a sory wede, to hyde my tayle withal. Acolastus, 1540.

BELLY-PIECE. A thin part of a carcase near the belly. North.

BELLYS. Bellows.

BELLY-SHOT. A term applied to cattle, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "when cattle in the winter, for want of warmth and good feeding, have their guts shrunk up.

Food. BELLY-TIMBER. Var. dial. puts this word into the mouth of a distinguished euphuist, Monastery, ed. 1830, i. 222.

BELLY-VENGEANCE. Small beer. Var. dial. BELLY-WANT. A belly-band. Hants.

BELLY-WARK. The cholic. North. BELOKE. Fastened; locked. (A.-S.)

And how in grave he was beloke, And how that he hath helle broke.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 83. Beheld. Octovian, 1046.

BELOKED. BELONGINGS. Endowments.

BELOOK. To weep. Beds.

BELOUKE. To fasten; to lock up. See Beloke.

It occurs in this sense in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii., but perhaps to perceive in Beves of Ham-

toun, p. 60.
BELOWT. To abuse roughly. BEL-PEROPIS. Fair jewels. Skinner. BELSCHYD. Decorated. Prompt. Parv. BELSH. Rubbish; sad stuff. Linc.

BEL-SHANGLES. A cant term, used by Kemp, in his Nine Daies Wonder, 1600, where he mentions himself as "head-master of Morricedauncers, high head-borough of heighs, and onely tricker of your trill-lilles, and best belshangles betweene Sion and mount Surrey."

BELSIRE. A grandfather; an ancestor. (A.-N.) BELSIZE. Bulky; large. East.

BEL-SWAGGER. A swaggerer; a bully. According to Ash, a whoremaster, who also gives the term bellyswagger, " a bully, a hectoring fellow."

BELT. (1) To beat; to castigate. Salop. (2) To shear the buttocks and tails of sheep.

Midland C. (3) Built. Yorksh.

4) An axe. Prompt. Parv.

(5) A course of stones projecting from a wall. Britton.

The first of May. North. Kennett, BELTAN. MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the proverb, "You'l have wor bodes ere Belton." The ceremonies of the beltan were kept up in Cumberland in the last century, but are now discontinued. A full account of them will be found in Jamieson. BELTER. A prostitute. North.

BELUTED. Covered with mud. Sterne. BELVE. (1) To drink greedily. North.

(2) To roar; to bellow. Somerset. In old English, we have belwe, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 222.

BELWORT. The name of a herb. In MS. Sloane 5, f. 3, the Latin name given is acandus, and in f. 8, pullimonaria, the word being spelt bellewort in the latter instance.

BELWYNGE. A bellowing. (A.-S.) It schulde seme as thouge it were

A belicynge in a mannis ere.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 214. BELYES. Bellows. (A.-S.)

And alle this undir the bynke thay thraste, And with thayre belyes thay blewe ful faste. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 128.

BELYKLYHOD. Probability. Thow may her a tale full badly told,

And of a goodly man belyklyhod of chere. MS. Laud. 416, f. 39.

BELYMMED. Disfigured. Skelton. BELYNG. Suppuration. See Beal. BEM. A beam; a pillar.

In bem of cloude ich ladde the, And to Pylate thou laddest me. Reliq. Antiq. il. 226. BEMANGLE. To mutilate.

BEMASED. Stunned; astounded. He rose up, as I saye nowe, And lefte us lyinge I wote nere howe,

Al bemased in a soune, As we hade bene sticked swyne.

Chester Plays, ii. 93.

BEME. (1) Bohemia. (A.-S.) See Minot's Poems, p. 16; Skelton, ii. 340; Planché's Costume, p. 163.

(2) A trumpet. (A.-S.) BÉMEENE. To mean.

Lady, they seyde, Hevyn quene,

What may all thys sorowe bemeene?

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 189.

BEMENE. Trumpets. (A.-S.)
BEMENE. To lament; to pity. (A.-S.) See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 14, iii. 123.

BE-METE. To measure. Shak.
BEMOIL. To dirty; to soil. Shak.

BEMOISTEN. To moisten. See the Brit. Bibl. iii. ad fin. p. xxxvi.

BEMOLE. A term in music, B molle, soft or flat. The word occurs in Skelton, and also in a curious poem on music, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 292. Bemy, Reliq. Antiq. i. 83, has apparently the same meaning.

To make monstrous. Shak. BEMONSTER. BEMOOKED. Dirtied; defiled. Palsgrave.

BEMOONYD. Pitied. (A.-S.) Gye ys moche bemoonyd of all,

In the erlys cowrte and in the kyngys halle. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

BE-MOTHERED. Concealed? BEMUSED. Dreaming; intoxicated.

BEN. (1) Prompt; ready. Gaw. (2) Oil of Ben, an ointment formerly in great See Dodsley, xii. 236; repute; benzoin. Nomenclator, p. 95; Cotgrave in v. Muscellin: Howell, in v. Acorn; Florio, in v. Assa dolce.

(3) Bees. (A.-S.) So faste hii gonne aboute him scheve,

Ase don ben aboute the heve. Beves of Hantoun, p. 56.

(4) To be. (A.-S.) Ben is the pres. pl. and part. pa. of this verb.

(5) Goods. Rob. Glouc.

6) Well; good. Weber. (7) In; into. Yorksh.

(8) The "true ben," the utmost stretch or bend. Exmoor.

(9) The truth. Devon.

(10) A figure set on the top of the last load of the harvest immediately in front, dressed up with ribbons, &c. as a sort of Ceres. Norf. BENAR. Better. An old cant term. See

Dodsley, vi. 109; Earle's Microcosmography,

BÉNATURE. A vessel containing the holy water. William Bruges, Garter King of Arms, 1449, bequeaths "a gret holy-water scoppe of silver, with a staff benature, the said benature and staff weyng xx. nobles in plate and more." Test. Vetust. p. 266.

BEN-BAUFE. An old cant term, occurring in the Roaring Girl, 1611.

BENCH. A widow's bench, a share of the husband's estate which a woman enjoys besides her jointure. Sussex. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BENCHED. Furnished with benches. Chaucer. BENCHER. An idler; a person who spends his time on ale-house benches.

BENCH-FLOOR. In the coal mines of Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the sixth parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the bench-floor, 21 ft. thick. Kennett, MS. Lansd. BENCH-HOLE. The hole in a bench, ad le-

vandum alvum. See Malone's Shakespeare, xii. 353; Webster's Works, iii. 254.

BENCII-TABLE. A low stone seat round the inside of the walls of a church. This term is found only in the contract for the Fotheringgay church, printed by Dugdale.

BENCH-WHISTLER. A sottish rollicksome idler, who spends his time chiefly on the alehouse bench. The term occurs in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 24, and also in Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, 1600; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 170.

BEND. (1) A band of men. Linc. It occurs in Huloet, 1552; Cooper, in v. Grex; Arch.

(2) A "lace bend" is described as "round of eight bowes" in a curious MS. quoted by Strutt, ii. 98.

(3) Strong ox leather, tanned with bark and other ingredients, which give it a blue cast. North.

(4) A semicircular piece of iron used as part of a horse's harness to hold up the chains when ploughing.

(5) Indurated clay. North.

(6) The border of a woman's cap. North. It is also a term for a handkerchief, and Skinner explains it, " muffler, kercher or cawl."

7) A bond; anything which binds. (A.-S.) BENDE. (1) A band or bandage; a horizontal stripe. (A.-N.)

(2) Boudage. See Amis and Amiloun, 1233; Lybeaus Disconus, 252.

Swete Fader, wath me is wo, I may not bringe the out of bende. MS. Addit. 11307, f. 109.

(3) Bent; put down. Gaw.

BENDED. Bound. Maundevile.

BENDEL. A band; a stripe. (A.-N.) Stevenson, a bendlet.

BENDING. Striping; making of bands, or Chaucer. stripes.

BEND-LEATHER. A leather thong, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Boucher says, " what is elsewhere called sole-leather." strong infusion of malt is said to be a necessary ingredient in the tanning of bend-leather. BENDSFULL. Bundles.

The frere he had bot barly stro, Two thake bendsfull without no.

Brit. Bibl. iv. 86. Staffordsh.

BENDWARE. Hardware. BENE. (1) To be. (A.-S.)

(2) Well; fair; good. Gaw. Not quickly, as in the additions to Boucher. See Robson's Met. Rom. pp. 3, 14, 25. It is a cant term in the same sense, as in Earle's Microc. p. 253.

(3) A bean. (A.-S.) In the following passage allusion is made to a game so called.

Harlottes falleth to stonde on the flore, And pley som tyme ate spore,

At the bene and at the cat. A foul play holde y that.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 174.

(4) Bane; destruction. Langtoft. (5) A prayer; a request. (A.-S.) North country nurses say to children, "clap bene," meaning, join your hands together to ask a blessing, to pray. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 113; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 92; Ritson's Songs, i. 62.

BENEAPED. Left aground by the ebb of the spring tides. South.

BENEDAY. A prayer-day, conjectured to be synonymous with A.-S. bentiid, the rogation days.

BENEDICITE. An exclamation, answering to our Bless us! It was often pronounced as a trysillable, Bencite! (Lat.) Benste occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 85.

BENEDICTION-POSSET. The sack-posset which was eaten on the evening of the wedding day, just before the company retired. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 109.

BENEFICE. A benefit. Hoccleve. In Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 63, we have beneficiallnes, beneficence.

BÉNEFIT. A living; a benefice. North. Ash has beneficial in the same sense.

BENEME. To take away; to deprive. (A.-S.) For thou benemest me thilke zifte, Whiche lyeth nougt in thy myste to schifte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 93. BENEMERENT. Well deserving. (Lat.)

BENEMPT. Named; called. Spenser. BENERTH. The service which the tenant owed

the landlord by plough and cart, so called in Kent. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 212. BENET. One of the orders in the Roman Ca-

tholic church, the exorcista, who cast out evil spirits by imposition of hands and aspersion of holy water. Prompt. Parv. BENETHE. To begin. Cov. Myst.

BENETOIRE. A cavity or small hole in the wall of a church, generally made near the door, as a receptacle for the vessel that contained the holy water. Boucher. See also Benature.

BENEVOLENCE. A voluntary gratuity given by the subjects to the king. Blount. BENEWID. Enjoyed. (A.-S.)

The presence every day benewid, He was with giftis alle besnewid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 186. BENEWITH. The woodbine. Prompt. Parv. BENEYDE. Conveyed.

BENGE. To drink deeply. Somerset.

BENGERE. A chest for corn. Prompt. Parv. BENGY. Cloudy; Overcast. Essex.

BENIGNE. Kind. (A.-N.)
BENIME. To take away. (A.-S.)
Kyng Edgare had fro them ther londes benome.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 123.

BENINGNELI. Kindly. (A.-N.) BENISON. A blessing. (A.-N.) According to Thoresby, this word was current in Yorkshire in 1703. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 489; Chaucer. Cant. T. 9239; Cov. Myst. p. 86; Sevyn Sages, 3485; Sir Tristrem, p. 200; Langtoft. рр. 115, 143.

BEN-JOLTRAM. Brown bread soaked in skimmed milk; the ploughboy's usual breakfast.

BENK. A bench. Also the King's Bench, a court of justice. See Langtoft, pp. 58, 246; Table Book of Traditions, p. 230.

BEN-KIT. A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. Linc. Thoresby describes it, " a small wooden vessel with a cover that's loose, and fitted with notches to two prominent lags that have a string through them to carry it by."

BENNET. The bent grass. Somerset. A cording to an ancient West country distich-

Pigeons never know no woe Till they a bennetting do go."

BENNICK. A minnow. Somerset. BENNYS. Beans. See an old will in Test. Vetust. p. 507.

BENOME. Taken away. See Benime. BENOTHINGED. Diminished. Fairfax. BENOW. By this time. North.

BENSE. A cow-stall. North. BENSIL. To beat; to thrash. North.

BENT. (1) Ready. Weber.

(2) A plain; a common; a field; a moor; so called from those places being frequently covered with the bent grass. Willan says bents are "high pastures or shelving commons." The term is very common in early English poetry.

Appone a bent withowt the borghe, With scharpe arowes 3e schote hym thurghe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128. (3) The declivity of a hill. (A.-S.) Perhaps

this may be the meaning in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 65.

(4) Subject. Cov. Myst.(5) A chimney. North.

(6) A long coarse grass, which chiefly grows upon the moors. Also called bent-grass. A blade of coarse hay or grass is called a bent; and Gerard also calls a bundle of it a bent. See Salop. Antiq. p. 324; Florio, in v. Giuncáta; Drayton's Poems, p. 185; Brit. Bibl. i. 212; Forby, ii. 417.

(7) "Brows bent," i. e. arched. See Dyce's notes to Skelton, p. 146; Rom. of the Rose,

1217.

(8) Form; shape.

My bente whiche that v now have Tille I be take into my grave.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50. BENTERS. Debentures. Steevens. BENTLES. Dry sandy pastures near the sea covered chiefly with bent-grass. East. BENVENUE. Half-a-crown, a fee paid by every new workman at a printing-house. Holme. BENWYTTRE. The woodbine. Prompt. Parv.

BENYNGLICHE. Kindly. Rob. Glouc. Benzoin, a kind of resin. BENZAMYNE.

Spelt benzwine in Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 240.

BEO. By.

BEOCE. Boethius. Chaucer. BEODE. (1) To offer; to proffer; to pray.

Also to summon, to command. It occurs in a doubtful sense in Kyng Alisaunder, 3606, explained by Weber, to carry; rather perhaps, to balance a spear. (A.-S.)

(2) A prayer. (A.-S.) BEORYNG. (1) Burying; funeral. Weber.

(2) Bearing; birth. Kyng Alis.

BEOTH. Be; are; is. (A.-S.) BEOUTEN. Without. (A.-S.) BE-PLOTMELE. Piecemeal.

Prompt. Parv. BEQUARRE. B sharp. An old musical term. occurring in a curious poem on the comparative difficulty of learning secular and church music, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 292.

BER. (1) Beer. Gaw.

(2) A berry. (Isl.) (3) A bier. Ritson.

(4) Carried. Rob. Glouc.

(5) The space a person runs in order to leap the impetus. North.

BERAFRYNDE. A curious term introduced in the tale of King Edward and the Shepherd, ap. Hartshorne, p. 48, &c. It is barely possible that it may have some connexion with bellarmin, q. v. The manner in which it occurs seems to give some ground for the conjecture.

BERALLE. Fine glass.

The zatys were of clene crystalle, And as bryghte as any beralle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49. BERAND. Rushing; roaring. Ps. Cott.

BERANDE. Bearing. Kyng Alis. 5109. BERANDYLES. The name of a dish in ancient cookery. See the Forme of Cury, p. 99.

BERASCALLED. Abused like a rascal. Nash. BERATE. To scold. Cotgrave gives this as one of the meanings of Breteler.

BERATTLE. To rattle; to make a great noise. Shak.

BERAYED. (1) Dressed.

For as they passed along in this array, the maner was that some one, berayed like a devill, should offer to invade the company.

Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 334. 2) Dirtied.

BERAYNE. To wet with rain. Hence generally, to moisten. (A.-S.)

> But teares beraynde my cheekes, I retchlesse rent mine heare.

Turbevile's Ovid, 1567, f. 12.

BERBER. Barberry, a shrub. Gaw.

BERBINE. The verbena. Kent. form is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BERCEL. A mark to shoot at. It is translated by meta, and occurs under five different forms, bercel, berseel, bertel, bysselle, bersell, in the Prompt. Parv. pp. 32, 56. Mr. Stevenson, in his additions to Boucher, in v. Berselet, has clearly shown the connexion of the word with Germ. bersen, to shoot, and has also quoted from the Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221. Its synonyme is obviously butt, and one is

BER

therefore somewhat surprised to find the editor | BERGH. A hill. Yoksh. of the Promptorium, p. 56, confusing the term with that applied to the ridges of a ploughed field. See also berser and bersault in Roquefort.

BERCELETTUS. Hounds. This is certainly the meaning of the word in Robson's Romances, p. 60, and may throw a doubt on the interpretation of barcelett, q. v. See Barsletys. BERCEN. The barton of a house. This form

of the word is given in MS. Gough, Wilts, 5, as current in Wiltshire.

BERCHE. Made of iron.

BERD. A beard. (A.-S.) "Maugre his berd," "To run in one's berd," to in spite of him. offer opposition to. Langtoft.

BERDASII. A neck-cloth. The meaning of this term is doubtful. It occurs only in the Guardian.

BERDE. (1) Margin; brink. Prompt. Parv. (2) A lady; a young person. See Bird. BERDYD. Bearded. Prompt. Parv.

BERE. (1) A noise; a roar; a cry. (A.-S.) See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 99; Const. of Masonry, p. 35; Gy of Warwike, p. 223; Towneley Myst. p. 109; Kyng Alisaunder, 550. Tho, seyde Befyse, heryste thou that y here?

I harde nevyr a fowler beere! MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.

(2) To make a noise. (A.-S.)To the pavylown he can hym wynne, And brevely can he bere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 92. (3) A bier. (A.-S.) "Broght on bere," dead. Minot's Poems, p. 24.

(4) A pillow-case. Chaucer

(5) To bear; to carry. (A.-S.)

(6) A beard. Rob. Glouc.

(7) To bear; to produce.

(8) A bear. (A.-S.)

(9) To bear upon; to allege; to accuse. Weber. See Gy of Warwike, p. 354.

A berry. BERÉ.

Take the jeuse of rewe, vyneacre, and oyle of roses, and berés of lorelle, and laye thame to thi hevede. It helpes wonderfully.

MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 280.

BERE-BAG. One who bears a bag; a term of contempt applied by Minot to the Scotch. BEREDE. To advise. Palsgrave.

BERE-FRANKE. A wooden cage to keep a bear or boar in. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 269. BEREING. Birth.

BEREN. To bear. (A.-S.)

BERENGER. The name of a bear.

BERENT. To rent; to tare.

What wonder is it then if I berent my haires? England's Helicon, p. 52.

BERETTA. A kind of hood worn by priests. See Hall's Satires, iv. 7.

BERFREY. A moveable tower employed in sieges, generally made of wood. See Belfry.

Alisaundre, and his folk alle, Faste asailed heore wallis, Myd berfreyes, with alle gyn, Gef they myghte the cité wynne.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2777.

166

Thanne shaltow blenche at a bergh.

Piers Ploughman, p. 112. BERGMOTE. A court upon a hill, which is held in Derbyshire for deciding pleas and controversies among the miners.

BERGOMASK. A rustic dance, framed in imitation of the people of Bergamasco, a province in the state of Venice, who are ridiculed as being more clownish in their manners and dialect than any other people in Italy. Shak.

BERHEGOR. Beer-aigre. In the Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 456, mention is made of " vij. galones berhegor."

BERIALLIS. Beryls; precious stones.

BERIE. A grove; a shady place. Harrington.
Probably from A.-S. bearu, and merely another form of barrow, q. v. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 33, we have berwe and berowe, a shadow.

BERIEL. A burial. Also a tomb. a grave. See the quotation under avere (3); Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 88; Cov. Myst. p. 18; Sevyn Sages, 2598. (A.-S. byrgels.) BERING. (1) Birth. (A.-S)

(2) Behaviour. (A.-S)

BERINGE-LEPE. A basket. Prompt. Parv. BERISPE. To disturb. See the notes on Reynard the Fox, p. 191.

BERKAR. One who barks. Prompt. Parv. To bark. Prompt. Parv. BERKYN.

BERLINA. A pillory. Jonson.

BERLY. Barry, an heraldic term. Holme. Yeast. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. BERME. T. 16281; Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 70.

BERMEN. Bar-men; porters to a kitchen. This term is found in Havelok and Layamon.

BERMOOTHES. The Bermudas. Shak.

BERMUDAS. A cant term for certain obscure and intricate alleys, in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheap or concealed. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden. Bermudas also denoted a species of tobacco. Nares.

BERN. (1) A man; a knight; a noble. Cf. Sir Degrevant, 500; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 44; Amis and Amiloun, 837; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176. O Brut that bern bald of hand,

The first conquerour of Ingland.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2. (2) A bairn; a child. (A.-S.) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 7556.

Tho Havelok micte sei, Weilawei!

That evere was I kinges bern! Havelok, 571.

(3) A barn. (A.-S.)
BERNACLE. A gag for the mouth of a horse.

In bernacle and brydell thou constreyne The chekys of them that negeh the nought. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 110.

BERNAK. (1) The barnacle goose. And as the bernak in the harde tree.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 158.

(2) A bernacle, q. v. Prompt. Parv.

BERNERS. Men who stood with relays in hunting. They were properly the men who fed the hounds.

And thenne every man that is theire, saf the berners on foote and the chacechyens, and the lymneres, the whiche shulde be with hure houndes, and awayte upon hem yn a feyr grene there as is a cold shadewe, sholde stonden afront yn aither syde the heed with roddes, that no hound come aboute nor on the sydes. MS. Bodl. 546.

BERNYNDE. Burning.

Manne that seth his hows bernynde, Hath grete peryll to hym commynde.

MS. Rawlinson 92, f. 3. BEROWE. A shadow. Prompt. Parv. BEROWNE. Around; round about.

His burliche berde was blody berowne. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

BERRIER. A thrasher. North.

BERRIN. A burial; a funeral. Var. dial. A person attending a funeral is called a berriner, and a grave a berrinhole.

BERRITHATCH. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, in the court rolls of the manor of Cheriton, co. Somerset, this word is used for litter for horses.

BERRY. (1) A gooseberry. North.

(2) To thrash corn. North. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives an Islandic derivation. Berrying-stede, the thrashing floor.

- (3) A herd of conies. A herd of roes in the the Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 65, unless we suppose a misreading for bevy. We have, however, berry in the Booke of Hunting, Lond. 1586.
- (4) Florio has, "Cróscia d'ácque, a suddaine showre, a storme, a tempest, a blustring, a berry or flaw of many windes or stormes together, bringing violent showres of water."

(5) A borough.

BÉRSELET. A kind of bow? BERST. (1) Bearest.

(2) Broke. Rob. Glouc. (3 Defect. (A.-S.)

The levedi, sore adrad withalle, Ladde Beves into the halle, And of everiche sonde, That him com to honde, A dide hire ete altherferst, That she ne dede him no berst; And drinke ferst of the win, That no poisoun was therin.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 75.

BERT. (1) To perspire. North. (2) A beard.

He smat aynother al to wounder, That hys bert cleve ysonder.

Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.

(3) Bright. BÉRTHE. Beareth. Lydgate. BERTHHINGES. Salvation. Ps. Cott. BERUFFIANISED. Abused like a ruffian. term used by Nash, in Have With You to Saffron Walden, 1596. BERUNGE. A burial. Robson. BERWE, (1) A shadow. Prompt. Parv. (2) To defend. (A.-S.) BÉRWHAM. A horse-collar. Prompt. Parv.

BERYD. Buried. Therfor I will that ther it beryd be.

Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 5.

BERYEN. To defend; to protect. BERYLL. Apparently some rope belonging to a ship. See Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 12. BERYNE. A child; a bairn.

Alles a wafulle wedowe that wanttes hir beryne, I may werye and wepe, and wrynge myne handys. Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 98.

BERYNG. The lap. Weber. BERYNG-CASE. A portable casket. There come foure clerkes to Wyltone from ferne lond.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 84. BERYNT. To bear. Cov. Myst.

With a litull beryng-case full of relekes gode.

BERYS. Approaches.

Tryamowre to hym berys, And they alle to-braste ther sperys. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

BERYSE. Berries. Weber. BERY3T. Beareth.

BER3E. A mount; a hill.

BES. Be. (A.-S.)

BESAGE. A portable bed carried by horses, called besage horses. (A.-N.) The term occurs in Arch. iii. 157; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 200, 204.

BESAGUY. A two-edged axe. (A.-N.)

Wambras with wings and rere-bras therto, And thereon sette were besaguys also.

Clariodes, ap. Tristrem, p. 375.

BESANT. A golden coin, so called because first coined at Byzantium or Constantinople. Its value is differently estimated, and seems have varied from ten to twenty sols.

BESCHADE. To shadow.

The hyze tre the grounde beschadeth, And every mannis herte gladeth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 197. But in silence and in covert

Desireth for to be beschadid. Ibid. f. 124.

BESCILDIGED. Accused of a crime. Ver-

BESCORNED. Despised. Chaucer. BESCRATCHIN. To scratch. Chaucer. BESCRO. To beshrew.

BESCUMMER. To scatter ordure. Ben Jonson spells it bescumber.

BE-SE. To see; to behold. (A.-S.) Hence to see to, to take care, as in Const. of Masonry, p. 16.

BESEEK. To beseech. (A.-S.) A common form in early English. North.

BESEEME. To seem; to appear. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 235; Ipomydon, 354.

BESEGIT. Besieged. Chaucer. BESENE. Clad; clothed; adorned. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 3; Thynne's Debate, p. 50.

Most dowtyd man, I am lyvyng upon the ground, Goodly besene with many a ryche garlement. Digby Mysteries, p. 32.

He cam into a litille playne, Alle rounde aboute wel beseyne With buschis grene and cedres hyze.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40. And was with golde and riche stonis

Besene and bounde for the nonis. BESENYS. Business. Arch. xxix. 133.

BESET. Placed; employed; bestowed. (A.-S.)

Now me thynkyth yn my mode, Thou haste welle be-sett my gode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 88. I holde my kyngdome welle besett,

Be thou worse or be thou bett. 1bid. f. 247. BESETE. See Beyete.

His worldis joye ben so grete, Him thenketh of heven no besets.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 34, f. 56.

BESEY. Beseen. (A.-S.)

BESHARP. To make haste. Var. dial.
BESHET. Shut up. (A.-S.)
BESHINE. To give light to. This is found among the obsolete words given at the commencement of Batman uppon Bartholome, fol. Lond. 1582.

BESHOTE. Dirtied. Lanc.

BESHRADDE. Cut into shreds. See Percy's

Reliques, p. 279.
BESHREWE. To curse. (A.-S.) Generally a milder form of imprecation. Florio derives the term from the shrew mouse, to which deadly qualities were once ascribed. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 6426; Audeley's Poems,

p. 32; Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 17. BESIDE. By the side of. (A.-S.) writers besides, as in Middleton, i. 235.

BESIDERY. A kind of baking-pear. Kersey. BESIEGED. A planet is besieged when between the bodies of two malevolents. astrological term, so explained in the Gent. Rec. i. 101.

BESIEN. To trouble; to disturb. BESIGHT. Scandal; offence. (A.-S.)

BESISCHIPE. Activity.

What hast thou done of besischipe?

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 110. BESKUMMER. To daub; to besmear. Somerset. BESKYFTE. Thrust off. (A.-S.)

And she was ever passynge wery of hym, and fayne wold have ben delyverd of hym, for she was aferd of hym bycause he was a devyls sone, and she coude not beskyfte hym by no meane.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 91. BESLOBBER. To slobber; to render wet or dirty by spilling over the breast. Beslaver, Brit. Bibl. i. 498. Bestomered, dirtied, Piers Ploughman, p. 476. BESLURRY. To smear; to defile. Drayton.

BESME. A besom. Pompt. Parv.

BESMIRCH. To soil; to daub; to smear. Shak. Verstegan has besmit, besmutted, made foul: and Chaucer, besmotred, smutted. (A.-S.) Florio, in v. Caligare, gives the verbs, to besut, to besmoulder. The Salopian dialect has besmudge, to dirty.

BESO. So be it. Maundevile.

BESOFTE. Besought. Launfal, 766.

BESOGNIO. A beggar. (Ital.)

BESORE. To vex; to annoy. Fletcher. BESORT. (1) To suit; to fit. Shak. See Lear, i. 4, one of the quartos reading before.

(2) Attendance; society. Shak. BESPEAKEN. To speak to.

When folks the bespeaken, curtesly hem grete.

Table Book, p. 227.

BESPERPLED. Sprinkled. "All besperpled with blood," Morte d'Arthur, i. 167.

BESPET. Spit upon. (A.-S.)BE-SPREDD. Overspread.

> The emperour went to hys bedd, In clothys fulle ryche he was be-spredd. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 139.

BESPRENGYD. Besprinkled. Skinner. BESPRENT. Besprinkled. See Lydgate's Minor

Poems, p. 91; Brit. Bibl. i. 25; Percy's Reliques, p. 100; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 30. BESPURT. To sprout; to cast forth.

BESQUITE. Biscuit.

Armour thei had plenté, and god besquite to mete. Langtoft's Chron. p. 171.

BESSELYCHE. Busily. This form occurs in the Chron. Vilodun. p. 137. BESSOME. To swim; to sail. (A.-S.)

Brethly bessomes with byrre in berynes sailles.

Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 91. BESSY. Female bedlamites were called Bess o' Bedlams, and the term is not quite obsolete, being still applied in some parts of the provinces to vagrants of that sex. The name is also given to one of the characters in the sword and plough dances. "Don't be a Bessy," said to a man who interferes with women's business. Bessy-bad, a person who is fond of childish amusements.

BEST. A beast; an animal. (A.-N.) An insect would be termed a beast, as, "bee, a beste,"

Prompt. Parv. p. 27.

BESTAD. Circumstanced; situated. (A.-S.) Sometimes in an ill sense, distressed; and in later writers, provided. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 33; Cov. Myst. pp. 77, 329; Robin Hood, i. 26; Chaucer, Cant. T. 5069; Rom. of the Rose, 1227, 5796; Hoccleve's Poems, p. 36.

BESTARRED. Covered with stars.

Bestarred over with a few Dyamond drops of morning dew.

Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

BESTE. Deer. Ritson. BESTEZ. Beasts. See Sir Perceval, 176. Now

a common vulgarism.

BESTIALL. Cattle. Sometimes a beast, and occasionally used as an adjective. The word is variously spelt. Cf. Maundevile's Travels, pp. 224, 284; Morte d'Arthur, i. 147, 152; Holinshed, Desc. Scot. pp. 11, 14; Anc. Code of Mil. Laws, p. 15.

> And eek of that thou herdest say. To take a mannis herte awey, And sette ther a bestialle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 57.

BESTIALLICKE. Beastly. Chaucer. BESTLY. Belonging to a beast. Chaucer. BESTOIKE. To betray. This is given in the

old dictionaries, but is perhaps an error for

beswike, q. v.

BESTOW. To lay up; to put out of the way; to stow away. East. Hence, to commit suicide. Linc. Forby gives it the meaning, "to deliver a woman," the sense it bears in the following passage.

And Josiane, Crist here be milde! In a wode was bestoude of childe.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 132.

BESTRACT. Mad. Miege.

Reliques, p. 49; Nomenclator, pp. 423, 424. BESTUD. To ornament with studs. BESTYLYNESSE. Bestiality. Prompt. Parv. BESWIKE. To betray; to cheat; to deceive. (A.-S.) Cf. Kyng Horn, 296; Reliq. Antiq.

i. 114, 241; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 10; Kyng Alisaunder, 4609, 4727; Richard Coer de Lion, 5918; Wright's Political Songs, p. 158; Leg. Cathol. p. 79; Arthour and Merlin, p. 60; Sevyn Sages, 2500; Langtoft, p. 273.

Whereof the shippis they biswike, That passen by the costis there.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

I fynde ensample in a cronicle Of hem that love so beswike.

Ibid. f. 43.

Of a poysone whiche they dronke,

They hadden that they han beswonke. Ibid. f. 55. In wommannysche vois thay synge With nootes of so gret likynge,

Of such mesure, of such musike, Wherof the schippes thay byswike.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 11. What have I done ageyn thi like, That thus woldes me biswike.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 19. BESY. Busy. (A.-S.) BESYTTYN. To set in order. Prompt. Parv. BET. (1) Better. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 7533; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 110; Ellis's

Met. Rom. iii. 293; Songs and Carols, xv.; Piers Ploughman, p. 389; Thynne's Debate, p. 20; Rob. Glouc. p. 107; Assemblé of Foules, 451; Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

Upon the morowe the day was set, The kyng hym purveyde welle the bet.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 327.

(2) To abate. Scott.

3) Kindled. Weber.

(4) Beaten. Towneley Myst. It occurs also in this sense in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(5) Bettered; improved. Weber.

(6) Promised. (A.-S.)

Gif thou wilt holden that thou me bet, That ich shall wed that maiden sweet.

(7) To pray. Skinner.

(8) "Go bet," an old hunting cry, often introduced in a more general sense. See Songs and Carols, xv.; Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 58; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12601; Leg. of Dido, 288; Tyrwhitt's Notes, p. 278; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 46. The phrase is mentioned by Berners in the Boke of St. Albans, and seems nearly equivalent to go along.

BETAKE. To give; to recommend to. (A.-S.) See Cov. Myst. p. 72; Chester Plays, i. 144; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3748, 8037.

BETALK. To tell; to count; to give an account. Drayton.

BETATTERED. Dressed in ragged clothes. BETAUGHTE. Gave up; recommended to. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 63; Rom. of the Rose, 4438; Langtoft, p. 126. It is apparently used in the sense of taught in Torrent

of Portugal, p. 70. BETAYNE. The herb betony. See a receipt quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 232, and p. 34.

BESTRAUGHT. Mad; distracted. See Percy's | BETE. (1) To amend; to heal; to abate. (A.-S.) "Bete my bale," amend my misfortune.
"Bete his need," satisfy his need. Very frequently applied to fire, to mend it; in the provincial dialects, to light, to make a fire. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "to beet the fire, i. e. in Kent, to mend the fire, or supply it with fuel; it is particularly applied to the supplying of a kill with straw for the drying of malt, where some beater must constantly attend to beet, i. e. to put fresh straw into the mouth of the kill." Cf. Richard Coer de Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 657; Sevyn Sages, 2123; Piers Ploughman, p. 131; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 278; Towneley Myst. p. 49; Minot's Poems, p. 7; Sir Perceval, 439; Isumbras, 764.

(2) To prepare; to make ready. (A.-S.)

3) To heal. (A.N.)

(4) Beaten. Hoccleve. Often, worked, embroidered, as in Le Bone Florence of Rome, 182; Skelton, ii. 302.

(5) Help; assistance. Skinner.

(6) To beat. (A.-S.)

(7) To walk up and down. See Minot's Poems. p. 7. It is used in a similar sense by sportsmen. See Gent. Rec.

(8) Bit. Cov. Myst.

(9) A proper name. Prompt. Parv. The Latin corresponding to it is Beatrix.

BETECHE. To deliver up; to give up. (A.-S.) See Tyrwhitt's notes to Chaucer, iv. 292; Cov. Myst. p. 70; Langtoft, p. 299.

Farewelle, he seyde, my dere sone, The Fadur of hevyn beteche y the.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

That yche shepard 3yveth no gode kepe That betecheth the wulfe hys shepe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

BETEEM. To bestow, give, afford, or allow; probably from teem, to pour forth. Also, to deign, to endure. Nares. BETEL. A hammer.

Wyht suylc a betel be he smyten.

Wright's Latin Stories, p. 29. BETELLE. To deceive; to mislead. (A.-S.) Worked; embroidered. (A.-N.) See BETEN. Hall, Henry VI. f. 7; Syr Gaw.

BETENDING. Concerning; relating to. Yorksh.

BETH. Be; are; be ye. (A.-S.) BETHE. Both. Weber.

BETHEED. Prospered. Verstegan.

BETHEKYS. Betwixt.

BETHEN. Both. And in his londe bishoppis tweine,

Swithe nobulle men thei weren bethen. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 98.

BETHINK. (1) To grudge. Somerset. (2) To recollect. North. We have bithenche in Weber, and bithinke in Wright's Purgatory, p. 149. Palsgrave has bethynkyng in the sense of consideration.

BETHRAL. To enthral. Spenser.

BETHWINE. The wild clematis. I. Wight.

BETID. Happened. (A.-S.)
BETINED. Hedged about. Verstegan. BETIT. Hath happened. Ellis.

BETLE. Soft; fitted for cultivation, a term applied to land. North.

BETOATLED. Imbecile; stupid. Devon. BETOKE. Gave; recommended. (A.-S.)

BETOSSED. Troubled. Shak. BETOUSE. To drag about. Nash.

See the BETRAITOR. To call one traitor.

State Papers, iii. 262.

ETRAPPE. To entrap; to ensnare. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 396; bitrappe, Lydgate, BETRAPPE. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 27. BETRASH. To betray; (A.-N.)

Spelt also betraise. See Tundale, p. 136; Rom. of the Rose, 1520; Langtoft, pp. 156, 255.

By grace only yf he may ascape, Or deth bitraisshe him with his sodeyne rape. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.

BETRAST. Trust. Weber. BETRAX. A battlement. Prompt. Parv. BETRAYNE. Betrayed; played false.

But, syr, he sayde, for certente, Your quene hath you betrayne.

Sir Tryamoure, 165.

BETRAYSSHE. Palsgrave has, "I betraysshe (Lydgate) I go aboute the stretes of a towne or cytie, je tracasse;" and he adds, "this verbe is nat yet taken in comen use."

BETRED. Prevailed; conquered.
BETREINT. Sprinkled. Skinner.
BETRIM. To adorn; to deck. Shak.
BETSO. The smallest coin current in Venice, worth about a farthing. It is alluded to in Dodsley's Old Plays, x. 42.

BETT. To pare the turf with a breast-plough. Herefordsħ.

BETTAXE. A pickaxe. Devon.

BETTE. (1) Good. Herefordsh.

(2) Better. (A.-S.) See Octovian, 1073; Rom. of the Rose, 7008.

BETTEE. An engine used by thieves in wrenching open doors. Blount.
BETTELYNGES. Battles.

Latimer.

BETTER. More. Var. dial. The glossaries give bettermer, better; and bettermost, the best, or very nearly the best.

BETTER-CHEAP. Cheaper. "I cannot afford it better cheap, or for a lesser price." Howell.

BETTERNESS. Superior. North. BETTRE. Better. (A.-S.)

BETTY-TIT. The titmouse. Suffolk.

BETWAN. An open wicker bottle or strainer, put over the vent-hole in brewing to prevent the grains of malt passing through. North.

BETWATTLED. Confounded; stupified; infatuated; in a distressed and confused state of mind. Var. dial.

BETWEEN. Sometimes used elliptically, this time being understood. Between whiles, in the interval. Betwixt and between, somewhere between the two extremities; in some places used for exactly the middle point.

BETWIT. To taunt; to upbraid. Var. dial. BETWIXEN. Between. (A.-S.)

BETYD. To betide; to happen.

Bitten. BETYN.

BETYNG-CANDLE. A candle made of resin

and pitch. See old accounts quoted in Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 187.

BETYNGE. A rod, any instrument of punishment. Prompt. Parv. BEUFE. Buff.

170

BEUK. A book. North.

BEVEL. (1) A sloped surface in masonry. Also a verb, to cut an angle. Any slope is called a bevel in some dialects. "Though they themselves be bevel," bent in an angle, Shak. Sonn. 121, or rather perhaps as Kennett explains the word in MS. Lansd. 1033, "to run askew in length, or depart from a true level." Beveling, the sloping part of a wall, Arch. xi. 233.

(2) A violent push or stroke. North.

(3) A kind of square used by masons and carpenters, moveable on a centre, that can be set to any angle. See Cotgrave, in v. Buveau.

BEVER. (1) An intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner. The term is now applied to the afternoon snack of harvestmen and other labourers, and perhaps may be explained more correctly as any refreshment taken between the regular meals. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 20; Ford, i. 392; Florio, in v. Merénda; Cooper, in v. Antecænium; Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 18; Nomenclator, p. 79; Sir John Oldcastle, p. 42; Howell, sect. 43; Middleton's Works, iv. 427, v. 141. Sometimes refreshments of drink, or drinkings, were called bevers; but potations were not bevers, as Mr. Dyce asserts.

(2) To tremble; to quiver. North. See Brockett and Palmer. Beveren is wrongly explained "flowing" in Syr Gawayne, as will appear from Morte d'Arthur, i. 22. It is possibly

from A .- S. bifian.

BEVERACHE. Drink; liquor. It was formerly the custom to drink, says one editor, when making a bargain. Is this fashion obsolete?

Athorst I was ful sore y-swonke,

The beverache moste nethes ben thronke.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 95. BEVERAGE. Hearne, gloss. Rob. Glouc. p. 623, explains beverage, "beveridge, reward, consequence," and he adds that it is "a word now in use for a refreshment between dinner and supper, and we use the word when any one pays for wearing new cloaths." That it is synonymous with bever appears clearly from Holinshed, Descr. Scot. p. 22. As to the other meaning, "beveridge money" is still demanded on the first appearance of a new suit of clothes, and a forfeit is a button cut off from them if the wearer is so injudicious as to refuse. In Devon, a composition of cider, water, and spice, is called beverage.

BEVETENE. Beaver?

He toc his bevetene hat, With pal that was biweved.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 10.

BEVISE. To consider. But for all that, 3it couthe he not Bevise himselfe whiche was the beste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

BEVISH. To fall headlong. North. BEVY. Properly, a company of roebucks. flock of quails was also called a bevy, as appears from MS. Porkington 10; and Florio, in v. Cováta, applies the term to pheasants. In an old list of companies of animals in Junii Etym. in v. Chirre, "a bevey of ladies" is inserted; and Grey has fully illustrated the phrase, Notes on Shakespeare, ii. 74. fat of the roebuck and roe was called bevygrease. See Dryden's Twici, p. 21; Gent. Rec. ii. 77.

BEWAILE. To cause; to compass. Spenser. BEWAND. Wrapped up. Verstegan. (A.-S.) BEWANNE. Collected? (A.-S.)

Thay had welthe more wane thane thay ever bewanne. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.

BEWAPED. Astonished.

The porter was al bewaped: Alas! queth he, is Beves ascaped?

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 66. BEWARED. Spent; expended. Skinner. BEWE. (1) Drink; liquor.

(2) To bow; to obey. See the Thornton Romances, p. 68.

BEWED. To wed; to unite. Fairfax.

To wield. Also, to govern, to BEWELD.

All which doo import that he was a notable giant, and a man of great stature and strength, to weare such an armour, and beweld so heavie a lance. -Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 9.

BEWENDED. Turned about. Verstegan.

BEWEPE. To weep; to lament. See Rom. of the Rose, 5121; Troilus and Creseide, i. 763; Hall, Henry IV. f. 13. Shakespeare also has the word.

BEWES. Boughs.

BEWET. Wet; moist.

And sadly gan biholde upon my chere, That so was with teres alle bewet.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 285.

BEWETE. Beauty.

BEWFRAY. See Berfrey.

BEWGLE. A bull. Hants. Also an archaism, under the form bugle.

BEWHISPER. To whisper. Fairfax.

BEWHIVERED. Bewildered; frightened. Devon.

BEWIELD. To manage; to sway.

BEWITS. The leathers with which the bells are fastened to the legs of a hawk. According to Blome, Gent. Rec. ii. 61, the term includes the bells and leathers.

BEWLY. Shining; having a lustre. Warw. BEWME. Bohemia.

And some of gret perlis were, The newe gise of Bewme there.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

BEWOND. Imposed upon; puzzled; embarrassed. (A.-S.)

BEWORD. To report.

Wee mused all what would hereof beword. Thynne's Debate, p. 61.

BEWPERE. A companion. BEWRAP. To wrap up; to enfold. See Hall, Richard III. f. 3.

BEWRAY. (1) To discover; to betray, but not

necessarily for bad or treacherous purposes; to accuse. (A.-S.) In very old works it occurs under the forms bewrey, bewrie, bewrighe, bewrye, &c. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 5193, 9747; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 537; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 325; Douce's Illustrations, ii. 26; First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 160; Gy of Warwike, p. 476; Anc. Poet. Tr. p. 10.

Hardely, syr, thou mayste safely to me say, For certys y wylle the not bewrye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 141. Here ys no dwellyng for us to wonne, We ben bewryed to the emperowre. Ibid. f. 167. Tyll at the last she was aspied,

And unto the busshop she was bewried.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 1.

(2) To defile with ordure.

BEWRECKE. Revenged. Skinner. BEWTEE. Beauty. Maundevile.

BEWTESE. Civilities; ceremonies. Ritson. BEWUNUS. Enfolded; entwined. (A.-S.)

Sithen on that ilke place, To heng Jewes thei made solace: That catelle was wo begon, So bewunus was never non.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 23. BEY. (1) An ornament for the neck; any ornament. (A.-S.)

That maydene, brighte als goldene bey, Whenne scho the geaunt heved sey, Fulle wele scho it kende.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 104.

(2) Bowed?

The wolf bey a-doun his brest, And gon to siken harde and stronge.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

(3) An ox? And as concernyng beys, all ffate beys, excepte a very ffewe for the howse, be sold, and mych of the stuf of howshold is conveyd awey. Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 151.

(4) A boy. Prompt. Parv. BEYAPED. Cheated. Skinner. BEYATE. To beget. (A.-S.)

BEYE. (1) To aby; to revenge; to atone for. Ritson.

(2) To buy. (A.-S.) See Octovian, 388, 805; Gesta Rom. p. 246.

So many schulden beye and selle. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

(3) Both. Rob. Glouc. p. 47.

4) A bee. Coverdale.

BEYETE. (1) Obtaining; gaining; accomplishment. In the following passage, MS. Bodl. 294 has bizete. See Besete and Bezete.

> His worldes joyes ben so great, Hym thynketh of heven no beyete.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 23. (2) Begotten. (A.-S.) BEYGHED. Bowed; bent. Weber. BEYKE. To beek; to warm. Ritson. BEYKYNGE. Stretching. Prompt. Parv.

BEYLD. To protect; to shelter. Jhesu that es hevens kyng, Gyff us alle his blyssyng, And beyld us in his boure.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138. BEYNE. Quickly. See Kyng Horn, 892. Beynesse occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 118, 172

translated by Vivax: and beyn, p. 29, pliant, flexible.

BRYNSTEYLLYS. See a curious burlesque printed in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.

BEYRE. Bare. So explained by Hearne, but it seems to be a misreading in Rob. Glouc. p. 197. BEYS. Art. (A.-S.)

Thou beys never trayed for me, For with me I rede the wende.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. This unusual form BEYSCHATT. A bishop. occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 133.

BEYTE. (1) A sharper. North.

(2) A bait; a snare.

Thys worlde ys but the fendys beyte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. Were. (A. S.)
Alle that in the felde beyth BEYTH.

That thys grete mervelle seythe. MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 247.

BEYTON. (1) Beat. Tundale, p. 17. (2) To bait. Prompt. Parv.

BÉZ. Be; is. (A.-S.)

The quarters wer sent to henge at four cites, So is he worth be schent, who so traytour bez. Langtoft's Chron. p. 244.

BEZONIAN. A beggar; a scoundrel, a term of reproach frequently used by the old dramatists. (Ital.) See Cotgrave, in v. Bisongne; Middleton's Works, i. 240; Malone's Shakespeare, xvii. 224.

BEZZLE. (1) To drink hard; to tipple. Bezzled, besotted. Hence, to squander riotously, properly in drinking; to waste; to embezzle. See Webster's Works, iv. 55; Middleton, iii. 152; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 149.

(2) A drunkard.

Oh me! what odds there seemeth 'twixt their chcer And the swoin bezzle at an alchouse fire.

Hall's Satires, v. 2. BEZZLED. Turned, blunted, applied to the edge of a tool. Suffolk.

BEJETE. Obtaining; accomplishment.

So that they loste the betete Of worshipe and of worldis pees.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36. BI. Bi- or be- is a very common prefix to verbs derived from the Anglo-Saxon, and has chiefly an intensative power, although it modifies the meaning in various degrees. Many verbs are no longer known except in this compound Wright's gloss. to Piers Ploughman.

BI. Town; village. (Dan.)

Balder bern was non in bi. His name was hoten sir Gli.

Gy of Warwike, p. 267.

BIACON-WEED. The plant goosefoot. Dorset. BIALACOIL. Courteous reception. (A.-N.)

BIAT. A leather strap worn over the shoulders, a sort of drag-harness used by miners to draw the produce of the mine to the shaft. Cotgrave describes it " a kind of British course garment or jacket worne loose over other apparrell."

BIAZ. In a sloping manner. Biace, a slope, a bias. Hollyband. Palsgrave has, "byas of an hose, bias."

BIB. (1) To drink. North. A common term.

Cf. Thynne's Debate, p. 58; Chester Plays, i. 124. Bibacitie, drunkenness, occurs in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 418; and Florio says, bibbe is a child's term for drink, in v. Bómbo

(2) A fish, gadus barbatus. BIBBED. Drunk. Chaucer.

BIBBER. (1) A drinker. Nares.

(2) To tremble. Kent. This seems to be merely another form of bever, q. v.

BIBBLE. To drink; to tipple. West. Skelton uses the term, i. 112, spelt bybyll. Hence bibbler, a tippler. Forby explains bibble, "to eat like a duck, gathering its food from water, and taking up both together." Hence bibblebabble, inconsistent chatter or nonsense, a term which occurs in Shakespeare, and several other writers. See Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 203; Brit. Bibl. iv. 272.

BIBLE. A great book. (A.-N.) The term was constantly used without any reference to the Scriptures. There are several superstitions that have reference to the Bible; perhaps the most remarkable is the method of divination by Bible and key, a curious instance of which has occurred very recently, and is described in the Times, March 2d, 1844. An account of the ceremony is given by Forby, ii. 398.

BIBLE-CLERKSHIP. A very ancient scholarship in the Universities, so called because the student who was promoted to that office was enjoined to read the Bible at meal-times.

BICACHE. To deceive. Bicaught, deceived. See Kyng Alisaunder, 258, 4815; Sevyn Sages, 266, 2188; Kyng of Tars, 489; Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 90; Arthour and Merlin, p. 12, bicought.

What man that the wedde schalle,

Than is he nought bycaught.

The Goods Wif, p. 13.

BICANE. A kind of grape. Skinner. BI-CAS. By chance.

BICCHE. A bitch. (A.-N.)

BICH. Pitch.

Ase-tit he let felle a led Ful of bich and of bremston, And hot led let falle theron.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 126.

BI-CHARRID. Overturned; deceived. (A.-S.) See the example under Amarrid, and Reliq. Antiq. ii. 278.

BICHAUNTE. To enchant?

And the heldest to bichaunte Yong mannes love for to haunte.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 28.

BICHE. A kind of fur, the skin of the female

BICHED-BONES. Dice. The term occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 12590, the MSS. reading differently. See Tyrwhitt's notes, p. 277; Towneley Myst. p. 241.

BICHE-SONE. A term of reproach, still used in the transposed form. See some curious Latin lines, in which bycheson occurs, in Lelandi Itin. vi. 130.

Biche-sone ! thou drawest amis, Thou schalt abigge it y-wis!

Arthour and Merlin, p. 313

BICIS. Vices. Apol. Loll.

BICK. A wooden bottle or cask in which beer is carried into the harvest fields. Norf. BICKER. (1) To fight; to quarrel; to act with hostility. See Bikere.

(2) To clatter; to hasten. North.

(3) A short race. North.

(4) A small wooden dish, made of staves and hoops like a tub. North. Also a tumbler glass, in which sense it is merely another form of beaker, q. v.

BICKERMENT. Conflict.

BICKORN. An anvil with a bickern, or beakiron. See Arch. xvii. 292; Howell, sect. 51.

BI-CLEPT. Embraced. (A.-S.)

Everich other with scheld biclept,

And fro other dentes kept.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 292. And sodeynely, er sche it wiste, Biclipte in armis he hire kiste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

BICLOSED. Enclosed.

The knyght in the mede hadde o maner, Sevyn Sages, 722. Al biclosed with o river.

BICLUPPES. Translated by eolc in the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. Embraces? BICOLLEDE. Blackened.

He made foule chere, And bicolleds is swere.

Kyng Horn, 1072.

Became. (A.-S.)BICOMEN.

BICORNED. Double-horned. See Richardson, and Brome's Songs, ed. 1661, p. 194.

BID. (1) To invite. Still used in the North, especially with reference to an invitation to a funeral, which is termed a bidding. Two or four people, called bidders, are sent about to invite the friends, and distribute the mourning. To "bid the base," to challenge an encounter, originally at the game of pri-

soner's base, but applied in various ways.

(2) To pray. North. To bid the beads, to say prayers. Also, to entreat, as in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 165.

(3) Both. Skinner.

BID-ALE. The invitation of friends to drink ale at the house of some poor man, who thereby hopes a charitable distribution for his relief; still in use in the west of England. Blount, ed. 1691. The custom is still in vogue in some parts of the country at weddings, when a collection is frequently made for a portionless bride.

BIDAWETH. Dawns; breaks.

Ther is no day whiche hem bidaweth, No more the sunne than the mone. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 139.

BIDCOCK. The water-rail. Drayton.

BIDDABLE. Obedient; tractable. North.

BIDDE. See Bede. (A.-S.) BIDDER. A petitioner. (A.-S.)

BIDDING-PRAYER. The prayer for the souls of benefactors in Popish times, said before the sermon. The form may be seen in Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 624.

BIDDY. (1) A louse. North.

(2) A chicken. Var. dial. BIDDY-BASE. Prisoner's base. Linc. Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the term bitty-base for this game; and billy-base is sometimes

BIDDY'S-EYES. The pansy. Somerset.

BIDE. (1) To dwell; to remain; to abide. Var. dial. "In the fyld byddythe he," Torrent of Portugal, p. 22.

(2) To wait; to bear; to endure. Var. dial. "Bydene," borne, obeyed, Plumpton Correspondence, p. 108.

(3) To require. North.

BÍDELVE. To bury. (A.-S.) See the Sevyn Sages, 1374; Reliq. Antiq. i. 116.

No schal ther never no justise The bidelve on ony wise.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 39. BIDENE. See Bedene. Cf. Langtoft, p. 45; Minot's Poems, p. 15.

BIDE-OWE. Explained by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "to be punished, or suffer punishment." Ray says, pænas dare, and it is given by Browne as current in his time in Norfolk. It may possibly have some connexion with

bidowe, q. v.
BIDET. A small horse. (Fr.)
BID-HOOK. A kind of hook belonging to a boat. See Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 43.

BIDOWE. A kind of lance. (A.-N.)A bidows or a baselard

He berith be his side.

Piers Ploughman, p. 540. BI-DRAVELEN. To slobber; to slaver. (A.-S.) BID-STAND. A highwayman. Jonson. BIE. (1) To suffer; to abide. (A.-S.)

(2) With.

(3) A collar for the neck; a bracelet.

Beisauntes, bies of goolde, broches and rynges. MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 82. North. Shelter.

BIELDE. To dwell; to inhabit.

Brynnez in Burgoyne thy burghes so ryche, And brittenes thi baronage that bieldes tharein. Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 66.

BIENDES. Bonds.

Thare he was in biendes strongue, Fram that was Eastur dai.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 157. IENFAIT. A benefit. (A.-N.) Spelt also bienfete, and byenfaytte. Cf. Piers Ploughman, BIENFAIT. pp. 103, 114; Brit. Bibl. iv. 352

BIEN-VENU. A welcome. (A.-N.) With that Constaunce anone prayende,

Spake to her lorde that he abide, So that sche may to-fore ride To ben upone hys bien venu.

Gower, Cantao. MS. f. 29. The Redeemer. Ps. Cott. BIER.

BIERDEZ. Ladies.

Thane the balefulle bierdes bownez to the erthe, Kneland and cryande, and clappide theire handez. Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 65.

BIERNE. A man; a noble.

Than the Emperour Irus was angerde at his herte For oure valyant biernes siche prowesche had wonnene.

Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 74.

BIEST. A small protuberance, more particularly applied to that on the stem of trees.

BI-FALLEN. To befall; to happen. (A.-S.) And whanne thise tokenis ben bifalle, Alle sodeyneliche the stone schalle falle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37. Folded. Weber. BIFOLD. See byfold in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 289.

BIFOLE. To make a fool of.

That they ne schulde not bifole Here wit upon none erthely werkis.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.

BIFOREN. Before. (A.-S.)

BIFORMED. Double formed. (Lat.) See Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 25. BIG. (1) To build. (A.-S.) The same variation

takes place in the meaning of this word as in bielde, which properly signifies the same. To remain, to continue, is the explanation of it in Minot's Poems, pp. 29, 33; Langtoft, pp. 330, 339. "Edificare, to byggen," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 71.

(2) A particular kind of barley. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "poor lean barley."
(3) In Somersetshire obtains the phrase big-

and-big, very large, full big.

BIGATE. Birth. (A.-S.)

So that on an even late.

The devel sche taught hir bigate. Arthour and Merlin, p. 27.

And al he held ther the king Of his bigete, of his bereing. Ibid. p. 55. BIGEGED. Besieged. It occurs in Langtoft,

p. 119, but may be a misreading. BIG-END. The greater part. BI-GERNYN. To ensnare. (A.-S.)

BI-GETEN. Begot. (A.-S.) BIG-FRESH. Very tipsy. North.

BIGGAYNE. A nun. Palsgrave. BIGGE. (1) A bridge. Havelok.

(2) To buy. Weber.

(3) A pap; a teat. Essex. Gifford, a native of Essex, introduces the word in his Dialogue on The bigge is one of the Witches, 1603. names of the hare in a curious poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 133.

BIGGED. Built.

Whenne erthe appone erthe hase bigged up his bowrris, Thane schalle erthe for erthe suffire scharpe stowrrys. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 279.

BIGGEN. (1) To enlarge. Fairfax.

(2) To begin. Hearne.

(3) To recover and get up after an accouchement. North.

(4) A kind of close cap, which bound the forehead strongly, used for young children to assist nature in closing the sutures of the skull. The term is now used only for a child's Shakespeare seems to have meant by it any coarse kind of night-cap. It appears also to have been part of the appropriated dress of barristers at law; or it might be the scientific undress, like the velvet nightcap of our grandfathers. Nares. Kennett, in his Glossary, p. 29, says, "a cap with two long ears worn by young children and girls is now called a BI-HOTEN. To promise. (A.-S.)

biggin." Cotgrave seems to attach a different meaning to the word, in v. Agneliere. Cf. Nash's Pierce Penniless, p. 11; Florio, in v. Beghino, who spells it bighin.

BIGGER. A builder. (A.-S.)

Stone that biggers forsooke Is made in heved on the nooke.

MS. Bodl. 921, f. 1. BIGHES. Jewels; female ornaments. sometimes used in a figurative sense; " she is all in her bighes to-day," i. e. best humour, best graces, &c. East. The term is also an archaism. See Be, bie, &c.

BIGHT. Any corner; anything folded or doubled. Chesh.

BIGINE. A nun. Chaucer.

BIGING. A building. Minot.

BI-GINNEN. To begin. (A.-S.)

BIGIRDLE. A girdle worn round the loins, sometimes used for carrying money, whence the term is also applied to a purse. (A.-S.)BIGIRT. Girded. (A.-S.)

Gil cam on a day fram hunting, Therl Amis and Tirri the ying, And mo than an hundred knight, With swerd bigirt, y you plight.

Gy of Warwike, p. 240. BIGLY. (1) Loudly; deeply; severely; boldly; strongly. Cf. Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 68. Mene lepen to anone and lokkeden the gates, Barredde hem bygly with barres of iren-

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115.

(2) Pleasant; delightful. Cf. Le Bone Florence of Rome, 220, 1486, 1681. A biglye blesse heare will I builde.

Chester Plays, i. 9.

BIGOLD. Chrysanthemum. Gen Gerard.

BIGONNE. Went. Hearne. BIGRADDEN. Bewept; lamented. (A.-S.)

See Kyng Alisaunder, 5175; Sevyn Sages, 1518, bigrad. BIGRAVE. Engraved.

Of werkmanschipe it was bigrave, Of suche werke as it schulde have.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55. BIGRAVEN. Buried.

At Winchester, withouten les, Ther that king bigraven wes.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 5.

BIGRYPETH. Seizes; includes. The whiche undir the heven cope, As fer as streccheth any grounde, Bigrypeth alle this erthe rounde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 196. BIHALVE. To divide into two parts or companies. (A.-S.) Bihelve, behalf, Sevyn Sages,

BIHEDDE. Beheaded. (A.-S.) BI-HELOD. Beheld. BI-HEST. To promise. (A.-S.)

BIHEVEDED. Beheaded. Weber. See also

Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 201. BIHEWE. To hew stones. (A.-S.)Promised. $(A.-\dot{S}.)$ BIHIGHT. BI-HOLDEN. To behold. (A.-S.)

175

BI-HYNDE. Behind. (A.-S.) BIJEN. Truly. Yorksh.

BIKE. A nest. Still in use for a bees' nest in a wild state.

A byke of waspes bredde in his nose.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109. ve. (A.-S.) This form BIKECHE. To deceive. (A.-S.) occurs in the Sevyn Sages, 1121.

BIKED. Fought. Weber.

BI-KENNEN. To commit to. (A.-S.) We have already had be-kenne, q.v. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 31, 154; Langtoft, pp. 123, 274; Havelok, 1268, explained betoken.

And whil he slepte, kut his here With hir sheres worthe her hende, And to his foos him bikende.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45. BIKERE. To skirmish; to fight; to quarrel. Also a substantive, a quarrel. (A.-S.) Cf. Leg. Wom. 2650; Piers Ploughman, p. 429; Minot's Poems, p. 51; Arthour and Merlin, p. 206.

And for she loveth me out of biker, Of my love she may be siker.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 87. BI-KNOWEN. To know; to recognize; to acknowledge. (A.-S.) Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 13, 45, 370, 404; Sevyn Sages, 2689. Pret. s. bi-knewe. Part. pa. bi-knowe.

Of his covenaunt he was biknawe, And made Angys half felawe.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 17. She moste there by-know the dede,

Or fynde a man for hyr to fight. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 99.

.48h. BIL. A fish of the cod kind. BILAD. Brought. (A.-S.)

Withouten mete or drinke that day In sorwe he was bilad.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 104.

BILANDER. A small ship.
BILAPPED. Wrapped up; surrounded. Cf. Amis and Amiloun, 1014; Sevyn Sages, 2210. And soo I hangyd on the crosse, and on all sides I was bylapped wyth the moost bytter sorowes of dethe .- Carton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

ball.

BILASH. To flog.
BILAVE. To remain. (A.-S.) Cf. Sevyn Sages,
161; Arthour and Merlin, p. 75. Bylaft, Ywaine and Gawin, 35.

BILAYE. To besiege. Cf. Sevyn Sages, 2752; Rob. Glouc. p. 519; Arthour and Merlin, p. 14. And sax monethes he it bilay aplight,

That nothing winne he it no might. Rouland and Vernagu, p. 7. BILBERRIES. Whortleberries. Var. dial. BILBO. A Spanish word, so called from Bilboa, the place of manufacture. A swordsman was sometimes termed a bilbo-man, as in Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 331. Drayton, in a marginal note to his Battaile of Agin-Court, p. 10, says that bilbo-blades are " accounted of the best temper;" and Shakespeare compares Master Slender to one on account of his thinness. They were often made of laten metal. BILBOCATCH. A bilboquet. East. This is the children's toy generally known as cup and

BILBOES. A kind of stocks used at sea for the purpose of punishing offenders. See Howell, sect. 6; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 485. A wooden piece of machinery, used for confining the head of sheep, is also so called.

The pore feloe was put into the bilboes, he being the first upon whom any punyshment was shewd.

MS. Addit 5008

BILCOCK. The water-rail. North.

BILD. A building. (A.-S.

Y se som men purchas and make gret byld, Areyse high towris and gret wallis.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 45. BILDER. (1) A mallet with a long handle used for breaking clods. North.

(2) A builder. (A.-S.) "The bilder oak," the oak used in building.

BILDERS. A kind of water-cresses, mentioned by Elyot, in v. Laver. BILE. (1) A boil. (A.-S.) The genuine word,

and still used in the provincial dialects. It is found in the early editions of Shakespeare, and in most early writers.

(2) Guile? Byle, to beguile, Audelay's Poems, p. 28.

For no man of his counselle knoweth, It is alle bile undir the wynge.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 168.

BI-LEDE. To lead about. (A.-S.) BILEF. Quickly; suddenly. Weber.

BILEIGHE. To bely. So explained in gloss. to Sir Tristrem, p. 239.

BILET. A willow plantation. Salop.
BILEVE. (1) To leave; to quit. See Kyng
Alisaunder, 5311; Warton's Hist. Poet. ii. 5; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 164; Rob. Glouc. 470; Langtoft, p. 153; Black's Cat. of Arundel MSS. p. 108; Sir Degrevant, 1885.

And many a maide in grene and tender age Bilefte were sool in that grete rage. MS. Digby 230.

(2) To remain; to stay. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10897; Troilus and Creseide, ili. 624; Sevyn Sages, 568; Minot's Poems, p. 10; Rob. Glouc. p. 17; Kyng Alisaunder, 4468.

God late us never byleve in synne, With hert that es so strange. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.

BILIBRE. Two pounds. Wickliffe.

BILID. Mad; distracted. Somerset. BI-LIEN. To calumniate. (A.-S.)

BILIMEDEN. Deprived of limbs. Bilemed occurs in Rob. Glouc. p. 471; bylyme, p. 301.

The knightes of the table rounde Mani ther slough in litel stounde, And bilimeden and feld of hors Mani hethen orped cors.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 214. Quickly. Perhaps bilive; but it BILINE. rhymes with chine in Arthour and Merlin,

p. 236. Billiards. Arch. xiv. 253. BILIORS.

BILITHE. An image. Verstegan. BILIVE. Belief. (A.-S.)

And that is sothe that I seye; In that bilive I wol bothe lyve and dye. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 18.

A cant term, ridiculed by BILYVE. Food. (A.-S.) BILK. Nothing. Ben Jonson, vi. 136. Blount says, "bilk is said to be an Arabick word, and signifies nothing: cribbidge-players understand it best."

Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 85.

BILL. (1) A kind of pike or halbert, formerly carried by the English infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. Soldiers armed with bills were sometimes called bills. A bill-hook is still called a bill in some parts of the country.

(2) A letter. Chaucer. A petition was formerly called a bill, as also an advertisement set up against a wall, post, or any public place. The placards of public challengers were so called, whence came the phrase of setting up bills, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

(3) A promontory.

BILLABLE. Liable to having a bill preferred by law? See the Egerton Papers, p. 234.

BILLAMENTS. Ornaments. Explained by Baret, Alvearie, 1580, "the attire or ornamentes of a woman's head or necke." It is generally glossed habiliments, which is hardly correct. See Dodsley's Old Plays, ii. 224; Heywood's Rape of Lucrece, p. 58; Planché's Costume, p. 249; Cotgrave, in v. Doreure, Dorlot; Burnet's Ref. Records, p. 171.

BILLARD. A bastard capon. Sussex. BILLERE. Bursula, bot.

BILLET. (1) The eoal-fish.

(2) The game of tip-cat. Derbysh.

(3) A stick; a cudgel. Beaumont and Fletcher. (4) A small quantity of half-threshed corn,

bound up into sheaves or bundles. West. BILLETINGS. The ordure of the fox.

BILLING. Working. Yorksh. This term is found in Meriton's Yorkshire Ale, p. 91; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BILLINGSGATE. A fish-market in London, the sellers at which have long been proverbial for coarse language, so that low abuse is often termed talking Billingsgate.

BILLMAN. A man who cuts faggots. See Hollyband and Cotgrave, in v. Bouscheron. Formerly a soldier who was armed with a bill, as in Hall's Union, Henry IV. f. 13.

BILLY. (1) A bull. I. Wight.

(2) A bundle of wheat-straw. Somerset.

(3) A brother; a young fellow, a term of endearment. North.

(4) A removal, or flying off. This term is used by boys when playing at marbles, and refers to shifting the place of a marble.

BILLY-BITER. The black-cap. North. The long-tailed tit is called a billy-featherpoke.

BILLY-WIX. An owl. East.

BILOKE. Fastened; locked. (A.-S.) The MS. Ashmole 39, f. 39, more correctly reads whom for whanne in the following passage.

Thorow the fulfillynge of the Holy Gost, Thereinne biloke, whanne sche lovid most. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

BI-LOWEN. To bend; to bow. (A.-S.) BILTER. The water-rail. North.

BIM-BOM. The sound of bells. Var. dial. Hence anything hanging in the manner of a bell-clapper is so called.

Here I, great Tom,

Sing loudly bim-bom. Mother Hubbord, a burlesque. BIMEBY. By and by. Somerset. BI-MELDE. To inform against. (A.-S.)

Dame, God the for-yelde,

Bote on that thou me nout bi-melde.

Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 3. BI-MENE. To lament; to pity; to bemoan. Biment, bemoaned. (A.-S.) Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 121; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 86; Gy of Warwike, pp. 5, 18; Lay le Freine, 298; Kyng of Tars, 1088; Rom. of the Rose, 2667. Bymenyng, moaning, Kyng Alisaunder, 534. Occasionally, to mean, as in Havelok, 1259; Gesta Rom. p. 5; Piers Ploughman, p. 13. And sche bigan him to bimene.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48. BIMINDE. Mourned; lamented. Wickliffe. Baber has bimorniden.

BIN. (1) Been; are; were; is. Var. dial. It also occurs in several of our old dramatists.

(2) Because. Somerset.

BIND. (1) A name given by miners to any indurated argillaceous substance.

(2) A lot of eels. Skinner. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, two hundred and fifty. (3) A hop-stalk. South.

(4) Anything that binds. East.

BIND-CORN. Buck-wheat.

BIND-DAYS. The days on which tenants were obliged to reap their lord's corn at harvesttime. Apparently the same as bedrepes, q. v.

BINDEN. To bind. (A.-S.)
BINDING. (1) A hazel rod or thorn, two or three yards long, so called because used for binding the hedge-tops. North.

(2) The tiring of a hawk. Blome.

BINDING-COURSE. The top course of hay which is put on before it is bound on the cart with a rope. North. BINDING DAY. The

The second Tuesday after Easter, called also Binding-Tuesday.

BIND-WEED. The wild convolvulus.

BINEBY. By and by. North. Moor gives binebine in the same sense.

BINETHEN. Beneath. (A.-S.)

BING. (1) To begin to turn sour, said of milk. Chesh.

(2) Away. Decker. A cant term, explained by Grose to go. See also Earle's Microcosmography, p. 255.

(3) A superior kind of lead. Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(4) A bin. Var. dial. "Bynge" occurs in the

Prompt. Parv. p. 36.
BINGE. To soak a vessel in water so as to prevent its leaking. Linc.

BINGER. Tipsy. Linc.
BING-STEAD. The place where ore is deposited. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "the hole or mouth of the furnace in which the fuel is put is call'd the bing of the furnace.

It is termed bing-place in some verses quoted BIRD'S-EYE. Germander speedweil. by Blount, in v. Bergmoth; and also bing-hole. BIRDS'-MEAT. Haws. Somerset. BI-NIME. To take away. (A.-S.) Cf. Gy of Warwike, p. 136. Bynymmynge, Reliq. Antiq.

ii. 52.

Than alle his ten brethren therfore hateden hine, That oure Loverd wole habben i-do mai no man binime.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 2. BINK. Abench. North. According to Kennett, the bink of a coal-pit is "the subterraneous vault in a mine." See his glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033; and bynke, in the first sense, Towneley

Myst. p. 317. Ane iryne bynke thay made with strenghe, Fyftene cubetes it was one lenghe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128.

BINNE. Within. (A.-S.) BINNICK. A minnow. Somerset. BINT. Bound. Skinner. BIPARTED. Parted in two. BI-QUASSHEN. To crush to pieces. (A.-S.) BIQUATH. Bequeathed. Hearne. BIRAFTE. Bereft. (A.-S.)

That verrily his discrescioun Was him birafte in conclusioun.

MS. Digby 230.

BIRAU3TE. Taken away. (A.-S.) Only for lak that his bemis bryste Weren me birauste thorow the cloudy mone.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6. BIRCHING-LANE. To send a person to Birching-lane, a proverbial phrase for ordering him to be whipped or otherwise punished. It was formerly a place for buying second-hand or ready-made clothes. Nares. See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 267.

BIRD. (1) A lady. (A.-S.) The term is very common in early English poetry, and is occasionally applied to the other sex, as in Amis and Amiloun, 15.

> His ost spac and 3af answare, And gede forth with the bird so bold. Leg. Cathol. p. 35.

(2) Buried. Leg. Cath. p. 121.

(3) The pupil of the eye, or perhaps the little reflected image on the retina, or that of a very near spectator reflected from the cornea. East. (4) An egg is said to be "dead of bird," when

the chicken dies very shortly before the period of hatching. East.

(5) Any pet animal. Kent.

(6) Bread. Exmoor.

BIRD-BATTING. A method of catching birds at night with a net and light, described in Strutt's Sports, p. 38. See also Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 30.

BIRD-BOLT. (1) A short thick arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing, by the mere force of the blow. Nares.

(2) The burbot.

BIRD-BOY. A boy who frightens birds from

the corn. Var. dial.

BIRD-CALL. A small whistle used to imitate the call of birds. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 122. BIRDER. A bird-catcher. South.

BIRD-EYED. Near-sighted. Jonson. BIRDING. Bird-catching. Var. dial.

BIRE. A stall; a cowhouse. See Arch. xvii. 203; Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 4.

BI-REDE. To counsel. (A.-S.) See Gy of Warwike, p. 118; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 98. Byradden, Chronicle of England, 40. BIREDE. Buried. Arch. xxix. 130.

BIRELAY. A virelay. (A.-N.) And eek he can carollis make,

Rondealle, balade, and birelay. Gower, MS. Cantab. f. 56.

BI-REPE. To bind. (A.-S.)
BI-REVE. To bereave. (A.-S.)
BI-REWE. To rue. (A.-S.)
BIRFUL. Roaring. Ritson.

BIRGAND. A wild goose. Cocker.

BIRGEN. A grave. Verstegan. BIRIEL. Burial. See Leg. Cath. p. 203. The more usual meaning is grave, as beriel, q. v.

BIRK. A birch-tree. North. See Davies' York Records, p. 274 (?); Perceval, 773.

BIRL. A rattling noise. North. By our Lady. North. A very BIRLADY. common elliptical form in our old writers.

BIRLE. To pour out; to draw wine. (A.-S.) See Torrent of Portugal, p. 13; Skelton, ii. 167; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 80.

BIRLED. Powdered; spangled. Huloet. BIRLER. The master of the revels at a biddingwedding in Cumberland, perhaps from birle, one of his duties being to superintend the refreshments.

BIRNY. A cuirass, coat of mail.

BIRR. Force; violence; impetus; any rapid whirling motion. North. It is applied to the whizzing of any missile violently thrown, as in Wickliffe, Apoc. xviii. The noise of partridges when they spring is called birring. Alle is borne at a byrre to Burdews haven.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109. And whenne the brigge was alle redy, he badde his knyghtes wende over apone it, bot whenne thay saw the grete rever ryne so swiftely, and with so grete a byrre, thay dred thame that the brygge schulde falle. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15.

BIRRET. A hood. Skinner. BIRSE. A bristle. North.

BIRSEL. To roast; to broil. North.

BIRT. A kind of turbot. See Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 175, 181, 182; Harrison's Description of England, p. 224. Huloet has " byrte fyshe, rhombus."

BIRTH. A place; a station. Var. dial.

BIRTHDOM. Birthright. Shak.

BIRTHE-MEN. Men of birth or condition. (A.-S.) BIRTHENE. A burden. (A.-S.)

BIRTLE. (1) Brittle. East. (2) A summer apple.

Yorksh. BIRYE. A city; a town. Ps. Cott.

BIRYNG. Burial. Nug. Poet. p. 3.

BIS. A delicate blue colour; but the term is frequently applied to a silk of fine texture, and to other colours, black or dark grey. Roqueforte explains bysse, " sorte d'étoffe de soie," which is clearly the meaning of the term in Chron. Vilodun. p. 34, " under a curtull of purpur byse;" Launfal, 284, "i-heled with purpur bys;" Lybeaus Disconus, 2071; Wright's Lyric Poetry, pp. 30, 35; Ballad of Patient Grissel, "instead of bis and purest pall;" Gesta Rom. pp. 33, 207, 210; Middleton's Works, v. 558; Peele's Works, ii. 228. "Purple and biss" are mentioned together by Mapes, MS. Bodl. 851, f. 35. See also Florio, in v. Azur-

The kynges of erthe that han don leccherie with her, and han lyvid in delites, whanne thei schullyn se the smoke of her breunyng, stondyng afer wepyng and weylyng and seiyng, alas I alas I that grete cité that was clothd with bile and porpur, and brasil, and overgyld with gold and presious stonys! Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 18.

BI-SAI. Saw fit; thought fit. Hearne. See Bysay, Rob. Glouc. p. 192, and by-sayen, Kyng Alisaunder, 4605. In the latter instance, the Bodl. MS. reads beseighen.

BISCAN. A finger-glove. Devon.

BISCHEDITH. Overfloweth. Baber.
BISCHET. Shut up. (A.-S.) See Octovian,
1280; Arthour and Merlin, p. 23; Piers Ploughman, p. 405.

BI-SCHYNETH. Shines upon. (A.-S.)

BISCORE. Immediately.

BI-SCOT. A fine, the nature of which is described by Blount, in v. It was imposed on the owners of marsh lands for not keeping them in proper repair.

BISCUIT. A plain cake as distinguished from a richer one. A seed-biscuit is a plain cake made either with seeds or plums. Sussex.

BI-SE. To look about; to behold. (A.-S.)

BI-SEGGEN. To reproach; to insult. (A.-S.) BI-SEKEN. To be seech. (A.-S.) Also bi-sechen. See Piers Ploughman, p. 18; Langtoft, p. 73; Havelok, 2994.

BISELET. A carpenter's tool.

BI-SEMEN. To appear. (A.-S.) BISEN. Blind. (A.-S.)Thei met a bisen mon tho,

And him thei duden nede To take that on ende of that tre To go the better spede.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 102. BI-SENDE. Sent to. (A.-S.) See Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 524. Bisent, Langtoft, p. 309, explained by Hearne, beseeched.

BI-SETTEN. To place; to set. (A.-S.)

BISEXT. Leap-year. (Lat.)

A kind of mattock, with a short handle, calculated so as to serve both for a pickaxe and a common axe. West.

BISH. A bishop. Hearne.

BI-SHEREWEN. To curse. (A.-S.)

He semeth to be ryzte welle thewid, And 3it his herte is alle bi-screwid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

BI-SHETTEN. To shut up. (A.-S.) BISHOP. (1) Milk that is burnt in the pan is said in the northern counties to be bishopped, or sometimes that "the bishop has set his foot in it." Perhaps the best explanation is that given by Tyndale, quoted in Jamieson. suppl. i. 92.

(2) A pinafore or bib. Warw.

3) To produce artificial marks on a horse's tooth, for the purpose of deceiving as to its age. Var. dial.

- (4) A lady-bird, which also goes by the name of bishop-barnabee, bishop-benebee, and bishopbenetree. Florio, in v. Farfálla, " a flie that hovering about a candle burnes itselfe, of some called a bishop," which is probably a smaller
- (5) Florio gives one of the meanings of Fúngo, that firy round in a burning candle called the bishop.
- (6) To water the balls, a term used by printers. (7) To confirm. North. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 27.

And also within the fyfte zere, Do that thei bischoped were

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 2. BISHOPPING. Confirmation. East. See early instances in Arch. xxv. 498; Pilkington's Works, p. 553; Cotgrave, in v. Confirmation. BISHOP'S-FINGER. A guide-post; so called, according to Pegge, because it shows the right way but does not go.

BISĬE. Busy. (A.-S.) BISIED. Agitated. Gaw.

See the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, " bisilke the groce conteyning xii. dossen peces, x. s.'

BI-SITTEN. To beset. (A.-S.)

BISK. (1) A term at tennis, a stroke allowed to the weaker party to equalize the players. See Howell, sect. 28.

(2) To rub over with an inky brush. See the new edition of Boucher, in v.

(3) Broth made by boiling several kinds of flesh together.

I had scarce prenounced them, but I found the odor of the most admirable bisk that ever fum'd into Dives his nostrils. A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1659.

BISKY. A biscuit. West.

BISMARE. Infamy; reproach; disgrace. (A.-S.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 82, 413; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3963; Launfal, 923; Kyng Alisaunder, 648; Gy of Warwike, pp. 126, 215; Rob. Glouc. pp. 12, 145; Walter Mapes, p. 342. Also a substantive, a shameless person, bysmare, Cov. Myst. pp. 140, 217, in which sense it occurs in Douglas, quoted by Jamieson.

> Thai seyd he schuld nought have Bot strokes and bismare.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 73. And he that broghte here to that bysmere, For here foly he shal answere. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 49.

BISME. An abyss; a pit.

BISNE. (1) A blind person. (A.-S.)

Thou, as a littille bisne, a dwerghe, a halfe manne, and ortez of alle menne, desyrand to overpasse thi littillnesse, rigte as a mouse crepez oute of hir hole. Life of Alexander, Lincoln MS. f. 7. (2) An example. (A.-S.)

179

Tharefore the es better amend the of thi mysdedis, than we take swilke wreke appone the that MS. Lincoln A. i. other mene take bisns therby. 17, f. 9.

BI-SNEWID. Covered with snow. (A.-S.) And as a busche whiche is bi-snewid, Here berdis weren hore and white. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

BISOKNE. Delay; sloth. Hearne.

BISON. A bull.

BI-SOWED. Sowed; stitched. (A.-S.)

The ded body was bi-sowed In cloth of golde, and leyde therinne. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236.

BI-SPAT. Spat upon. Wickliffe.

BI-SPEKE. To counsel. Weber. It also occurs in the sense of, to speak, to accuse.

BISPEL. A term of reproach. Cumb. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "a notorious knave or rascall." In some counties a natural child is so called.

BI-SPEREN. To lock up. (A.-S.) BI-SPRENGDE. Sprinkled. (A.-S.) Bysprent, scattered, Skelton, ii. 403.

> The childes clothes that were gode, Al a bi-sprengde with that blode.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 16. BISS. A hind. (A.-N.) See a list of beasts in Reliq. Antiq. i. 154.

BISSCHADEWETH. Shades. (A.-S.) The grete bough that over him is,

So him bisschadeweth, i-wis, That hit mai have no thedom.

Sevyn Sages, 586.

BISSEN. Art not. West.

BISSON. See Beesen.

BISSYN. To lull children to sleep. Prompt. Parv. See the several entries, p. 37, bysyme, byssynge, &c.

BIST. (1) Thou art; art thou? West.

(2) Abyest. Scott.

BISTARD. A bustard. Florio.

BISTERE. To bestir.

Fond we ous to bistere, And our lond sumdel to were.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 159.

BISTOCKTE. A stock of provisions? Also ye most ordeyne your bistockte to have wyth yow, for thow ye schal be at the tabyl wyth yowre patrone, notwythstondyng ye schal oft tyme have nede to yowre vytelys bred, chese, eggys, frute and bakyn, wyne and other, to make yowre collasyun.

Archæologia, xxi. 410. BISTODE. Stood by or near. (A.-S.) Scott explains it withstood, but see Sir Tristrem, p. 154.

BI-STRETE. Scattered. Hearne.

BISWIKE. See Beswike. BI-SWINKEN. To labour hard. (A.-S.)

BISYHED. Business.

Bisyhed, care, and sorowe, Is with mony uche a-morowe.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3.

BIT. (1) Biddeth. Chaucer.

(2) The lower end of a poker. Also, to put a new end to a poker. West.

(3) The nick of time. North. "Bit" is often used without the preposition; "a wee bit bairn," a very small child.

BITAISTE. Gave. (A.-S.)

BITAKE. To commit. (A.-S.)

And men and passand for her bitakens it haly kirke fra ye. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 22.

BITCH. (1) The female companion of a vagrant.
A general term of reproach. "As drunk as
a fidler's bitch," a phrase still in use, and found in another form in Piers Ploughman, "Byche-clowte," a worthless woman, Cov. Myst. p. 218.

(2) A miner's tool used in boring. North.

BITCH-DAUGHTER. The night-mare. Yorkeh. BITE. (1) To "bite the ear" was once an expression of endearment, and Jonson has biting the nose in a similar sense, ii. 184. We still say to children, "I am so fond of you I could eat you up." To "bite the thumb" at a person, an insult. See Rom. and Jul. i. 1.
(2) To abide; to alight. Hearne.

(3) To drink. (A.-S.)

Was therinne no page so lite,

That evere wolde ale bite. Havelok, 1731. (4) The hold which the short end of a lever has upon the thing to be lifted. A short bite or a long bite means a greater or lesser degree of length from the fulcrum.

(5) To smart. Chaucer. BITEN. (1) To bite. (A.-S.)

(2) Between. Langtoft, p. 10. BITHOUHT. Contrived. (A.-S.)

Seven barbicanes ther beth i-wrouht, With gret ginne al bithouht.

Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. 1. 76.

BI-TIDEN. To happen; to betide. (A.-S.)

BI-TIME. Betimes. (A.-S.) BITLEHEAD. A blockhead. Somerset.

BITORE. A bittern. (A.-N.) BITRENT. Twisted; carried round. Chaucer.

BITTE. (1) The steel part of an axe.

(2) Bad; commanded.

We may to the say rytte as hee bitte, With devoute herte knelynge on oure kne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 19 BITTERBUMP. The bittern. Lanc.

called the bitter, as in Middleton's Works, v. 289; bittor, Chester Plays, i. 51; bittour, Florio, in v. Astéria. See also Skelton's Works, ii. 130, 266.

BITTER-SWEET, The wood nightshade, according to Gerard, p. 278. A kind of apple is also called by this name, or a bitter-sweeting, as in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4. Nares has noticed other instances.

> For all suche tyme of love is lore, And like unto the bitter-swete; For though it thinke a man fyrst swete. He shall well felen, at laste, That it is sower, and male not laste.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 174. Chaucer.

BITTIRFULL. Sorrowful. BITTLE. A beetle. Wilts.

BITTLIN. A milk-bowl. Grose gives a Derbyshire proverb, "I am very wheamow, quoth the old woman, when she stept into the middle of the bittlin."

BITTRE. Bitterly. (A.-S.)

BITTS. Instruments used in blasting in mines. North.

BITTYWELP. Headlong. Beds.

BIVEL. Befell. Rob. Glouc.

BIWAKE. To watch; to guard. Weber. BI-WAN. Won; obtained; got. See See Rob. Glouc. p. 21; Langtoft, p. 323.

BIWARED. Warned.

Who that hath his wit biwared, Upon a flatoure to bileve.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 209.

BI-WENTE. Turned about. (A.-S.) Wan the gost it scholde go, yt bi-wente and with-stod.

Walter Mapes, App. p. 334. BIWEVED. Covered. (A.-S.) Also, woven, wrought. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1085.

A man he semed of michel might, Ac poverliche he was biweved.

Gy of Warwike, p. 303.

BI-WICCHEN. To be witch. (A.S.)
BI-WILLE. To beguile. The Trinity College MS. reads bigyle.

Sorful bicom that fals file,

And thoght how he moght man bi-wills. MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 5.

BI-WINE. To win. (A.-S.)

BI-WITE. To know. (A.-S.)

BIWOPE. Full of tears; bewept. Sevyn Sages, 1186; Troilus and Creseide, iv. 916, biwopin.

BI-WORPE. To cast. (A.-S.) BIWREYE. To betray.

I hadde lever utturly to dye,

Than thorow my worde this mayde for to spille, As y mot nede, yf y hire biwreye.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

BIWYMPLID. Covered with a wimple. And sougte aboute with his honde

That other bed, tille that he fonde Where lay biwymplid a visage.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 170.

BIYETE. To beget. (A.-S.) See Sevyn Sages, 230, 1057.

BI-YONDE. Beyond. (A.-S.) When used indefinitely it signifies beyond sea.

BIZON. A term of reproach. North. BIZZ. To buzz. North. (Teut.) BI3E. To buy.

BI3ETE. Gain. (A.-S.) See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 200; Gy of Warwike, p. 339.
BI-3UNDE. Beyond. See Life of St. Brandan,

p. 3; bisende, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 5. BLAA. Blue. Yorksh. Applied more particularly to the appearance of the flesh after a heavy blow.

> And bett hym tille his rybbis braste, And made his flesche fulle blaa.

Sir Isumbras, 311.

BLAANED. Half-dried. Yorksh. BLABBER. (1) To talk idly.

Whi presumyst thou so proudli to prophecie these thingis.

And wost no more what thou blaberest than Ba-MS. Digby 41, f. 3. lames asse.

(2) To put out the tongue loosely.

To mocke anybody by blabboring out the tongue is the part of waghalters and lewd boyes, not of well mannered children.

Schoole of Good Manners, 1629.

(3) To whistle to a horse.

180

BLABBER-LIPPED. Having thick lips. Huloet translates it by Achilles. Cf. Florio, in v.

BLACEBERGAN. The blackberry. (A.-S.)
This term occurs in an early list of plants in

MS. Hunter 100.

BLACK. Mischievous; malignant; unpropitious. The Latin niger is used in Horace in a like sense. See Ben Jonson, ii. 39. This may be the meaning of the term in the common phrase "black's his eye," implying either a personal or moral blemish, or any misconduct. The pupil was formerly called the black of the eve. See Boucher. A "black day," an unfortunate, unpropitious day. "Black and white," writing or printing, a phrase still in use.
"Black burning shame," a very great shame.
"Black heart," a very unfeeling heart. A black-mouthed Presbyterian, one who condemns everything and accuses everybody, denying the right of the most innocent indulgences. A black witch, a witch that works evil and mischief to men or beasts.

The riche and mysty man, thouse he trespace, No man sayeth onis that blak is his yes.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267. Why, yow have named yt a fooles, madam. foole may doe all things, and no man say black's his The Tell Tale, Dulwich College MS.

A dance, the figures of BLACK-ALMAIN. which are given in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 26. BLACKAMOOR. The bull-rush when in full In Somersetshire, the I. Wight.

sweet scabious is called blackamoor's beauty. BLACK-AND-BLUE. The result of violent beating. Huloet has, "beaten blacke and bloo, suggillatus."

Dismembyr hym noght, that on a tre For the was made bothe bluk and blo.

MS. Coll. Jes. Cantab. Q. y. 3. BLACK-ART. Necromancy.

BLACK-A-VIZED. Dark in complexion. North. BLACK-BASS. A measure of coal lying upon

the flatstone, q. v. Salop.
BLACKBERRY. When Falstaff says, " if reasons were as plenty as blackberries," he of course alludes to the extreme commonness of that fruit; but it does not appear to have been observed that the term was applied at a much earlier period in a very similar manner.

The lorde not deigneth undirstonde his peyne, He setteth not therby a blak-berye.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 278.

BLACKBERRIES. Black-currants. Cumb. BLACKBERRY-SUMMER. The fine weather which is generally experienced at the latter end of September and the beginning of Octo-

ber, when the blackberries ripen. Hants. BLACK-BESS. A beetle. Salop. In Berkshire, a blackbeetle is called a black-bob; in Yorkshire, a black-clock; and in Cornwall, a black-worm.

BLACK-BITCH. A gun. North.

BLACK-BOOK. An imaginary record of offences and sins. North.

BLACKBOWWOWERS. Blackberries. North. BLACKBROWN. Brunette. Florio.

BLACK-BUG. A hobgoblin. Florio has, "Lemuri, the ghostes or spirits of such as dye before their time, hobgoblins, black-bugs, or night-walking spirits."

BLACK-BURIED. In infernum missus. Skin-

ner. A phrase that has puzzled all the editors of Chaucer to explain satisfactorily. See Urry's edition, p. 133; Tyrwhitt, iv. 274.

BLACK-CAP. The bullfinch. Lanc. BLACK-COAT. A clergyman. Bouch Boucher.

BLACK-CROSS-DAY. St. Mark's day, April 25. BLACKEYED-SUSAN. A well pudding, with plums or raisins in it. Sussex.

BLACK-FASTING. Rigid, severe fasting. North. BLACK-FOOT. The person who attends the principal on a courting expedition, to bribe the servant, ingratiate himself with the sister, put any friend off his guard, or in certain cases to introduce his friend formally. North.

BLACK-FROST. Frost without rime. Var. dial. BLACK-GRASS. The fox-tail grass. East.

BLACK-GUARD. A nickname given to the lowest drudges of the court, the carriers of coal and wood, the labourers in the scullery, &c. Hence the modern term, and its application. See Ben Jonson, ii. 169; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 21; Middleton, ii. 546; Webster, i. 20.

BLACKHEAD. A boil. West.

BLACKING. A kind of pudding, perhaps the same as blood-pudding, mentioned by Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, p. 159, as then made in Derbyshire.

BLACK-JACK. (1) A large leather can, formerly in great use for small beer. See Unton Inventories, p. 1; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 206; Ord. and Reg. p. 392; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 97.

Nor of blacke jacks at gentle buttry bars, Whose liquor oftentimes breeds houshold wars.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 113. (2) Sulphuret of zinc, as found in the mines.

Derbysh. BLACK-LAD-MONDAY. Easter Monday, so called from a curious custom on that day at Ashton-under-Lyne, termed Riding the Black Lad, described in Hone's Every-day Book, ii. 467. It is said to have arisen from there having been formerly a black knight who resided in these parts, holding the people in vassalage, and using them with great severity.

BLACK-MACK. A blackbird. Florio has, " Merlo, an owsell, a blackmacke, a merle or blacke-bird." It is sometimes called the black-ousel.

BLACK-MEN. Fictitious men, enumerated in mustering an army, or in demanding coin and

livery. See the State Papers, ii. 110. BLACK-MONDAY. Easter Monday, so called from the severity of that day in 1360, which was so unusual, that many of Edward III.'s soldiers, then before Paris, died from the cold. This is Stowe's explanation, Annales, p. 264,

but another account is given by Fordun. The term is found in Shakespeare. See also Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 21; Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 9. It is also the schoolboy's term for the first Monday after the holidays, when they are to return to their studies.

BLACK-MONEY. Money taken by the harbingers or servants, with their master's knowledge, for abstaining from enforcing coin and livery in certain places, to the prejudice of others. See the State Papers, ii. 510.

BLACK-NEB. The carrion-crow. North. BLACK-OX. The black ox has trod on his foot, a proverbial phrase, meaning either to be worn with age or care. See Nares, p. 44; Martin Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 10. Toone says it signifies that a misfortune has happened to the party to which it is applied.

BLACK-POLES. Poles in a copse which have stood over one or two falls of underwood.

Herefordsh.

BLACK-POT. Blackpudding. Somerset. Called in some places black-pig-pudding.

BLACKS. Mourning. An appropriate word, found in writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. See Nares, in v.

BLACK-SANCTUS. A kind of burlesque hymn, performed with all kinds of discordant and strange noises. A specimen of one is given in Harrington's Nugæ Ant. i. 14. Hence it came to be used generally for any confused and violent noise. See Dodsley, vi. 177; Ben Jonson, viii. 12; Tarlton, p. 61; Cotgrave, in v. Tintamarre, " a blacke santus, the lowd wrangling, or jangling outcryes of scoulds, or scoulding fellowes; any extreame or horrible dinne."

BLACKSAP. The jaundice in a very advanced state. East.

BLACK-SATURDAY. The first Saturday after the old Twelfth Day, when a fair is annually held at Skipton. Yorksh.

BLACK-SCULLS. Florio has, "Cappelétti, souldiers serving on horsebacke with skuls or steelecaps, skulmen, black-skuls."

BLACK-SPICE. Blackberries. Yorksh. BLACK-SUNDAY. Passion Sunday.

BLACK-TAN. Spoken of gipsies, dogs, &c.

"Dat dere pikey is a reglar black-tan." Kent. BLACKTHORN-CHATS. The young shoots of blackthorn, when they have been cut down to the root. East. The cold weather which is often experienced at the latter end of April and the beginning of May, when the blackthorn is in blossom, is called blackthorn-

BLACK-TIN. Tin ore ready for smelting. BLACK-WAD. Manganese in its natural state. Derbysh.

BLACK-WATER. Phlegm or black bile on the stomach, a disease in sheep. Yorksh. It is an expression always applied by way of contrast to denote the absence of nutritive qualities in water merely. North. A receipt for black-water, a kind of ink, is given in MS. Sloane 117, f. 115.

BLADDER-HEADED. Stupid. South. BLADDERS. The kernels of wheat affected by the smut. Fast. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "bladders of the skin, little wheels or rising blisters." The last from A. S. blædra. BLADDYRTH. Grows? (A.-S.)

Avaryssia ys a soukyng sore,

He bladdyrth and byldeth alle in my boure. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

BLADE. To trim plants or hedges. Salop. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 37, "bladyne herbys, or take away the bladys, detirso;" Salop. Antiq. p. 328.

BLADES. (1) The principal rafters or backs of a roof. Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

(2) Shafts of a cart. South.

(3) Bravoes; bullies.

(4) Huloet has, "blades or yarne wyndles, an instrumente of huswyfery, girgillus."

BLADGE. A low vulgar woman. Linc. BLADIER. An engrosser of corn.

BLAE, A blow. North. BLAE-BERRY. The bilberry. North.

BLÆC. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the greas taken off the cart-wheels or ends of the axle-tree, and kept till it is dry, made up in balls, with which the taylors rub and blacken their thread, is calld in Yorkshire blæc." (A.-S.)

BLAFFOORDE. A person who stammers, or has any defect in his speech. Prompt. Parv. BLAIN. (1) To blanch; to whiten. North.

(2) A boil. A kind of eruption on the tongues of animals is so called.

BLAKE. (1) Bleak; cold; bare; naked. North. The word occurs in the Mirr. for Mag. p. 207, quoted by Nares.

(2) To cry till out of breath; to burst with laugh-

ter; to faint. Devon.

(3) Yellow. Willan says, "dark yellow, or livid;" and Upton, in his MS. additions to Junius, "blake, flavus; proverbium apud Anglos Boreales, as blake as a paigle, i. e. as yellow as a cowslip." This proverb is also

found in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 83.

(4) To bleach; to fade. (A.-S.) "His browes to blake," to vanquish him, Perceval, 1056. Other examples of this phrase occur in the same romance, 688, and in Robson's Metrical

Romances, p. 64.

BLAKELING. The yellow bunting. North.

BLAKES. Cow-dung dried for fuel. Coles. BLAKID. Blackened. Chaucer.

BLAKNE. To blacken in the face; to grow

angry. (A.-S.) BLALC. Black; dark. (A.-S.)

The water was blalc and brade. Sir Tristrem, p. 279.

BLAME. Blameworthy. Shak. It is also a common imprecation. "Blame me!"

BLAMEPLUM. White-lead. BLAN. Ceased. (A.-S.) See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 64; Gy of Warwike, p. 255.

For I blan, mine banes elded ai; Whiles I cried alle the dai.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vil. f. 20.

But daunsed furthe as they bygan, For alle the messe they ne blan. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.

He ne stynt, ne he ne blanne, To Clementes hows tylle that he came.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.

BLANCH. (1) Ore when not in masses, but intimately mixed with other minerals, is called a blanch of ore.

(2) To whiten. Also, according to Baret, to "pull of the rinde or pille." See his Alvearie, 1580, B. 779. Rider has Blanch, the name of a dog. Blanchard was a name anciently given to a white horse.

(3) To evade; to shift off.

BLANCHE-FEVERE. According to Cotgrave, "the agues wherwith maidens that have the greene-sicknesse are troubled; and hence, Il a les fievres blanches, either he is in love, or sicke of wantonnesse." See Troilus and Creseide, i. 917; Urry's Chaucer, p. 543.

BLANCHER. Anything set round a wood to keep the deer in it. Various articles were employed for the purpose, and sometimes men on this service were so called. Nares has given an entirely wrong explanation of the word; and Latimer, whom he quotes, merely uses it metaphorically. As a chemical term, it is found in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 39. The form blencher also occurs, apparently connecting our first meaning with blench, to start or fly off. See also Blinks.

BLANCH-FARM. An annual rent paid to the

Lord of the Manor. Yorksh.

BLANCMANGER. A made dish for the table, very different from the modern one of the same name. The manner of making it is described in the Forme of Cury, pp. 25, 87. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 389; Piers Ploughman, p. 252; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 455. BLANC-PLUMB. White-lead.

BLANDAMENT. A dish in ancient cookery. See the Feest, st. ix.

BLANDE. Mixed. (A.-S.)

Us bus have a blode blande, or thi ble change. Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 80.

BLANDISE. To flatter. (A.-N.) In this psalme first he spekes of Crist and of his

folowers blandesande.--MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 2.
BLANDISING. Flattery. (A.-N.) Blandesande.--MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 2. Blandymentes, blandishments, Hall, Henry VII. f. 13. Despice we thaire blandesynges and thaire manaces, and kaste we fra us thaire 3hoke .- MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 4.

BLANDRELL. A kind of apple. (Fr.) Sometimes spelt blaunderelle. See Davies' York Records, p. 42; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 15; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 82; Cotgrave, in v. Blandureau.

BLANK. The white mark in the centre of a butt, at which the arrow was aimed. Also, the mark, the aim, a term in gunnery. A small coin, struck by Henry V. in France, worth about four pence, was so called, but was forbidden by statute from being circulated in this country. See Ben Jonson, v. 80; Florio, in v. Bianchi, Bianco. There was a game at dice formerly so called, mentioned in BLATANT. Bellowing. See Hawkins' Engl. Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 315. Blanks, Dram. iii. 283; Brit. Bibl. i. 520. It would blank-verses, Beaumont and Fletcher.

BLANKER. A spark of fire. West. BLANKERS. White garments. Skinner.

BLANKET-PUDDING. A long round pudding made of flour and jam, which is spread over the paste, and then rolled into the proper shape. Sussex.

BLANKETT. A kind of bird, the species of which does not appear now to be known. Also spelt blonkett. See the Archæologia, xiii. 341, 352.

BLANK-MATINS. Matins sung over night. See Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 50.

BLANKNESS. Paleness.

BLANKS. A mode of extortion, by which blank papers were given to the agents of the crown, which they were to fill up as they pleased to authorize the demands they chose to make. Nares.

BLANKS-AND-PRIZES. Beans with boiled bacon chopped up and mixed together; the vegetable being termed a blank, and the meat a prize. Salop.

BLÁNK-SURRÝ. A dish in cookery. See the

Forme of Cury, p. 100.

BLANPEYN. Oxford white-loaves. (A.-N.) BLANSCUE. A misfortune; an unexpected accident. Somerset.

BLARE. (1) To put out the tongue. Yorksh. Palsgrave has "I bleare with the tonge, je tire la langue."

(2) To roar; to bellow; to bleat; to cry. Var. dial.

(3) To emblazon; to display. BLASE. To blazon arms. Chaucer.

BLASEFLEMYS. Blasphemies.

BLASH. (1) To splash. Also, to paint. North. Anything wet or dirty is said to be blashy. (2) Nonsense; rubbish. Linc. Weak liquor is

called blashment, and is said to be blashy. BLASON. The dress over the armour, on which

the armorial bearings were blazoned Blasons blode and blankes they hewene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73. BLASOUR. A flatterer. Skinner.

BLASS. The motion of the stars.

BLASSEN. To illumine. Rider.

BLAST. (1) Skinner gives a curious phrase,
"blast of my meat," as current in Durham, meaning modest, abstemious.

(2) To miss fire. Devon.

(3) An inflammation or wound, an ailment often attributed to the action of witchcraft. Somerset.

(4) To cast the eyes up in astonishment. Devon.

(5) To boast. (A.-S.)

Thei thought in their hartes, and blasted emongest theimselves that the Calicians would leave the toune desolate, and flie for their savegard. - Hall, Henry VI.

BLASTED. Hay beaten down by the wind is said to be blasted. North.

BLASTEN. Blowed; breathed. BLASY. To blaze; set forth. Skelton. Dram. iii. 283; Brit. Bibl. i. 520. It would appear from Miege that it was also used in the softer sense of prattling.

BLATE. (1) To bellow. North.

(2) Shy; bashful; timid. North.

(3) Bleak; cold.

And Eve, without her loving mate, Had thought the garden wondrous blate.

Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 113. BLATHER. To talk a great deal of nonsense. A person who says much to little purpose is called a blathering hash. A bladder is sometimes pronounced blather, as in Akerman's Wiltshire Glossary, p. 6. Blattering, chattering, occurs in A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1659.

There's nothing gain'd by being witty; fame Gathers but wind to blather up a name.

Beaumont and Fletcher, i. li.

BLATTER. A puddle. BLAUN. White. (A.-N.) North.

BLAUNCH. A blain. Éast.

BLAUNCHETTE. Fine wheaten flour. (A.-N.) With blaunchette and other flour, To make thaim qwytter of colour.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 20.

BLAUNCHMER. A kind of fur.

He ware a cyrcote that was grene; With blaunchmer it was furred, I wene.

Syr Degoré, 701. BLAUNCH-PERREYE. An ancient dish in cookery, the receipt for which is given in MS. Rawl. 89, and also in a MS. quoted in the Prompt. Parv. p. 242.

BLAUNDESORE. A dish in ancient cookery; sometimes, pottage. See the Feest, st. vi.; Warner's Antiq. Čulin. p. 55; Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 26; MS. Sloane 1201, f. 50.

LAUNER. A kind of fur, very likely the same with blaunchmer, q. v. This term occurs several times in Syr Gawayne, and also in BLAUNER. Lybeaus Disconus, 117.

BLAUTCH. A great noise. North.

BLAUTHY. Bloated. East. BLAVER. The corn blue-bottle. North. Also called the blawort.

LAWE. To blow. Blawand, Ywaine and Gawin, 340. Brockett says, "to breathe BLAWE. thick and quick after violent exertion." Bost to blawe, to proclaim or make boast. See Amis and Amiloun, 1203.

For they were spente my boost to blawe, My name to bere on londe and see.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16. North.

BLAWING. A swelling. BLAWNYNG. White-lead.

BLAWUN. Censured. See the Apology for the Lollards, p. 24. We still have the phrase blown up in the same sense.

BLAWZE. A blossom. Yorksh.

BLAY. A blaze. Essex. BLAYING. Soft speaking?

Tell her in your piteous blaying, Her poor slave's unjust decaying.

Brit. Bibl. i. 104. BLAZE. (1) According to Blount, "blaze is a certain fire which the inhabitants of Staffordshire, and some other counties, were wont, and still do make, on Twelf-eve, 5 Jan. at night, in memory of the blazing-star that conducted the three Magi to the manger at Bethlem." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 88. Yule-logs were sometimes called blazes. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 256.

(2) To take salmon by striking them with a three pronged and barbed dart. North.

(3) A horse is said to be blazed when it has a white mark; and a tree, when marked for sale. In America the term is applied to a tree partially or entirely stripped of its bark. See the Last of the Mohicans, ed. 1831, р. 363.

(4) A pimple. Yorksh.

BLAZING-STAR. A comet.

BLEA. Yellow. North. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, refers this to the Icelandic.

BLEACHY. Brackish. Somerset.

BLEAD. Fruit. Verstegan. BLEAK. (1) To bleach. South. Bleakinghouse, Middleton, v. 106.

(2) Pale with cold, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "To waxe pale or bleake is the translation of blesmir in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. See Bleike.

(3) Sheepish. East.

BLEART. To scold; to make a noise. Var. dial

BLEAT. Cold; bleak. Kent. This form is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLEATER. Mutton. A cant term occurring in Brome's Joviall Crew, or the Merry Beg-See Dodsley's Old Plays, x. gars, 1652. 372.

BLEAUNT. A kind of rich cloth; also, a robe or mantle. The term occurs in Syr Gawayne. The bliaut was a garment something similar to the smock-frock of the present day. Strutt, ii. 42. Blihand and blehand occur in Sir Tristrem, pp. 156, 157, in the first sense. A cloak is still called a bliand in the North of England. [Bleaut?]

In ay riche bleant was he clad, Lang berd to the brest he had.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. The strok of the spere it gan glide Bituen the arsoun and his side : His blihant he carf, his schert also.

Gy of Warwike, p. 208. BLEB. A drop of water; a bubble. Also, to drink. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a blister, a blain." North.

Water in which hides have been tanned. Cooper, in his ed. of Elyot, 1559, translates nautea, " currious blech," i. e. curriers' bleach.

(A.-N.)BLECHE. White.

Som on for sche is pale and bleche, Som on for sche is softe of speche. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 142.

Blotches. See the Archæologia, BLECHIS.

xxx. 356. To make black. Kennett's Glos-BLECKEN. sary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLEDDER. To cry. North. BLEDE. Blood.

BLEDEN. To bleed. (A.-S.)My sonys handys ar so bledands.

To loke on them me lyste not to laghe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

He fonde his ded wyf bledende. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66.

BLEDEWORT. The wild poppy. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

BLEDSAND. Bloody. Perhaps an error for bledeand in Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 110.

BLEE. Colour; complexion. (A.-S.) Sometimes contenance, feature. In Arthour and Merlin, p. 74, the great magician is represented as appearing " in thre ble" on the same day. cloth of silk sche wond him inne,

That was of swithe feir ble. Legend. Cathol. p. 9. BLEECH. The bleaching-ground. East.

BLEED. To yield, applied to corn, which is said to bleed well when it is productive on being thrashed. Var. dial.

BLEEDING-BOIST. A cupping-glass.

BLEEDING-HEART. The wall-flower. West. BLEEF. Remained. Caxton. Blefede occurs

in Octovian, 507, and bleft, 1540.

BLEFF. Turbulent; noisy. East. BLEFFIN. A block; a wedge. Lanc. Bleffinhead, a blockhead.

BLEIKE. To turn pale. (A.-S.)

And thanne gan bleiken here ble, that arst lowen so Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 341, loude.

BLEINE. A pustule. (A.-S.) See Rom. of the Rose, 553; Reliq. Antiq. i. 301.

BLEKE. Black. Prompt. Parv.

BLEKYT. Blacked.

BLELYCHE. Blithely.

The thryd commaundement yn oure lay, Ys holde weyl thyn halyday, And come blelyche to the servyse.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 6.

BLEMESTE. Most powerful. For he that es blemeste with ys brade brande blyne schalle he never. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80. BLEMISH. A term in hunting, when the hounds or beagles, finding where the chase

has been, make a proffer to enter, but return. BLEMMERE. A plumber. " Masones and carpenters and blemmeres" are mentioned in the Chron. Vilodun. p. 102.

BLEMMLE. To mix anything with a fluid by motion, as the mixing of flour with water. North.

BLENCH. (1) To start, or fly off; to flinch; to draw back. (A.-S.) Also a substantive, a start or deviation.

(2) A glimpse. Warw. This is from Sharp's MS. Glossary. Shakespeare seems to use blench in the sense of, to wink, to glance. Hamlet, ii. 2.

And thus thinkende I stonde still Without blenchings of mine eie.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 128.

(3) To impeach; to betray. Staff.

(4) A fault. North. BLENCORN. Wheat mixed with rye. Yorksh. Peas and beans mixed together are called blendings.

BLEND. To pollute. Spenser.

BLENDE. (1) One of the ores of zinc, composed of iron, zinc, sulphur, silex, and water; on being scratched, it emits a phosphoric light. Called blend-metal by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To blind. (A.-S.) Blind, Rob. Glouc. p. 407. Blinded, p. 300.

BLENDIGO. Cloudy.

BLEND-WATER. An inflammatory disease liable to black cattle. North.

BLENGE. To hinder. Apparently a variation of blench. It occurs in Tusser's Husbandry, p. 287.

BLENKARD. A person near-sighted, or almost blind. North. A fighting-cock with only one eye is called a blenker.

BLENKE. To glance at. Also, to shine. Blenket, appeared, looked. Blenk, wince, Langtoft, p. 115.

That thou wakyng thenkes,

Before thy yeen hyt blenkys. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3. The beryne blenkes for bale, and alle his ble chaunges. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

Though shee bee a vixon, shee will blenke blithly on you for my cause.

Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 19. BLENKS. Ashes. West.

BLENKY. To snow a little. Devon.

BLENS. A fish, gadus barbatus. BLENSCHYNE. To darken; to blemish. Prompt.

BLENT. (1) Blinded. (A.-S.)

Woordes faire whane favel fedeth the, Be thu not blent for his fals flatery.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 155.

(2) Mixed. Shak.

(3) Started aside; shrunk. (A.-S.)

(4) Ceased. Percy.

(5) Destroyed; polluted. My Hesperus by cloudy death is blent.

Greene's Works, i. 77.

(6) Glanced.

But evere me mentte, One me hyt blentte

Wyth laughyng chere. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 122. (A.-S.) See Piers BLENYNG. Blistering. Ploughman, p. 468. Blenyn, to arise, to bubble up, Arch. xxx. 394. BLENYTE. Blenched; winked.

Nuste heo hyrsulf wanne yt was, ne blenyte nozt ene. Rob. Glouc. p. 338.

BLEREN. To blear; to make a person's sight dim, impose upon him. (A.-S.) To "blere his eye," to impose upon him, a very common phrase. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211; Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 48, 77, 100; Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 202; Skelton, ii. 98; Richard Coer de Lion, 3708; Ipomydon, 1420; Rom. of the Rose, 3912; Urry's Chaucer, p. 534.

Blernyed, blear-eyed, Depos. Ric. II. p. 13.

BLESCHYNE. To extinguish a fire. Prompt.

Parv. A blaze. Prompt. Parv.

BLESS. To wave or brandish a sword. Spenser. In the example from Ascham, quoted by Nares, it probably means to wound, from the French blesser.

BLESSEDLOCURRE. Blessedly.

185

Blessedlocurre 3yf he myst he ladde hurre lyff. Chron. Vilodun. p. 76.

BLESSING-FIRES. Midsummer Fires. West. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 176. Blessing the fire out is an operation still in vogue in Suffolk for a burn or scald, consisting chiefly in revolving a wetted finger in magic circles round the afflicted part, the movement being accompanied with suitable incantations.

BLETCH. Black, viscous, greasy matter; the

grease of wheel-axles. Staff.

BLETHELICHE. Freely; blithely; joyfully. See the Sevyn Sages, 503; Leg. Cathol. p. 33. Blethly occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 40, wrongly printed bleyly.

By ensample of Octovian the Emperour, and so forth aftir of other princes that suche doctrinis and techinges bletheliche underfongede. - MS. Douce 291, f. 4.

BLETHER. A bladder. Var. Dial. Also, to make a great noise. Linc.

BLETINGE. Flaming. (A.-S.)

Througe my breste bone bletinge he borned. Chester Plays, i. 134.

BLEVE. To stay. (A.-S.)

BLEVYNGE. Remnant. Prompt. Parv. BLEW-BLOW. The corn-flower. See Gerard, p. 594; Cotgrave in v. Aubifoin, Blaveoles; Florio, in v. Cráno.

BLEWING. Blue paint. See Cunningham's

Revels Accounts, p. 132.

BLEWIT. A kind of fungus. North.

BLEW-OUT. Breathed hard; puffed. Ritson. BLEWYN. To remain. (A.-S.)

Thanne late it be wronge thoru a cloute, And pore in the ere at ewyn, And of the ewyll xal nothynge blewyn.

Arch. xxx. 352. BLEXTERE. A person who blacks. Prompt.

Parv. BLEYE. Blue. See Cod. Man. Eccl. Cath.

Dunelm. Catal. p. 34. BLEYKE. To bleach.

BLEYNASSE. Blindness.

God send suche bleynasse thus jaylardus to, That with hurr ynon they sey no syst. Chron. Vilodun. p. 82.

BLEYSTARE. A bleacher. Prompt. Parv. BLIAKE. A bar of wood fixed horizontally on the ground with holes to take the soles of a hurdle while the maker wreaths it. Dorset. BLICE. Lice. North.

BLICKENT. Bright; shining.

BLID. An interjection. Lanc.

BLIDS. Wretches. Devon. BLIGH. Lonely; dull. Kent.

(1) Blasted, applied to corn. BLIGHTED. Var. dial.

2) Stifled. Oxon.

(1) To quiver. (A.-S.) BLIKEN. And his lippes shulle bliken,

And his hondes shulle quaken. Reitq. Antiq. 1.65.

(2) To shine. (A.-S.)
Hire bleo blykyeth so bryht, So feyr heo is ant fyn.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 27.

BLIM. To gladden. Prompt. Parv. Who so him feyneth hem to nime, Forth with hem men schal him blim.

Gy of Warwike, p. 205.

BLIN. See Blinne.

BLINCH. To keep off.

BLIND. (1) "The blind eat many a fly," an old proverb; and Heywood wrote a play under this title. The elder Heywood introduces it in his collection, and it also occurs in Northbrooke's Treatise, ed. Collier, pp. 60, 117.

(2) Florio translates blinda, "a certaine fence made for skouts and sentinells, of bundels of reeds, canes, or osiers, to hide them from being seene of the enemy, called of our soldiers a blind." He also mentions a Christmas game, called Blind is the cat, in v. Gátta órba, perhaps blind-man's buff.

(3) Abortive, applied to flowers and herbs. Var.

dial.

(4) Obscure. Gosson, in his Schoole of Abuse. 1579, mentions Chenas, "a blind village in comparison of Athens." See also Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. Destour.
"A blind ditch," Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 200. "A blind letter that wil in short time be worne out," Nomenclator, p. 9.

BLIND-BALL. A fungus. Var. dial. BLIND-BUCK-AND-DAVY. Blind-man's buff.

Somerset. BLIND-BUZZART. A cockchafer. Salop. A blinding-

BLINDERS. Blinkers. North. bridle, a bridle with blinkers. BLINDFELLENE. To blindfold. Pr. Parv.

BLIND-HOB. Blind-man's buff. See the Nomenclator, p. 298. The term is still in use, according to Forby.

BLIND-HÖOKY. A game at cards.

BLINDING-BOARD. Florio has, "Blinda, a blinding bord for a curst cow."

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF. A well-known children's game, traced by Strutt to an early period. A kind of puff-ball is so called.

BLIND-MAN'S-HOLYDAY. Darkness. Var. dial. Florio has, "Feriáto, vacancy from labour, rest from worke, blindman's holyday.'

BLIND-MARES. Nonsense. Devon. BLIND-NETTLE. Wild hemp. Devon.

BLINDS. A term given to a black fluor about the vein in a mine. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 118; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLIND-SIM. Blind-man's buff. East.

BLIND-THARM. The bowel-gut. Durham. This term is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd.

1033. (A.-S.) BLIND-WORM. Formerly A slow-worm. considered venomous, and still dreaded in some parts of the country for its supposed noxious qualities.

BLINE. A kind of wood. Skinner.

BLINK. (1) A spark of fire, glimmering or intermittent light. West.

(2) To evade. Yorksh.

(3) To smile; to look kindly, generally applied to females. North. A substantive, Test. of Creseide, 226.

(4) According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a term in setting, when the dog is afraid to make his point, but being over-aw'd, comes

back from the sent."

186

BLINKED. Sharp, stale, applied to beer. Kennett and Skinner have the word as belonging to Cheshire and Lincolnshire respectively. Forby gives the term a different meaning; "the beer which we call blinked has no acidity, but an ill flavour peculiar to

A term of contempt. North. BLINKER.

Cotgrave has, "Brisées, boughes BLINKS. rent by hunters from trees, and left in the view of a deere, or cast overthwart the way wherein he is likely to passe, thereby to hinder his running, and to recover him the better; our wood-men call them blinkes."

BLINNE. To cease. (A.-S.) Also, to stop, to delay. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16639; Ritson's Songs, i. 28, 49; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 212; Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 93; Chron. Vilodun. p. 60; Romeus and Juliet, p. 17; Sir Cleges, 133. Ben Jonson, vi. 289, has it as a substantive. BLIRT. To cry. North.

BLISCED. Blessed.

He blisced Gawaynet, And Gueheres, and Gaheriet. Arthour and Merlin, p 174.

BLISFUL. Joyful; blessed. (A.-S.) BLISH-BLASH. Sloppy dirt. North.

BLISSE. (1) To bless. (A.-S.)

(2) To wound. (Fr.)

BLISSENE. Of joys, gen. pl. (A.-S.)

Love is blissens mest, love is bot sare. Wright's Anec. Lit, p. 96.

BLISSEY. A blaze. Wilts. BLISSOM. Blithesome. Var. dial. The term is applied to the ewe when maris appetens, and occasionally to the male.

BLIST. (1) Blessed. See Percy's Reliques, p. 80. Blisteing, blessing, Amis and Amiloun, 127; blisted, blessed, ib. 344.

(2) Rejoiced? (A.-S.)

The lioun bremly on tham blist.

Ywaine and Gawin, 3163.

BLIT. Blighty. Dorset.

BLITH. Face; visage. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLIVE. Quickly; immediately. See Belive. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 334; Robin Hood, i. 125; Launfal, 702; Erle of Tolous, 1060; Chron. Vil. p. 70; Troilus and Crescide, i. 596.

BLO. Blue; livid. More particularly the appearance of flesh after a good beating. It is the gloss of fulvus in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

> Clerkes ben to him y.go; Guy they find blacke and blo.

Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 13. BLOA. Cold; raw. Linc. BLOACH. A tumour. Skinner.

BLOACHER. Any large animal. North.
BLOAT. To dry by smoke. More latterly applied exclusively to bloat-herrings or bloaters, which are dried herrings.

BLOAZE. A blaze. North.

BLOB. (1) A blunt termination to a thing that is usually more pointed. A blob nose, one with a small bump on it at the end. Huloet has, "blobbe cheked, buccones, buculentus." Waterblobs are water-lilies. Also a small lump of anything thick, viscid, or dirty.

(2) The lower lip.

Wit hung her blob, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn.
Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 122.

(3) A bubble; a blister. North.

BLOBER. A bubble. Palsgrave.

BLOB-MILK. Milk with its cream mingled. Yorksh.

BLOB-SCOTCH. A bubble. Yorksh.

BLOCK. (1) The wooden mould on which the crown of a hat is formed. Hence it was also used to signify the form or fashion of a hat.

Yes, in truth, we have blocks for all heads; we have good store of wild oats here. Middleton, iii. 107.

(2) The Jack at the game of bowls. See Florio, in v. Buttiro, Lecco.

BLOCKER. A broadaxe. North. Sometimes called a blocking-axe.

called a blocking-axe.

BLOCK-HORSE. A strong wooden frame with four handles, usually called a hand-barrow, for the purpose of carrying blocks. East.

BLOCKSTICK. A club; a cudgel. North. The term occurs in Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.

BLOCK-WHEAT. Buck-wheat. See Cotgrave,

in v. Dragée.
BLODY. By blood; of, or in, blood. (A.-S.)
BLOGGY. To sulk; to be sullen. Exmoor.

BLOMAN. A trumpeter.

BLOME. (1) To flourish. Ps. Cott. (2) A blossom.

BLOME-DOWN. Clumsy; clownish. Dorset. BLOMMER. Noise; uproar. Skelton.

BLONC. White. In Reliq. Antiq. i. 37, we have, "elleborum album, alebre blonc."

BLONCKET. Grey. Spenser.

BLONDRIN. To toil; to bluster; to blunder.

Chaucer.

BLONK. Sullen. Also, to disappoint. North. BLONKE. A steed; a war-horse.

Myghte no blonkes theme bere, thos bustous churiles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

BLONT. Dull; heavy. Chaucer.

BLOO. To blow.

Thate thay sawe stormes bloo. Isumbras, 215. BLOOC. The block or trunk of a tree. Prompt. Parv.

BLOOD. A kind of generic title, as "poor little blood," applied to a child. Somerset. The term is used by Shakespeare in the sense of disposition.

BLOOD-ALLEY. A marble taw.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. Matted with blood. So much has been written on this Shakespearian phrase that a few observations on it may reasonably be expected here. It means more than smeared, and refers to the clotted, matted blood of Banquo, who had "twenty trenched gashes on his head." In the two early instances of the word, Malone's Shakespeare, xi. 206, Collier, vii. 157, it clearly means matted or clotted; although the term may have a slight variation of meaning in its provincial sense. See Baller. According to Sharp's MS. Warwickshire Glossary, snow is said to baller together, and Batchelor says, "hasty pudding is said to be bollered when much of the flower remains in lumps." Orthoepical Analysis, 1809, p. 126.

BLOOD-FALLEN. Chill-blained. East. Also blood-shot, as in Arch. xxx. 404.

BLOODING. A black pudding. See Towneley Myst. p. 89; Elyot, in v. *Apexabo*; Nomenclator, p. 87; Topsell's Beasts, p. 248.

BLOOD-OLPH. A bullfinch. East.

BLOOD-STICK. A short heavy stick used by farriers to strike their lancet when bleeding a horse.

BLOOD-SUCKER. A leech. Var. dial.

BLOODY-BONE. The name of an hobgoblin, formerly a fiend much feared by children. The "Wyll of the Devyll" is said to be "written by our faithful secretaryes, hobgoblin, rawhed, and bloodybone, in the spitefull audience of all the court of hell." See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 73, 297.

BLOODY-THURSDAY. The Thursday of the first week in Lent.

BLOODY-WARRIOR. The wall-flower. West. Sometimes called bloody-wallier.

BLOOM. (1) A mass of iron which has gone a second time through the furnace. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a rent for ovens and furnaces called bloom-smithy-rent.

(2) To shine; to throw out heat. Bloomy, very hot. The hot stages of a fever are called blooms.

BLOOTH. Blossom. Devon. BLORE. (1) To bellow. North.

(2) A blast.

BLORYYNE. To weep. Prompt. Parv. BLOSCHEM. A blossom.

In schomer, when the leves spryng, The bloschems on every bowe.

Robin Hood, i. 82.

BLOSLE. A blossom.

That oon held yn hys barme A mayde y-clepte yn hys arme, As bryght as blosle on brere.

Lybeaus Disconus, 579.

BLOSME. To blossom, Piers Ploughman, p. 85;
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9336. A blossom, Chaucer,
Cant. T. 3324. Blosmen, blossoms, Ritson's
Ancient Songs, p. 31. Blosmy, full of blossoms, Chaucer, Cant. T. 9337. (A.-S.)

BLOSS. A ruffled head of hair. Linc.

BLOSSOMED. The state of cream in the operation of churning, when it becomes full of air, which makes a long and tedious time to get it to butter. Norf.

BLOT. A term at the game at backgammon, a

188

man in danger of being taken up being called | a blot. The word has been long in use, and

is found in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 73. BLOTCH-PAPER. Blotting paper. Var. dial. BLOTE. Dried.

BLOTEN. Excessively fond. North. BLOTHER. To chatter idly. North. Superfluous verbiage is called blotherment, and a stupid person is said to be blothered.

I blunder, I bluster, I blowe, and I blother; I make on the one day, and I marre on the other. Skelton's Works, i. 259.

BLOTS. The eggs of moths. Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLOUDSUPPER. A murderer; a blood-sucker. See Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 43; Hall, Richard III. f. 9.

BLOUGHTY. Swelled; puffed. Hall. BLOUNCHET. Blanched; whitened.

Take almondes, and grynde hom when thai byn blounchet, and tempur hom on fysshe day wyth wyn, and on flesheday with broth of flesh.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 429. BLOUSE. A bonnet; a woman with hair or head-dress loose and disordered, or decorated with vulgar finery. East. Thoresby has, " a blowse or blawze, proper to women, a blossom, a wild rinish girl, proud light skirts;" and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a girl or wench whose face looks red by running abroad in the wind and weather, is calld a blouz, and said to have a blouzing colour." The word occurs in this last sense in Tusser, p. 24; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 62; Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 380; Kennett's Glossary, p. 30. Blowesse, Hall's Satires, p. 4. To be in a blouse, to look red from heat, a phrase that is used by Goldsmith in the Vicar of Wakefield. In some glossaries, blousy, wild, disordered, confused.

BLOUTE. Bloody. (A.-S.) BLOU3MAN. A ploughman.

And swarttore than evere ani blouzman,

With foule farinde chere. MS. Laud. 108, f. 159. BLOW. (1) A blossom. Also a verb, to blossom. Var. dial.

(2) A bladder. Devon.

(3) A word used by the head of a body of reapers. He cries "blow!" when, after a fatiguing exertion, it is time to take breath.

BLOW-BALL. The corn-flower. Bloweth, blaverole, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass, Or shake the downy blow-ball from his stalk! Sad Shepherd, p. 8.

BLOWBELLOWS. A pair of bellows. Salop. BLOWBOLL. A drunkard.

Thou blynkerd blowboll, thou wakyst to late. Skelton's Works, i. 23.

BLOWE. To blow; to breathe. (A.-S.) "His browys began to blowe," to perspire? Torrent of Portugal, p. 11.

BLOWER. A fissure in the broken strata of coal, from which a feeder or current of inflammable air discharges. North.

BLOWING. (1) A blossom. Wilts.

(2) Apparently the egg of a bee, Harrison's Description of England, p. 229.
BLOW-MAUNGER. A full fat-faced person;

one whose cheeks seem puffed out. Exmoor. BLOW-MILK. Skimmed milk. North.

Hence, proud, BLOWN. Swelled; inflated. insolent. Also, stale, worthless. A cow or beast is said to be blown, when in pain from the fermentation of green food. Meat impregnated with the eggs of flies is called blown, and bloated herrings are frequently termed blown-herrings.

BLOW-POINT. A children's game, conjectured by Strutt to consist in blowing an arrow through a trunk at certain numbers by way of lottery. Nares thinks it was blowing small pins or points against each other. See Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 49; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 243; Strutt's Sports, p. 403; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 506.

BLOWRE. A pustule. (Teut.)

BLOWRY. Disordered; untidy.

BLOWS. Trouble; exertion. Salop.

BLOWT. To make a loud complaining noise.

BLOWTH. A blossom. West. The term is used by Sir Walter Raleigh. See Diversions

of Purley, p. 622.

BLOXFORD. A jocular and satirical corruption of the name of Oxford, quasi Block's-ford, or the ford of Blockheads. Nares.

BLOYSH. Blueish. Smale bloysh flouris owt of hym lawnchis.

Arch. xxx, 373.

BLU. Blew. BLUB. To swell.

BLUBBER. (1) A bubble. East. The verb

occurs in Syr Gawayne.
(2) To cry. Var. dial. "By these blubber'd cheeks," Dido, Queen of Carthage, p. 56.

BLUBBER-GRASS. Different species of bromus, from their soft inflated glumes; in particular mollis, which infests barren pastures. East.

BLUE. (1) Bloom. Devon.

(2) Ale. Somerset.

(3) To "look blue," to look disconcerted, a common phrase. "True blue will never stain," another phrase mentioned by Strutt, ii. 215. A blue-apron statesman is a tradesman who meddles with politics.

BLUE-BOTTLE. A term of reproach for a servant or beadle, their dresses having formerly

been blue.

BLUE-BOTTLES. The blue flowers which grow

among wheat. Oxon. BLUE-CAPS. Meado Meadow scabious. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a kind of stone so called.

BLUE-ISAAC. The hedge-sparrow. Glouc. BLUE-JOHN. Fluor spar. Derbysh.

BLUE-MILK. Old skimmed milk. Yorksh. In London milk is often called sky-blue.

BLUE-VINNIED. Covered with blue mould. South.

BLUFF. (1) Surly; churlish. South. (2) A tin tube through which boys blow peas. Suffolk.

(3) To blindfold. North. Blufted, hoodwinked. Bluffs, blinkers. Linc.

BLUFFER. A landlord of an inn.

BLUFFIN. To bluster; to swagger. Staff.

BLUFTERS. Blinkers. Linc.

BLUNDER. (1) Confusion; trouble. Also a verb, to disturb, as in Palsgrave.

Thus hold thay us hunder,

Thus thay bryng us in blonder.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 98. (2) To blunder water, to stir or puddle, to make it thick and muddy. This is given as a Yorkshire word by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLUNDERBUSS. A stupid fellow. North. BLUNGE. To blend, or break whilst in a state of maceration; a term used by potters. blunger is a long flat wooden instrument, with a cross handle at the top, used for mixing or dissolving clay in water.

BLUNK. (1) A steed. Gaw.

(2) Squally; tempestuous. East. Also, to snow, to emit sparks. Any light flaky body is called a blunk. A blunk of weather is a fit of stormy weather.

BLUNKET. A white stuff, probably woollen. Gaw. A light blue colour is so called. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 461; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 478 ; Cotgrave, in v. *Indé*.

BLUNT. At tops, when the top flies away out of the hand without spinning, "that's a blunt." Cotgrave has. "batre le fer. to play blunt." Cotgrave has, "batre le fer, to play at blunt, or at foyles." It is also a well-known slang term for money.

BLUR. A blot. North. LUR. A blot. North. Blurry, a mistake, a blunder. "Broght on blure," deceived, ridiculed, Towneley Myst. p. 310. Some copies of Pericles, iv. 4, read blurred instead of

blurted.

BLURT. An interjection of contempt. "Blurt, master constable," a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase. To blurt at, to hold in contempt. Nares. translates boccheggiare, "to make mouthes or blurt with ones lips;" and chicchere, " a flurt with ones fingers, or blurt with ones mouth in scorne or derision." See Howell's English Proverbs, p. 14; Middleton, iii. 30; Malone's Shakespeare, xxi. 162.

Yes, that I am for fault of a better, quoth he. Why then, blurt! maister constable, sales the other, and clapping spurres to his horse, gallop'd away amaine. Jests to make you Merie, 1607, p. 6.

BLUSH. Resemblance; look. Blushe, to look; and blusschande, blushing, glittering, occur in Syr Gawayne. To blush up, to clear up, to be fine, spoken of the weather.

BLUSHET. One who blushes.
BLUST. Erysipelatous inflammation. Yorksh. BLUSTERATION. Blustering. North.

BLUSTER-WOOD. The shoots of fruit trees or shrubs that require to be pruned out. East. BLUSTREN. To wander or stray along without any particular aim.

But blustreden forth as beestes

Over bankes and hilles. Piers Ploughman, p. 108.

BLUSTROUS. Blustering. Var. dial. BLUTER. Dirty. See Robin Hood, i. 105. Also a verb, to blot, to dirty, to blubber. North. Jamieson has, "blutter, a term of reproach, Dumfr."

BLUTTER. To speak nonsensically.

BLUV. To believe. East.

BLW. (1) Blew. Gaw.

(2) Blue.

Gryndylstons in grwell with tho ble brothes.

Reliq. Antiq. 1.8 BLY. Likeness; resemblance. East. It is a provincial form of blee, q. v. BLYCANDE. Shining; glittering. (A.-S.) BLYDE. Blithe; glad. (A.-S.)

BLYFE. Quickly. See Blive.

The world bedyth me batayll blyfe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16. Florent told her also blyf. Octovian, 725.

BLYKKED. Shone; glistened. (A.-S.) BLYLK. Splendour? (A.-S.) See Cat. Douce MSS. p. 36. Perhaps an error for blyss. BLYNK. To blind?

We Englysmen theron shulde thynke, That envye us nat blynk. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 28. BLYSCHEDE. Started.

The lady blyschede up in the bedde, Scho saw the clothes alle by-blede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99. The kyng blyschit one the beryne with his brode eghne.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 54. BLYSSYD. Wounded. (A.-N.)

Whenne I hym had a strók i-fet, And wolde have blyssyd hym bet, No moo strokes wolde he abyde.

Richard Coer de Lion, 546.

BLYSTE. Actively?

To be thaire beschope blethely thay bedde the so blyste. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 233.

BLYTHE. Appearance.

Loke thy naylys ben clene in biythe, Lest thy felaghe lothe therwyth. Boke of Curtasyc, p. 3.

BO. (1) A hobgoblin. North.

(2) Both.

3) But. Hearne.

BOALLING. Drinking. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 16.

And I would to God that in our time also wee had not just cause to complaine of this vicious plant of unmeasurable boalling. Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 356.

BOAR. A clown. See Howell, sect. xxii; and its synonymes.

BOAR-CAT. A Tom-cat. Kent.

BOARD. (1) To address; to accost.

(2) An old cant term for a shilling. See Middleton's Works, ii. 542; Earle's Microcosmography, p. 254; Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.

(3) A kind of excavation. North.

BOARD. See Borde.

BOARDER. Made of board. West.

BOARDING-BRIDGE. A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge. West.

BOAR-SEG. A pig kept as a brown for three | BOBBISH. Pretty well in health: not quite or four years. Salop. A gelded boar is called a boar-stag.

BOAR-THISTLE. The carduus lanceolatus, Lin. BOB. (1) To cheat. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, o. 261; Sevyn Sages, 2246; Sir Thomas More, p. 19; Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 22; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 484.

(2) A taunt or scoff. To "give the bob," a phrase equivalent to that of giving the door, or im-

posing upon a person.

(3) A blow. See Cotgrave, in v. Blanc; 2 Promos and Cassandra, iii. 2; Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 168; Tusser, p. 315; Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 229.

(4) A louse; any small insect. Hants. "Spiders, bobbs, and lice," are mentioned in MS. Addit.

11812, f. 16.

(5) To fish. North. A particular method of taking eels, called bobbing, is described in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 185.

(6) A ball. Yorksh.

(7) The engine beam. North.(8) Pleasant; agreeable. Dyche.

(9) A bunch. North.

They saw also there vynes growe with wondere grete bobbis of grapes, for a mane myste unnether MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 42. bere ane of thame.

(10) To disappoint. North.
(11) The pear-shaped piece of lead at the end of the line of a carpenter's or mason's level.

East. (12) "Bear a bob," be brisk. East.

(13) A joke; a trick.

BOBAN. Pride; vanity. (A.-N.) See Chancer, Cant. T. 6151; Tyrwhitt, iv. 224; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 25; Octovian, 1550. So prout he is, and of so gret boban.

Gy of Warwike, p. 95.

And am y-come wyth the to figt

For al thy grete bobbaunce. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 5. BOB-AND-HIT. Blind-man's-buff. This name of the game is given by Cotgrave, in v. Savate. BOBBANT. Romping. Wilts.

BOBBEROUS. Saucy; forward. West. Mr. Hartshorne says bobber is a familiar term applied good-naturedly to any one.

BOBBERY. A squabble; a tumult. Var. dial. BOBBIDEN. Buffeted; struck. See the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 45, 47.

Take hede whan that oure Saveoure Was bobbid, and his visage alle be-spet. Occiene, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 271. Ye thoght ye had a full gode game,

When ye my sone with buffettes bobbydd. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

They dampnede hym, despysede hym, and spytte in his faire face: they hillide his enghne, and bobbyd hym, and withe many dispysynges and reprevynges they travelde hym hougely.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 180. BOBBIN. A small fagot. Kent.

BOBBING-BLOCK. A block that persons can strike; an unresisting fool.

Became a foole, yea more then that, an asse, A bobbing-blocks, a beating stocks, an owle. Gascoigne's Devises, p. 337.

sober; somewhat clever. Var. dial. BOBBLE-COCK. A turkey-cock. North.

BOBBS. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the potters put their leaded hollow wares into shragers, i. e. course metalld pots made of marle, wherein they put commonly three pieces of clay calld bobbs for the ware to stand on, and to keep it from sticking to the shrager." Staff.

BOBBY. (1) To strike; to hit.

The clooth byfore thi even to. To bobby the thay knyt hit so. MS. Addit, 11748, f. 145.

North. (2) Smart; neat. BOBBY-WREN. The common wren. East. BOB-CHERRY. A children's game, consisting in jumping at cherries above their heads, and trying to catch them with their mouths.

BOBET. A buffet or stroke. Prompt. Parv. BOBETTE. Buffeted. The Oxford MS. reads bolled, as quoted in Warton, ii. 106.

Whyche man here abowte bobette the laste.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109. BOBETTS. Thick pieces. "Bobetts of grete elys" are mentioned in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 306. BOBOLYNE. A stupid person?

Be we not bobolynes, Sutch lesinges to beleve. Skelton, ii. 445. BOBTAIL. (1) To cut off the tail. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 24.

(2) In archery, the steel of a shaft or arrow that is small-breasted, and big towards the head. Kersey.

BOBY. Cheese. West. A book. Rob. Glouc. BOC.

BOCARDO. The old north gate at Oxford, taken down in the last century. It was formerly used as a prison for the lower sort of criminals, drunkards, bad women, and poor debtors. It was also a term for a particular kind of syllogism; but there does not appear to be any connexion between the two words. Ridley's Works, p. 359; Middleton, ii. 120.

BOCASIN. A kind of buckram. See Florio,

ed. 1611, p. 63; Howell, sect. xxv. BOCCONE. A morsel.

BOCE. To emboss. Palsgrave. BOCELERIS. Bucklers; shields. Weber.

BOCHANT. A forward girl. Wilts. BOCHE. A swelling; a boil. (A.-N.)

" Bochery," BOCHER. A butcher. Weber. butchery, butchers' meat, Table Book, p. 147. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 14; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 92. A fish called a bocher is mentioned in Brit. Bibl. ii. 490.

BOCHIS. Bushes.

Or upon bochis grown slone or hawes, So ofte and ofter I sygh for yowre sake. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 12.

BOCHOUSE. A library. See Ayenbyte. BOCHT. Bought. Kennett.

BOCK. Fear. Devon.

BOCKE: Palsgrave has, "I bocke, I belche, je roucte. I bocke upon one, I loke upon hym disdaynfully to provoke hym to anger, je aposte. 191

I bocke as a tode dothe, I make a noyse, je, groulle." See his Table of Verbes, f. 169. Bocking, flowing out, Robin Hood, i. 103.

BOCKEREL. A long-winged hawk. BOCKNE. To teach; to press upon.

BOCLE. A buckle.

BOCRAME. Buckram.

BOCSUMNESSE. Obedience. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 234, 318.

BOCTAIL. A bad woman. Coles. BOCULT. Buckled.

BOCUR. A kind of bird.

He brost a heron with a poplere, Curlews, bocurs, bothe in fere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49. To take the husks off walnuts. Wilts. BODDLE. A small iron instrument which

woodmen use for peeling oaks and other trees. North.

BODDUM. Principle. North. BODE. (1) Remained. (A.-S.)

(2) A stay or delay. (A.-S.) Also a verb, as in Skelton, i. 8.

(3) An omen. Also, to forbode. Still in use. Boder, a messenger, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(4) Commanded. (A.-S.) Also a substantive, as in Amadas, 682.

(5) A message; an offer. See Richard Coer de Lion, 1359; Arthour and Merlin, p. 76; Leg. Cathol. p. 28; Langtoft, p. 61.

(6) Addressed; prayed. Also, bidden, invited,

as in Robin Hood, i. 40.

(7) Board, as "board and lodging." (A.-S. beod.) The term occurs in Piers Ploughman, p. 493, and the verb is still in use according to Forby, i. 31. Bode-cloth, a table-cloth.

BODED. Overlooked; infatuated. Devon.

BODELOUCE. A body-louse.
BODERING. The lining of the skirt of a woman's petticoat. Holme.

BODGE. (1) A patch. Also, to patch clumsily. Hence, to boggle, to fail, as in 3 Henry VI. i. 4. It is also explained, "to begin a task and not complete it."

(2) A kind of measure, probably half a peck. See Songs of the London Prentices, p. 76; Jonson's New Inn, i. 5. Hence, perhaps, bodger, Harrison's Description of England, p. 202, which we have already had under badyer.

BODILY. Excessively; entirely. North. BODIN. Commanded. Chaucer.

BODISE. Bodies.

Alle men schul then uprise In the same stature and the same bodise. MS. Ashmole 41, f. 64.

BODKIN. (1) A dagger. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3958; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 24; Dodsley, ix. 167; Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 80; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 326; Lilly's Sapho and Phao.

(2) A species of rich cloth, a corruption of baudkin, q. v. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 295; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 132. Bodkin-work, a kind of trimming formerly

worn on the gown.

BODLE. A small coin, worth about the third part of a halfpenny, not "imaginary," as stated in the Hallamshire Glossary. North.

BODRAGE. A border excursion. Spenser has the term, and it also occurs in Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 172. Bodrakes, State Papers, ii. 480.

BODWORD. A message; a commandment. (A.-S.) See Sir Amadas, 70, 604; Langtoft, p. 47; Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 75; Ps. Met. Cott. ii.

Bodeword cam him fro heven.

Cursor Mundi, M.S. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 8. BODY. (1) The middle aisle of the nave of a church, or the nave itself. A corner buttress is sometimes called a body-boterasse in old accounts.

(2) A person. See Perceval, 1166, &c. According to Kennett, p. 30, the term is applied in some parts of Lincolnshire "only for the belly or lower part." It is still in general use, but often applied in a light or commiserating manner, or to a simpleton, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BODY-CLOUT. A piece of iron which adjoins the body of a tumbrel, and its wheels.

BODY-HORSE. The second horse of a team

of four.

BODY-STAFF. Stakes or rods of withy, &c., used in making the body of a waggon. Warw. BOE. "He cannot say boe to a goose," said of a bashful or timid person. The phrase is given in Howell's English Proverbs, p. 17. Boes, boughs, Privy Purse Expenses of Mary, p. 32; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 2. Bue, a beau, Love's Leprosie, p. 76.

BOECE. Boethius. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6750, 15248; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

BOF. Quick lime. Howell.

BOFFLE. To change; to vary; to prevent any one from doing a thing; to stammer from anger. East.
BOFFYING. Swelling; puffing. Hearne.

BOG. Sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant. Also a verb, to boast. East.

BOG-BEAN. Marsh trefoil. Yorksh.

BOGETT. A budget.

BOGGARD. A jakes. Huloet. BOGGART. A ghost; a goblin. North. Some-times spelt boggle. From this perhaps is derived boggarty, apt to start aside, applied to a horse.

BOGGE. A bug-bear.

BOGGING. Botching up. Philpot. BOGGLE. "Boggle about the stacks" is a favourite game amongst children in the North, in which one hunts several others.

BOGGLER. A vicious woman. Nares.

BOGGY-BO. A goblin. North. Sometimes pronounced bugabo.

BOGGYSCHE. Swelling. Pr. Parv.

BOGHED. Obeyed.

BOGHSOME. Buxom; obedient.

BOGHT. Expiated. BOGING. Sneaking. Beds. BOGTROTTER. An Irish robber. Miege.

BO-GUEST. A ghost. Yorksh. BOG-VIOLET. The butterwort. Yorksh. BOGY. Budge fur. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV. p. 129; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 69; Test. Vetust. p. 569; Strutt, ii. 102, 247.

BOH. But. Lanc.
BO-HACKY. A donkey. Yorksh.
BOHEMIAN-TARTAR. Perhaps a gipsy; or a
mere wild appellation designed to ridicule the appearance of Simple in the Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5. Nares.

BOHEYNGE. Bowing.

The boheynge or the leynynge of Cristes heved betokens his mekenes, the wiche had no place in that MS. Egerton 842, f. 67. falles feynar. BOIDER. A basket. North.

BOIE. An executioner. (A.-N.) He het mani a wikke boié

His sone lede toward the hangging.

Sevyn Sages, 960. BOIER. A collation; a bever, q.v. See Baret's Alvearie, 1580, B. 893. Boire, Nomenclator,

p. 81, wrongly paged.

BOILARY. A place where salt is deposited.

BOILING. (1) A quantity or number of things or persons. Var. dial.

(2) A discovery. An old cant term, mentioned bv Dekker.

BOILOUNS. Bubbles in boiling water. Weber. In the provincial dialects, any projecting knobs are so called.

BOINARD. A low person, a term of reproach. See Depos. Ric. II. pp. 8, 13; Wright's Anecd.

Lit. p. 9.
BOINE. A swelling. Essex.
BOIS. Wood. (A.-N.)

BOIST. (1) A threat.

(2) A box. (A.-N.) See Ywaine and Gawin, 1835, 1841; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12241; Reliq. Antiq. i. 51; Maundevile, p. 85; Chester Plays, i. 121, 125, ii. 95; MS. Linc. Med. f. 281; MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

(3) A swelling. *East*. BOISTER. A boisterous fellow.

BOISTNESS. Churlishness.

BOISTOUS. Rough; boisterous; churlish; stubborn. Costly, rich, applied to clothing. See Prompt. Parv. p. 42, and Ducange, in v. Birrus. Cf. Gesta Rom. p. 250; Chaucer, Cant. T. 17160; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 91; Prompt. Parv. pp. 84, 191; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 124; Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

Beholde now wele how he es led forthe of the wykked Jewes towarde Jerusalem agayne the hille hastyly with grett payne, and his handes boune behynd hyme, boystously gyrdide in his kirtille.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 180. BOKE. (1) To nauseate; to vomit; to belch. North.

(2) Bulk. East. " Boke and bane," lusty and Boke-load, a large, bulky load. strong.

(3) A break or separation in a vein of ore.

(4) To point, or thrust at. North.

(5) Baked. North.

(6) To write; to enter in a book. Sum newe thynge y schulde boke, That hee himselfe it myste loke.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30. (7) To swell out. East.

BOKELER. A buckler. (A.-N.) A bokelermaker, a buckle-maker. Bokeling, buckling. BOKEN. To strike. Skinner.

BOKERAM. Buckram. A description of making it is in MS. Sloane 73, f. 214. Cf. Arch. ix. 245.

BOKET. A bucket. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1535; Reliq. Antiq. i. 9. BOKEYNGE. See *Emele*.

BOKEYS. Books.

Ye schall be sworne on bokeys gode, That ye schall wende to the wode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 153.

BOKID. Learned.

Sche was wel kepte, sche was wel lokid, Sche was wel taugte, sche was wel bokid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 237. BOKY. Soft. Northumb. "Boky-bottomed." broad in the beam. Linc.

BOKYLYD. Buckled.

BOL. A bull. Weber. BOLACE. Bone-lace.

BOLAS. A bullace. See Rom. of the Rose, 1377; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

Yorksh.

BOLCH. To poach eggs. Yorksh.
BOLDE. (1) To encourage; to embolden; to
get bold. (A.-S.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 55;
Kyng Alisaunder, 2468; Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 98.

When he Clementes speche harde, Hys harte beganne to bolds.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (2) A bold person; a brave man. See Sir Per-

ceval, 1164; App. W. Mapes, p. 340.

(3) A building. *Hearne*. (4) Magnificent; famous; grand. Byggynges bolde, borowes bolde, &c. Isumbras, 78, 691. (5) Smooth.

In chooseing barley for his use the malster looks that it be bold, dry, sweet, of a fair colour, thin skin, clean faltered from hames, and dressed from foulness, seeds and oatts.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. Ms. p. 304. BOLDER. (1) A loud report. A cloudy, thundering day is called a boldering day. North.

(2) The rush used for bottoming chairs. Norf. BOLDERS. Round stones. Var. dial.

BOLDHEDE. Boldness; courage. See Langtoft's Chronicle, pp. 281, 340.

BOLDLOKER. More boldly.

They ben more hardy and bolde to figte and to werre, and boldloker dore abide woundes and strokes. Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 6.

BOLDRUMPTIOUS. Presumptuous. Kent. BOLDYCHE. A bowl. In an early inventory of the fifteenth century in MS. Harl. 1735, f. 46, occurs the entry, "Item a boldyche." Palsgrave has, "boledysshe or a bole, jatte;" and Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 334, "bowldish, a large round dish, chiefly used for lavatory purposes."

BOLE. (1) The body or trunk of a tree. North. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 181.

It es norte levefulle, quod he, in this haly place, nowther to offre encense, ne to slaa na bestez, bot to knele doune to the boles of thir treez, and kysse MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 39. thame.

(2) A bull. (A.-S.)

(3) A bowl.
(4) A measure, two bushels. North.
(5) A small boat able to endure a rough sea. " Let go the bole." Taylor.

BOLEARMIN. Sinople.

BOLE-AX. Explained pole-axe by Weber, Octovian, 1023, 1039; but see Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176, "hail be 3e, potters, with 3ur bole-ax."

BOLE-HILLS. A provincial term for heaps of metallic scoria, which are often met with in the lead mine districts.

BOLE-HOLES. The openings in a barn for light and air. North.

Places on hills where the miners smelted or run their ore, before the invention of mills and furnaces.

BOLE-WEED. Knopweed. Bole-wort, bishop'sweed, Topsell's Hist. Beasts, p. 77.

BOLEYN-DE-GRACE. Bologna in Italy. See Nugæ Poet. p. 2; Kyng Alisaunder, 1444.

BOLGED. Displeased; angry. North. BOLGIT. Large; bulky?

And after they com with gret navi, With bolgit schipis ful craftly,

The havyn for to han schent. Reliq. Antiq. il. 24. BOLINE. A boline is translated by Wase, Dictionary, 1662, clavus in navi. Howell has boling, sect. 6, apparently the bow-line.

BOLISME. Immoderate appetite. See a list of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOLKE. (1) To belch. (A.-S.) Also a substantive, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 100. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

Thai blaw and bolkys at thaire mouthe, And perchaunce ellysquare.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 84.

(2) A heap. *Pr. Parv*. BOLL. (1) An apparition. Lanc.

(2) A man who manages power-looms. North. BOLLE. (1) A bud; a pod for seed. See Nares, p. 48, a verb.

Take the bolle of the popy while it is grene, and stampe it, and temper it with oyle roset, and make a plastur, and ley to the temples, and that schal staunche heede-ache. MS. Med. Cath. Hereford. f. 8.

(2) A bowl, cup, or tankard, with a cover to it. See Arch. xxiii. 26; Lydgate, p. 52; Piers Ploughman. pp. 83, 99.

Do now, and ful the bolle,

And 3e schal here of pympurnolle.

MS. Sloane 2457, f. 6.

BOLLED. Struck; buffeted.

3if thou be prophete of pris, prophecie, they sayde, Whiche man here aboute bolled the laste.

MS. Laud. 656, f. 1. BOLLEN. To swell. (A.-S.) BOLLER. A drunkard. Cf. Towneley Myst. p. 242.

The prestes and prynces gun hem araye, Bothe bollers of wyne and eche a gadlyng. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 87.

BOLLEWED. Ball-weed.

BOLLEYNE. Bullion. Arch. xviii. 137.

BOLLING. A pollard. Var. dial.

BOLLS. The ornamental knobs on a bedstead. See Howell, sect. 12.

BOLLYNE. To peck. Pr. Parv.

BOLLYNGE. Swelling. (A.-S.)

Bile and blister bollynge sore On alle his folke lasse and more.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.

BOLNED. Emboldened.

BOLNEDE. Swelled. (A.-S.)

Wyndis wexe bothe wilde and wode. Wawes bolnede in the flode.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

The kyng say this and wepte sore, How mennes bodies bolned wore.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30. It blewe on the brode see, and bolnede up harde. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.

BOLNING. Swelling. (A.-S.)

The fyre it quencheth also of envye,

And represseth the bolnynge eke of pryde.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 21.

BOLSTER. The bed of a timber carriage. Pads used by doctors were formerly called bolsters. See Middleton's Works, iv. 452. A long round jam pudding is ealled a bolster-pud-

ding, no doubt from its shape.

BOLT. (1) According to Holme, an arrow with a round knob at the end of it, and a sharp pointed arrow-head proceeding therefrom. Bold-upright, bolt on end, straight as an arrow. To bolt food, to throw it down the throat without chewing. throat without chewing. "Wide, quoth Bolton, when his bolt flew backward," a proverb recorded by Howell, p. 20.

To a quequer Roben went,

A god bolt owthe he toke. Robin Hood, i. 90. (2) To sift. North. Bolted-bread, a loaf of sifted wheat-meal, mixed with rye.

(3) A narrow piece of stuff. worstede," Strutt, ii. 83. " Boltes of single Perhaps a measure of cloth, as in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 453; but see Kennett's Glossary, p. 34.
(4) To dislodge a rabbit. See Twici, p. 27;

Howell, sect. 3; Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

(5) To run away.

(6) Straw of pease. East. A bolt of straw is a quantity tied up fast.

BOLTELL. A round moulding.

BOLTING-HUTCH. The wooden receptacle into which the meal is sifted.

BOLTINGS. Meetings for disputations, or private arguing of cases, in the inns of court. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "An exercise performd in the inns of Court inferiour to mooting."

BOLTS. The herb crowfoot; the ranunculus globosus, according to Gerard, who inserts it in his list of obsolete plants. It is perhaps the same with, "bolte, petilium, tribulum," Prompt. Parv. p. 43.

BOLT'S-HEAD. A long, straight-necked glass

BON

vessel or receiver, gradually rising to a conical figure.

BOLYE. Huloet has, "bolye or plummet whyche mariners use, bolis."

BOLYON. A small kind of button, used as fastenings of hooks, &c. but sometimes a merely ornamental stud or boss, and employed in various ways, as on the covers of books and other articles. See Bullions.

BOLYS. Bowls.

BOMAN. A hobgoblin or kidnapper.

BOMBARD. (1) A large drinking can, made of Heywood mentions, "the great black-jacks, and bombards at the court, which when the Frenchmen first saw, they reported, at their return into their country, that the Englishmen used to drink out of their boots." Hall, in his Satires, vi. 1, talks of charging "whole boots-full to their friends welfare. See Boots. Hence bombard-man, a man who carried out liquor. Bombort, a person who serves liquor, Peele's Jests, p. 27.

(2) A kind of cannon. See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 100, 112, 127. Bombardille, a smaller sort of bombard, Arch. xi. 436; Meyrick, ii. 291. Bombard words, high-sounding words, Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 50.

(3) A musical instrument. (A.-N.) See Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 190.

In suche acorde and suche a soune, Of bombarde and of clarion.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

BOMBARDS. Padded breeches.

BOMBASE. Cotton.

Here shrubs of Malta, for my meaner use, The fine white bals of bumbace do produce.

Du Bartas, p. 27. BOMBAST. Originally cotton, and hence applied to the stuffing out of dress, because usually done with that material, and often employed metaphorically. It is also a verb. Cf. Florio, in v. Gnafalio, Imbottire; Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 45.

To flourish o're, or bumbast out my stile, To make such as not understand me smile.

Taylor's Motto, 1622.

BOMBAZE. To confound; to bewilder; to per-

plex. East.

BOMBONE. To hum, as bees. Palsgrave has, "I bomme as a bombyll bee dothe, or any flye, je bruys."

BOMESWISH. Helter-skelter. I. Wight.

BOMING. Hanging down. Somerset. BON. (1) A band. "To work in the bon," signifies the employment of a collier when he labours an entire day in stocking coals down.

(2) Prepared. Richard Coer de Lion, 1625.

(3) Good. (A.-N.)

(4) Bound.

(5) Bane; destruction.

Who that may his bon be. Perceval, 1338. BONABLE. Strong; able. Howell has, "bonage, or all the bones," Lex. Tet. Sect. 1.

BONAIR. Civil; courtly; gentle. (A.-N.) Spelt also bonere. See Sevyn Sages, 307; Kyng Alisaunder, 6732; Sir Tristrem, p. 152; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 28; Chester Plays, i. 75; Apol. Loll. p. 94.

Housewiffy loke thin house, and alle thin meyné, To bitter ne to boner withe hem ne schalt thou be.

The Goode Wif, p. 11. ONA-ROBA. A courtezan. (Ital.) See Cotgrave, in v. Robbe; Tarlton's Jests, p. 63. BONA-ROBA.

Once a bona-roba, trust me, Though now buttock-shrunk and rusty.

Barnaby's Journal. BONA-SOCIAS. Good companions.

BONCE. A kind of marble.

BONCHEF. Prosperity; opposed to mischief, misfortune. See Prompt Parv. p. 144; Syr Gawayne, p. 65.

That in thi mischef forsakit the north,

That in thi bonchef axit the north.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 18. BONCHEN. To beat. Qu. bonched, Piers Ploughman, p. 5, beat, conquered.

And right forthewith of hertely repentaunce,

They bonchen theire brestis with fistes wondre soore, Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 47.

BOND. Bondage. "Bondes, bendeaus," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83, bands, a common form.

BONDAGER. A cottager, or servant in husbandry, who has a house for the year at an under rent, and is entitled to the produce of a certain quantity of potatoes. For these advantages he is bound to work, or find a substitute, when called on, at a fixed rate of wages, lower than is usual in the country. Brockett.

BONDEMEN. Husbandmen. (A.-S.) BONDENE. Bound. See Langtoft, p. 238.

Bonden, subjection, Towneley Myst. p. 51. A birde brighteste of ble

Stode faste bondene tille a tre.

Sir Perceval, 1830.

BONDERS. Binding stones.

BONDY. A simpleton. Yorksh. BONE. (1) Good. (A.-N.) See Torrent of

Portugal, p. 86; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 41; Hall, Edward IV. f. 19.

(2) Ready.

Whan he sauh that Roberd for wroth turned so sone. And nothing answerd, bot to wend was alle bone.

Peter Langtoft, p. 99. (3) A petition; a request; command. (A.-S.) See Audelay's Poems, p. 15; Minot's Poems, p. 15; Cov. Myst. p. 28; Warton, i. 89; Chester Plays, i. 42.

(4) A ship is said to carry a bone in her mouth, and cut a feather, when she makes the water

foam before her. Howell.

(5) To seize; to arrest.

BONE-ACE. A game at cards. Florio, in v. Trentuno, mentions "a game at cards called one and thirtie, or bone-ace." But what shall bee our game? Primero? Gleeke?

Or one and thirty, bone-ace, or new-cut? Machivells Dogge, 1617.

BONE-ACHE. Lues venerea. Likewise called the bone-ague.

Which they so dearly pay for, that oft times They a bone-ague get to plague their crimes.

Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 35. BONE-CART. The body. Moor gives it as a verb, to carry on the shoulder articles more fitted from their weight to be moved in a cart

BONE-CLEANER. A servant. I. Wight. BONE-DRY. Perfectly dry.

BONE-FLOWER. A daisy. North.

BONE-GRACE. A border attached to a bonnet or projecting hat to defend the complexion. Sometimes a mere shade for the face, a kind of veil attached to a hood. Cotgrave says, in v. Cornette, "a fashion of shadow, or boonegrace, used in old time, and at this day by some old women." See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 340; Baret's Alvearie, B. 922; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 246; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 387. In Scotland the term is still in use, applied to a large bonnet or straw-hat. Her bongrace, which she ware with her French hode

The Pardoner and the Frere, 1533. BONE-HOSTEL. Lodging. Gaw. BONE-LACE. Lace worked on bobbins, or And hence the term, according bones, q. v. to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. See Strutt, ii. 99; Unton Inventories, p. 30; Arch. xi. 96.

Whan she wente oute alwayes for sonne bornynge.

BONE-LAZY. Excessively indolent. BONELESS. A kind of ghost. See Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

BONENE. Of bones, gen. pl.

Than thou muche thenche, Ne spek thou nout al; Bynd thine tonge

With bonene wal. Reliq. Antiq. i. 112. BONERYTE. Gentleness. (A.-N.)

There beth twey wymmen yn a cyté Of so moche boneryté,

That alle the penaunce that thou mayst do, Ne may nat reche here godenes to. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

BONES. (1) Dice. Rowley. And on the borde he whyrled a payre of bones, Quater treye dews he clatered as he wente. Skelton's Works, i. 43.

(2) To make no bones of a thing, to make no difficulty about it. See Cotgrave, in v. Difficulter. In Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 72, mention is made of the proverb, "better a castell of bones than of stones."

(3) The carcase of a hog is divided into two parts, 1. the flick, the outer fat, which is cured for bacon; 2. the bones, consisting of the other

part of it.

(4) Bobbins for making lace. North.

BONESETTER. A rough trotting horse. South. A doctor is occasionally so called.

BONE-SHAVE. The sciatica. Devon. following is a noted charm for this complaint. "Bone-shave right;

Bone-shave straight; As the water runs by the stave,

Good for bone-shave." BONE-SORE. Very idle. West. Sometimes bone-tired is used in the same sense.

BONET. A kind of small cap worn close to the head. See Planché's British Costume, p. 213. Huloet has, "bonnet or undercappe, galericulum;" which Elyot translates, "an under bonet or rydynge cappe."

BONEY. A cart-mare. Suffolk. BONGAIT. To fasten. Cumb.BONHOMME. A priest. Skinner.

BONIE. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "a bonie on the head, a blowor wound on the head. Ess." BONITO. A kind of tunny-fish, mentioned in Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 331.

BONKE. A bank; a height. (A.-S.) BONKER. Large; strapping. East. East. Also to

outdo another in feats of agility. BONKET. A huckle-bone. See Cotgrave, in v. Astragale. Howell, sect. 28, mentions a game, " to play at bonket, or huckle-bone."

BONNAGHT. A tax paid to the lord of the manor, a custom formerly in vogue in Ireland. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 78.

BONNE. To bend? See Chester Plays, i. 136. May we read boune?

BONNETS. Small sails.

BONNILY. Pretty well. North.

BONNY. (1) Brisk; cheerful; in good health. Var. dial.

(2) Good; valuable; fair. North. He bad his folk fyghte harde, With spere mace, and sweord; And he wolde, after fyght, Bonie londis to heom dyght.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3903. BONNY-CLABBER. Usually explained, sour buttermilk; but Randal Holme, p. 173, has, "boniclatter, cream gone thick;" and in another place, "boni thlobber is good milk gone thick."

BONNY-GO. Spirited; frisky. I. Wight. BONOMABLY. Abominably, excessively. See Peele's Works, iii. 88.

BONSOUR. A vault. (A.-N.) The butras com out of the diche, Of rede gold y-arched riche; The bonsour was avowed al Of ich maner divers animal.

Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 325.

BONTEVOUS. Bounteous. BONTING. A binding; curved bars of iron connected together by hooks and links, and put round the outside of ovens and furnaces to prevent their swelling outwards.

BONUS-NOCHES. Good night. (Span.) BONWORT. The less daisy. See Arch. xxx. 404; Reliq. Antiq. i. 37.

BONX. To beat up batter for puddings. Essex. BONY. A swelling on the body arising from bruises or pressure. Pr. Parv.

BOO. Both. (A.-S.)

Into the diche they fallen boo, For they ne seen howe they go.

Cat. of Douce MSS. p. 15. BOOBY-HUTCH. A clumsy and ill-contrived

covered carriage or seat. East. BOOD. Abode; tarried. Chaucer.

BOODGE. To stuff bushes into a hedge. Herefordsh.

BOODIES. Broken pieces of earthenware or

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glass used by girls for decorating a playhouse, called a boody-house, made in imitation of an ornamental cabinet. North.

BOODLE. Corn marigold.

The brake and the cockle be noisome too much, Yet like unto boodle no weed there is such.

Tusser, p. 152.

BOOF. Stupid. Linc. BOOGTH. Size. Yorksh.

BOOING. Roaring; bleating; making a noise like cattle. North.

BOOK. This word was formerly used for any composition from a volume to a single sheet, particularly where a list is spoken of. See the State Papers, i. 402. To be in a person's books, to be in his favour. To say off book, to repeat.

BOOKHOLDER. A prompter. See Ben Jonson, iv. 366; Nomenclator, p. 501, " he that telleth the players their part when they are out and have forgotten, the prompter or booke-holder." Palsgrave has, "boke bearer in a

playe, prothocolle."

BOOKING. A scolding; a flogging. South.

BOOKSMAN. A clerk or secretary.

BOOL. To bawl. Becon. BOOLD.

Bold. (A.-S.) BOOLK. To abuse; to bully. Suffolk.

BOOLY. Beloved.

BOOM. Sticks placed at the margin of deep channels along the coast or in harbours, to warn boats from the mud. South.

BOOMER. Smuggled gin. Brockett.

BOON. (1) Good; fair. (A.-N.)

(2) A bone. Weber.(3) Going. North.

4) To mend the highways. Linc.

BOON-DAYS. The days on which tenants are bound to work for their lord gratis. North.

BOONS. (1) Fowls. Yorksh.

(2) Highway rates, or rates for repairing the roads. Linc. The surveyor is called a boonmaster. In Arch. x. 84, mention is made of a boon-wain, a kind of waggon.

BOOR. A parlour. North. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "the parlor, bed-chamber, or any inner room."

BOORD. To board.

BOORSLAPS. A coarse kind of linen, mentioned by Kennett.

A stall for cattle. Roosy-pasture, the pasture which lies contiguous to the boose. Boosy, the trough out of which cattle feed. Boosing-stake, the post to which they are fastened. North. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 41, 103.

BOOSENING. A method of curing mad people by immersion, described in Brand's Pop.

Antiq. iii. 149.

BOOSH. To gore as a bull. West. BOOST. Boast; noise. Weber.

BOOSTER. To perspire. Devon. BOOSY. Intoxicated.

BOOT. (1) A kind of rack for the leg, a species of torture described in Douce's Illustrations, i. 32. Cf. Florio, in v. Bolgicchino.

(2) Bit. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 29; Octovian, 329. Bothe thei boor mon and beest, To flesshe fletcs were thei likest.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 37.

(3) A boat. (A.-S.) (4) Help; reparation; amendment; restoration; remedy. (A.-S.)

BOOTCATCHER. A person at an inn who pulls

off the boots of passengers.

BOOTED-CORN. Corn imperfectly grown, as barley, when part of the ear remains enclosed

in the sheath. South. BOOTHALING. Robbery; freebooting. Boothaler, a robber or freebooter. Boothale, to

rob, to steal, which Miege gives as a Northcountry word. See Florio, in v. Abottino; Cotgrave, in v. Destrousser; Middleton, ii. 532; Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

BOOTHER. A hard flinty stone, rounded like

a bowl. North.

BOOTHYR. A small river vessel. Pr. Parv. BOOTING. A robbery.

BOOTING-CORN. A kind of rent-corn, mentioned by Blount and Kennett.

BOOTNE. To restore, remedy. (A.-S.) Blynde and bed-reden

Were bootned a thousande. Piers Ploughman, p. 128. BOOTS. A person who is very tipsy is said to be in his boots. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 32, who calls it "a country proverb." To give the boots, to make a laughing-stock of one, as in Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1.

BOOTY. To play booty, to allow one's adversary to win at first in order to induce him to continue playing afterwards. See Howell, sect. 28. BOP. To dip; to duck. East.

BO-PEEP. An infantile game, played by nurses, according to Sherwood, se cachans le visage et puis se monstrant. See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 146; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 123; Goodwin's Six Ballads, p. 6; Hudibras, II. iii. 633.

BOR. A boar. (A.-S.)

BORACHIO. Minsheu mentions "the Spanish borachoe, or bottle commonly of a pigges skinne, with the haire inward, dressed inwardly with razen and pitch to keepe wine or liquor sweet." See Ben Jonson, v. 44. Florio, ed. 1611, p. 65, says it was made of goat's skin. Hence the term is figuratively applied to a drunkard, as in Middleton, iv. 103. BORAS. Borax. (A.-N.)

BORASCOES. Storms of thunder and lightning. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BORATOE. Bombasin. See the Book of Rates. 1675, p. 27.

BORD. A border; the side of a ship. (A.-N.)Hence, over bord, or over-board, as we now have it. "Stood to bord," stood on the board or side of the vessel. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 2531, 2543; Sir Eglamour, 902. The bord, or border of a shield, Kyng Alisaunder, 1270. Some of the dramatists seem to use it in the sense of size. See Middleton's Works, iv. 5.

BORDAGE. A bord-halfpenny. Skinner. BORDE. A table. (A.-S.) Hence the modern expression, board and lodging. To begin the borde, to take the principal places at the high table, which was generally the upper end, and called the board-end. The table-cloth was called the borde-clothe, as in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89; Boke of Curtasye, p. 5, and it still retains that name in East Anglia, according to Forby, i. 31.

Than seyd thei all at a word, That cokwoldes schuld begynne the bord, And sytt hyest in the halle.

Cokwoldis Daunce, 200. BORDEL. A brothel. (A.-N.) See Prompt. Parv. p. 44; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 61. Later writers have the term bordello.

He ladde hire to the bordel thoo. No wondir is thouse sche be wo.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238. BORDELL. A border? See MS. Bib. Reg. 7 C. xvi.—" item, a great bordell enameled with redde and white."

BORDELLER. The keeper of a brothel. BORDERED. Restrained. Shak.

BORD-HALFPENNY. Money paid in fairs and markets for setting up tables, bords, and stalls, for sale of wares. Blount.

BORDJOUR. A jester.

And a blynde man for a bordjour.

Piers Ploughman, p. 524. BORDLANDS. The lands appropriated by the lord of a manor for the support of his board or

BORDOUR. Apparently a piece of armour attached to the cuirass. Gaw.

BORDRAGING. Ravaging on the borders.

BORD-YOU. A term used by a harvest man to another who is drinking from the bottle or small cask, meaning that he may have the next turn of drinking. Norfolk.

BORDYS. Tournaments.

So longe he hath hawntyd bordys, That of armes he bare the prys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 155.

BORE. (1) Born. Ellis, iii. 137.

(2) A pore. Weber.(3) A kind of cabbage. Tusser.

(4) An iron mould in which nails are manufactured. Salop.

(5) That peculiar head or first flowing of the water from one to two or more feet in height at spring tides, seen in the river Parret, for a few miles below and also at Bridgewater, and which is seen also in some other rivers. [Boreas?] "Boriall stremys," Reliq. Antiq. i. 206. BOREE. A kind of dance.

BOREL. A kind of coarse woollen cloth. According to Ducange, panni spissioris ac vilioris species; and Roquefort says, "grosse étoffe en laine de couleur rousse ou grisâtre, dont s'habillent ordinairement les ramoneurs." In MS. Graves 42, f. 73, "a borrell, a pleyefellow;" and the term is constantly applied to laymen, as borel folk and borel men. See Wright's Glossary to Piers Ploughman, p. 583. It seems to mean unlearned, in contradistinction to the priests, or clerkes.

But wele I wot as nice, fresche, and gay, Som of hem ben, as borel folkis ben. And that unsittynge is to here degré. Occieve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 258,

Thus I, whiche am a borell clerke, Purpose for to write a booke, After the worlde that whilom toke Longe time in olde daies passed.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 1. And we see by experience in travell the rudenesse

and simplicity of the people that are seated far North, which no doubt is intimated by a vulgar speech. when we say such a man hath a borrell wit, as if we said boreals ingenium.

The Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 29,

BORESON. A hadron See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 90.

BORFREIE. Same as berfrey, q. v. Sowis to myne men made sleie, And borfreies to ryse an hele.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.

BORGH. A pledge; a surety. (A.-S.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 346; Towneley Myst. p. 333.

BORGHEGANG. Surety. (A.-S.) Or, perhaps, some duty paid for leave to pass through a borough town. The term occurs in Robert de Brunne's translation of the Manuel des Pechés. MS. Harl. 1701, and MS. Bodl. 415.

BORGHTE. A borough. BORH. A boy. East

BORHAME. A flounder.

BORITH. A herb used by fullers to take out Skinner. stains.

BORJAES. Burgesses.

BORJOUNE. A bud. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 65. Also a verb, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 276, erroneously spelt borionne.

BORKEN. Barking. (A.-S.)
BORLER. A clothier. See a list of trades in Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 9.

BORLICH. Burly.

BORN-DAYS. Life-time. Var. dial.

BORNE. (1) To burn. See Chester plays, i. 134, 177. "Shee borned a knaye," gave birth to a boy, ib. p. 181.

(2) To burnish. See Skinner, and Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 275.

(3) A stream. Gaw.

BÓRN-FOOL. An idiot. Var. dial.

BOROW. A tithing; the number of ten families who were bound to the king for each other's good behaviour. According to Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 27, "that which in the West countrey was at that time, and yet is, called a tithing, is in Kent termed a borow." Harrison, Description of England, p. 174, has borowage, borrowing.

BOROWE. A pledge; a surety. Also a verb. See Robin Hood, i. 13; Towneley Myst. pp. 25, 156; Reliq. Antiq. i. 9; Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 54. Borowehode, surety-ship, Robin Hood, i. 43. "Saint George to borowe," i. e. St. George being surety, a common phrase in early poetry.

Thus leveth the kyng in sorowe, Ther may no blys fro bale hym borows, MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. And thus Sainct George to borowe,

Ye shall have shame and sorowe. Skelton's Works ii. 83.

BORREL. A borer or piercer.

BORRID. A sow maris appetens.

BORRIER. An auger. Lluyd's MS. additions to Ray, Mus. Ashm.

BORROW-PENCE. Ancient coins formerly so called in Kent. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 218.

BORSE. A calf six months old. Hants. BORSEN. Burst. (A.-S.) See Chester Plays, ii. 123. Borsen-bellied, ruptured. Var. dial. BORSHOLDER. A superior constable.

Item that no constable, borsholder, nor bailly, lette any man or womman to baille, maynprise or ondirborwe. MS. Bodl, e Mus. 229.

BORSOM. Obedient. Leg. Cath. p. 44. BORSTAL. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "any seat on the side or pitch of a hill."

BORSTAX. A pick-axe.

BORT. A board; a table. This word occurs as the translation of mensa in a curious list of words in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire in the 15th century.

BORWAGE. A surety. Prompt. Parv.

BORWE. (1) A bower; a chamber.

(2) A town; a borough. See Sir Tristrem, p. 140; Leg. Cath. p. 183.

(3) To save; to guard. (A.-S.)
(4) A pledge; a surety.

BORWEN. To give security or a pledge to release a person or thing; to bail; to borrow. (A.-S.)

BOR3E. Borough; city; castle.

BOS. A game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk

Words, p. 238.

BOSARDE. A buzzard; a species of hawk unfit for sporting. Hence, a worthless or useless fellow, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 189.

BOSC. A bush. (A.-N.)

BOSCAGE. A wood. See boskage, Ywaine and Gawin, 1671; Skelton, ii. 28. According to Blount, " that food which wood and trees yield to cattle." Cotgrave has, " Infoliature, boscage, or leafe-worke, in carving.

BOSCHAYLE. A thicket; a wood. (A.-N.) BOSCHES. Bushes.

BOSE. (1) Behoves.

The synfull, he sayse, als es wrytene, Wyth pyne of the dede when he es smytene, That he thorgh payne that hym bose drye, Hymselfe forgettes when he salle dye.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 67. (2) A hollow. North. The term occurs in an early and curious vocabulary in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire.

(3) Boast; praise? [Lose?] And so tille Saturday were fynischid and done, Of alle oure byleve sche bare the bose.

Legends, Rawlinson MS.

BOSEN. A badger. North. BOSH. A dash, or show. East. BOSHES. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the bottom of the furnace in which they melt their iron ore, the sides of which furnace descend obliquely like the hopper of

BOSHOLDER. A tithing-man; the chief person in an ancient tithing of ten families. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 27.

BOSKE. A bush. "A boske of breres, la dume," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. Bosky, bushy, but generally explained woody, as in the Tempest, iv. 1.

BOSKED. See Buske.

BOSOM. (1) To eddy. Yorksh.

(2) Wish; desire. Shak.

(3) Bosom-sermons are mentioned in the Egerton Papers, p. 9.

BOSOMED. See King Lear, v. 1; and an instance of the word in the same sense in Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. F. iii.

BOSON. A boatswain. An early form of the word occurring in the first edition of Shakespeare, and other authors. Lye, in his additions to Junius, has, " boson corrupte pro boatswain, præpositus remigum, scaphiarius."

BOSS. (1) A head or reservoir of water. See

Ben Jonson, viii. 9.

2) A great stone placed at the intersection of the ribs. An architectural term. Willis, p. 43.

(3) To emboss; to stud.

(4) A hassock. North.

(5) A protuberance. (A.-N.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3268; Gesta Rom. p. 446; Marlowe, i. 48.

(6) A large marble. Warw.

(7) A hood for mortar. East.(8) To throw. Sussex.

BÓSSOCK. Large; fat; coarse. Also, to top and tumble clumsily. Var. dial.

BOSS-OUT. A game at marbles, also called boss and span, mentioned in Strutt's Sports, p. 384.

BOSSY. (1) Thick set; corpulent. North.

(2) Convex.

BOSSY-CALF. A spoilt child. Dorset.

BOST. (1) Pride; boasting. (A.-S.)

(2) Aloud. Chaucer.(3) Embossed. Middleton.

(4) Burst. West.

BOSTAL. A winding way up a very steep hill. Sussex.

BOSTANCE. Boasting; bragging. Chaucer. BOSTEN. To boast. (A.-S.)

BOSTLYE. Boasting. BOSTUS. Boastful; arrogant.

BOSWELL. Some part of a fire-grate. Suffolk. BOT. (1) A boat. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

(2) A sword; a knife; anything that bites or wounds.

(3) Bit. "Mani mouthe the gres bot," slain.

(4) A jobber; a botcher. Yorksh.

(5) Bought. Devon.

(6) Both.

(7) Unless.

BOTANO. A kind of blue linen. BOTARGE. The spawn of a mullet. BOTARGO. A kind of salt cake, or rather sausage, made of the hard row of the sea mullet, eaten with oil and vinegar, but chiefly used to promote drinking. Nares.

BOTCH. (1) A thump. Sussex. (2) An inflamed tumour. North.

BOTCHET. Small beer mead. North.

BOTCHMENT. An addition.

BOTE. (1) Bit; wounded. (A.-S.) See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 77; Langtoft, p. 243.

(2) Ate. Gaw.

(3) Help; remedy; salvation. Also a verb, to help. "There is no bote of manys deth," there is no help for it, Orpheo, MS. Ashmole. Bote-less, without remedy.

(4) Better. Ritson.

BOTEL. A bottle. (A.-N.)

BOTELER. A butler. Rob. Glouc. p. 187. Botileris, Kyng Alisaunder, 834.

BOTEMAY. Bitumen. Weber. Spelt botemeys in Kyng Alis. 4763.

BOTENEN. To button. (A.-N.)

BOTENUS. Buttons.

BOTENYNG. Help; assistance. (A.-S.)

A wode man touched on hys bere, And a party of hys clothyng, And anone he hadde botenyng. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

BOTER. Butter. BOTE-RAIL. A horizontal rail. North. BOTERASSE. A buttress.

BOTERFLIE. A butterfly. (A.-S.) BOTESCARL. A boatswain. Skinner.

BOTEWS. A kind of large boot, covering the whole leg, and sometimes reaching above the knee. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV. p. 119; Howard Household Books, p. 139.

BOT-FORKE. A crooked stick, the same as burn-stick, q. v.

Mon in the mone stond ant strit, On is bot-forke is burthen he bereth.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 110.

BOTHAN. A tumour. Devon.

BOTHE. A store-house; a shop where wares are sold. It is translated by selda in Prompt. Parv. p. 46. A booth.

They robbedyn tresours and clothes, And brenten townes and bothes.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3457.

BOTHEM. A watercourse. BOTHER. (1) To teaze; to annoy. Var. dial. (2) Of both, gen. pl. See Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 63; Perceval, 31; Leg. Cath. p. 52.

BOTHERING. A great scolding. East. BOT-HIER. Boat hire.

BO-THRUSH. The squalling thrush. I. Wight. BOTH-TWO. Both. Junius. BOTHUL. A cowslip? Pr. Parv. Perhaps

the marigold. See Arch. xxx. 404.

BOTHUM. (1) Bottom. See Ordinances and Regulations, p. 433. Mr. Hartshorne gives botham as the Salopian word, and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, as a technical word connected with iron ore. Botme, Prompt. Parv. p. 45.

(2) A bud. (A.-N.)

BOTON. A button.

BOTOR. A bustard.

Ther was venisoun of hert and bors, Swannes, pecokes, and botors.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 116.

BOTRACES. Venomous frogs. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOTRASEN. To make buttresses to a build-(A.-N.) ing.

BOTRE. A buttery.

Then ussher gose to the botré.

Boke of Curtasye, p. 20.

BOTS. A kind of worms troublesome to horses. See Dodsley, ix. 214; Men Miracles, 1656, p. 34; Tusser, p. 62.

BOTTE. (1) A boat.

(2) Bit. North.

He toke the stuarde by the throte,

And asonder he it botte. Syr Tryamoure, 554.

(3) A bat; a club.

He bare a botte to geve a strokk

All the body of an oke.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 112.

He toke hys bott and forthe goyth, Swythe sory and fulle wrothe. Ibid. f. 97.

BOTTLE. (1) A small portable cask, used for carrying liquor to the fields. West. " Bag and bottle," Robin Hood, ii. 54.

(2) A bubble. Somerset.

(3) A seat, or chief mansion house. (A.-S.) Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, is our authority for the provincial use of the word. It is retained in the names of places, as Newbottle,

co. Northampton.

(4) A bundle of hay or straw. Cotgrave has, "Boteler, to botle or bundle up, to make into botles or bundles." A botell-horse, Ordinances and Regulations, p. 97, a horse for carrying bundles? Bottleman, an ostler. To look for a needle in a bottle of hay, a common proverb, which occurs in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655. Cf. Topsell's Beasts, . 303; Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 58; Howell, sect. 40; Florio in v. Grégne.

A thousand pounds, and a bottle of hay, Is all one thing at Dooms-day.

Howell's English Proverbs, p. 1.

(5) The dug of a cow. East.(6) A round moulding.

(7) A pumpion. Devon.

BOTTLE-BIRD. An apple rolled up and baked in a crust. East.

BOTTLE-BUMP. The bittern. East.

BOTTLE-HEAD. A fool.

BOTTLE-NOSE. A porpoise. East. A person with a large nose is said to be bottle-nosed.

BOTTLE-UP. To treasure in one's memory. Var. dial.

BOTTOM. (1) A ball of thread. See Elyot, in v. Anguinum; Sir Thomas More, p. 41; Florio, in v. Córlo.

(2) A vessel of burden. See Kennett's Glossary. p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. Droict; Harrison's Description of England, p. 163.

BOTTOMER. One who drags or assists in con-

veying the coal or other produce of a mine from the first deposit to the shaft or pit.

BOTTOMING-TOOL. A narrow, concave shovel

used by drainers. Salop.

A phenomenon that occurs er. The waters of this lake BOTTOM-WIND. in Derwent -water. are sometimes agitated in an extraordinary manner, though without any apparent cause, and in a perfectly calm day, are seen to swell in high waves, which have a progressive motion from West to East.

BOTTRY-TREE. An elder tree. North. BOTTY. Proud. Suffolk. BOTTYS. Butts; marks for shooters. BOTUNE. Bottom. Prompt. Parv.

BOTY. A butty; a partner. Palsgrave. BOTYD. Saved. (A.-S.)

Grete othys to me he sware That he was botyd of mekylle care.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

BOTYNG. Assistance. (A.-S.)
BOTYNGE. "Encrese yn byynge," Prompt. Parv. p. 45. We still have the phrase to

BOUCE-JANE. An ancient dish in cookery, a receipt for which is given in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 431.

BOUCHART. See Babbart.

BOUDE. To pout. (Fr.)
BOUDGE. To budge; to move. See Nares, and Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 455.

BOUDS. Weevils. East. Tusser, p. 40, speaks of " bowd-eaten malt."

BOUERIE. Baudrie? See Harrison's Description of England, p. 178.

BOUFFE. Belching. Skinner. BOUGE. (1) A cask. South.

By draught of horse fro ryvers and welles, Bouges be brought to brewers for good ale.

Brit. Bibl. 11, 151. (2) An allowance of meat or drink to an attendant in the court. Spelt bouche and boudge. See Ben Jonson, vii. 217; Thornton Rom. p. 218; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 79.

(3) A purse. Harman.
(4) "To make a bouge," to commit a gross blunder, to get a heavy fall. Also, to bulge, to swell out. East.

(5) To prepare a ship for the purpose of sinking it. See Hall, Hen. V. f. 23; Harrison's De-

scription of England, p. 200.

BOUGERON. An unnatural person. (A.-N.)BOUGET. A budget; a portmanteau. Elyot has, " hippopera, a male or bouget." See also King Cambises, p. 262; Brit. Bibl. iv. 103; Fry's Bibl. Mem. p. 343; Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, p. 18, spelt in various ways.

BOUGH. Reginald Scot gives bough as a common exclamation of a ghost.

BOUGH-HOUSES. Private houses, allowed to be open during fairs for the sale of liquor.

BOUGHRELL. A kind of hawk.

BOUGHT. (1) A bend; a joint; a curve. "Bought of a sling, funda circulus," Junius, Addend. See Cotgrave, in v. Feru, Inarcature du col; Torrent of Portugal, p. 24; Arch. xvii. 295;

Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, no. 44; Middleton, iii. 281.

(2) " Bought and sold," entirely overreached. utterly made away with. Shak.

BOUGHT-BREAD. Bakers' bread. North.

BOUGILL. A bugle-horn.
BOUGOUR. Cinædus, "or one that is past shame," but not necessarily in the bad sense. This term occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus,

BOUGY. A small round candle. (Fr.) See the

Rutland Papers, p. 27.

BOUKE. (1) The body. (A.-S.) Also the bulk, the interior of a building. See Towneley Myst. p. 313; Chron. Vilodun. p. 38; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2748; Kyng Alisaunder, 3254, 3946; Langtoft, p. 174.

He thought might y mete that douke, His heved y schuld smite fro the bouke.

Gy of Warwike, p. 345.

(2) To wash clothes. (A-S.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 274, 306; Reliq. Antiq. i. 108. (3) A pail. North.

(4) The box of a wheel. Salop.

(5) A bolt. North.

BOUKED. Crooked.

BOUL. An iron hoop. Linc. "Throwing of the dart and bowle"is mentioned among youthful athletic exercises in Holinshed, Hist. Scot. р. 137.

BOULDER-HEAD. A work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes. Sussex.

BOULTE. To sift. (A.-S.) Boulter, a person who sifts, Howard Household Books, p. 27; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 71. Boulted-bread, bread made of wheat and rye. BOUMET. Embalmed.

BOUN. Ready. (A.-S.) See Chester Plays, i. 37; Chaucer, Cant. T. 11807; Pilkington, p. 353. In the North country dialect it is interpreted going; also, to dress, to make ready, to prepare. " Boun is a woman's garment; boun, prepared, ready; bown, going or ready to goe; he's boun with it, i. e. he has done with it." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BOUNCE. The larger dogfish.

BOUNCHING. Bending or swelling. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOUND. (1) Sure; confident. Var. dial. Yet will tutlers in toune talk bound,

That we wer the men that Roulond wold quell. Roland, MS. Laned. 388, f. 387.

(2) A mark. BOUNDE. A husband. (A.-S.) Tho that the bounds y-seighe this, Anon he starf for diol y-wis. Arthour and Merlin, p. 27.

BOUNDER. A boundary. North.

It hath beene at times also a marke and bounder betweene some kings for the limits of their jurisdictions and authoritie. Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 270.

BOUND-ROOD. The name of an altar in Durham Cathedral, mentioned in Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 70.

BOUNG. A purse.

Be lusty, my lass, come for Lancashire, We must nip the boung for these crowns. Sir John Oldcastle, p. 59.

BOUNTEE. Goodness. (A.-N.)

BOUNTEVOUS. Bountiful. See Malory's Morte d'Arthur, ii. 325.

BOUNTRACE. A buttress. (Fr.)

Ye remembre youre wittes, and take hede To kepe Irland, that hit be not lost, For hit is a bountrace and a post.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 60.

BOUNTY-DAYS. Holidays, on which provision was furnished for the poor. North.

BOUR. A bower; a chamber.

BOURAM. A sink. Yorksh. This word is riven by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BOURDAYNE. A burden. Palsgrave.

BOURDE. A game; a joke. Also a verb, to jest. (A.-S.) See Cokwoldis Daunce, 4; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12712, 17030; Notes to Chaucer, p. 213. "Soth bourde is no bourde," an old proverb mentioned by Harrington. Boyes in the subarbis bourdene ffulle heghe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.

Wele bourdet, quod the doke, by myne hat, That men shulden alway love causelesse. Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 33.

BOURDON. A staff. (A.-N.) See Rom. of the Rose, 3401, 4092; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 150; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 81. One kind of staff, much ornamented, was called a bourdonasse.

I may the bourdone heght esperaunce, which is goode in every faysoun, for he that leenethe him therto sekurlych, he may not falle: the woode of Sechim of which it is made shewethe ful weel whiche Romance of the Monk, Sion Coll. MS. The joynours of bourdons, of speres long and rounde: In feyre knyves gladethe the cuttiller.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 20.

Harlotes walkeris thorow many townes With spekketh mantelis and bordounes. MS. Bodl. 48, f. 174.

Now shal I tellyn the facoun And the maner of the bordoun.

MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xiii. f. 99. BOURDOUR. (1) A pensioner. So explained

by Hearne, Langtoft, p. 204. (2) A circlet round a helmet. Gaw.

BOURGEON. To bud; to sprout. (Fr.) BOURGH. A borough.

BOURHOLM. The burdock. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

BOURMAIDNE. A chambermaid.

Hail be 3e, nonnes of seint Mari house, Goddes bourmaidnes and his owen spouse.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175.

BOURN. (1) A limit, or boundary. (2) A brook; a rivulet. (A.-S.) Hence, water, as explained by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033; and also, to wash or rinse. According to Aubrey, Royal Soc. MS. p. 61, "in South Wilts they say such or such a bourn, meaning

a valley by such a river."
(3) Yeast. Exmoor.
BOURNEDE. Burnished.

Upon the toppe an ern ther stod, Of bourneds gold ryche and good. Launtil, 260.

BOURT. To offer; to pretend. North. BOUS. A box; a chest. Yorksh.

BOUSE. (1) Ore as it is drawn from the mines. Yorksh. Small ore as it is washed by the sieve, is called bouse-smithen.

(2) Perhaps a boss, or round plate of metal used to adorn a horse. See Arch, xvii. 293.

(3) To drink. An old cant term, and still in use. Bouzing-can, a drinking can. There was formerly a kind of drink so called, as appears from Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 70.

BOUSTOUS. Impetuous. Palsgrave. BOUT. (1) A batch. Var. dial.

(2) In ploughing, the distance from one side of a field to the other, and back again.

(3) A contest; a struggle. North.

(4) But. (5) Without; except. North. See Chester Plays, i. 47, ii. 55, 123; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 227. fell. See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 72, 244. The term is given by Skinner, and also occurs in Hudibras.

BOUT-HAMMER. The heavy two-handed hammer used by blacksmiths. East. See Aboutsledge, and Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 289.

BOUT-HOUSE. On the ground; anywhere. I. Wight.

BOVE. Above. See Forme of Cury, p. 75; Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 5. In later writers it is merely an elliptical form, as in the Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. F. i.

BOVERT. A young ox. (A.-N.)BOVOLI. A kind of snails or periwinkles, men-

tioned as delicacies by Ben Jonson. (Ital.) BOW. (1) A yoke for oxen.

(2) A bow's length. Shak.

(3) A boy.(4) To bend. Var. dial.

(5) A small arched bridge. Somerset. An arch or gateway was formerly called a bow.

BOW-BELL. A cockney, one born within the sound of Bow bells. The term occurs in the London Prodigal, p. 15; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 186.

BOW-BOY. A scarecrow. Kent. Du Bartas, p. 9, "a blinde bow-boy," a blind archer.

BOWCER. The bursar.

BOWCHYER. A butcher.

BOWDIKITE. A contemptuous name for a mischievous child; an insignificant or corpulent person. North.

BOWDLED. Swelled out, particularly applied to a hen when ruffled with rage, as in Harrison's Description of England, p. 172.

BOWE. (1) A bough; a branch. (A.-S.)

(2) To bend; to curve; to bow.

Wulde they bydde hym sytte or stande, Ever he wulde be bowande.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39. Yf ther be dewke or erle in lande, But they be to hym boweande,

The steward wyll anone ryse, And dystroye hym on all wyse. MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 304.

And togedur they wente,

That hyt bowed and bente. MS. Ibid. f. 76. BOWE-DYE. A kind of dye. In MS. Sloane 1698, f. 163, is a notice how "to dye scarlett after the manner of the bowe-dye."

BOWELL-HOLE. A small aperture in the wall of a barn for giving light and air. North.

BOWEN. A relation, or narrative. Qu. A.-S.

A chamber. (A.-S.) BOWER.

BOWERINGE. The part of a tree consisting of the boughs.

BOWERLY. Tall; handsome. West.

BOWERS. Young hawks, before they are branchers. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 293. Also called bowets and bowesses. The term seems to be applied to hawks at the period when they are in the transition between the nest and trees, too old for the former, and yet not strong enough to attach themselves exclusively to the freedom of the latter.

BOWERY. See Boodies.

BOWETY. Linsey-wolsey. North.

BOWGHSOMME. Buxom; obedient. (A.-S.) Wake aye, als thow had no knawyng

Of the tyme of the dedes commyng,

That the dede may fynd the when it salle comme, Ay redy to Godd and boughsomme.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 65.

BOW-HAND. The left hand. To be too much of the bow-hand, to fail in any design. See

BOWHAWLER. A man acting in the place of a horse, to draw barges or small vessels along the Severn.

BOWIE-FRAME. A phrase applied to toads when together, in Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, p. 130.

BOWIS. Boughs. Cf. Urry, p. 415.

Makynge the bowis as lusty to the syste, As fresche and as fayre of coloure and of hewe. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

BOWIT. A lanthorn. North. See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 14.

BOWK. Bent; crooked. North.

BOWK-IRON. A circular piece of iron which lines the interior of a cart or waggon wheel. West.

BOW-KITT. A kind of great can with a cover. Yorksh.

BOW-KNOT. A large, loose, and wide knot. Gave me my name, which yet perchaunce you know not, Yet 'tis no riddle bound up in a bow-knott.

The Christmas Prince, p. 41. BOWL-ALLEY. A covered space for the game of bowls, instead of a bowling green. See Earle's Microcosmography, p. 86. A street in Westminster is still called the Bowling-Alley. Bowls were prohibited during the church service in 1571. See Grindal's Remains, p. 138. According to the Grammont Memoirs, ed. 1811, ii. 269, the game was fa shionable in England in the reign of Charles II. It was played by both sexes. Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 20.

BOWL-DISH. See Boldyche. BOWLEYNE. A bow-line.

202

BOWLING-MATCH. A game with stone bowls, played on the highways from village to vil-

lage. North. BOWLTELL. A kind of cloth.

BOWN. Swelled. Norf.

BOWNCHE. A bunch; a swelling. Huloet. BOWNDYN. Ready; prepared. BOW-NET. A kind of net, mentioned in

Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 47. BOW-POT. A flower-vase. West. "Bough pots,

or flower pots set in the windowes of private houses," Nomenclator, p. 388.

BOWRES. A dish in ancient cookery, a receipt for which is given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 24.

BOWSING. A term in hawking, when the hawk "oft drinks, and yet desires more." See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 61.

(A.-S.) See BOWSOM. Buxom; obedient. Ywaine and Gawin, 1155.

And if he be tylle God bowsom, Tille endles blys at the last to com.

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 215. BOWSOMNES. Obedience. It is glossed in

the margin by obidiencia.

And when this grownde es made, than salle come a dameselle Bowsomnes on the tone halfe, and dameselle Miserecorde one the tother halfe. MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 271.

BOWSTAVES. " Paied to maister Cromewelle by the kinges commaundement for bowestaves for his Graces use," Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 267. See also Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BOWSY. Bloated by drinking. BOWT. The tip of the nose. See the Nomenclator, p. 28. Also part of an angler's apparatus, Brit. Bibl. ii. 472.

BOWTELL. A convex moulding. BOWTH. Bought.

BOW-WEED. Knapweed.

BOW-YANKEES. See Yankees.

BOWYER. (1) A maker of bows. See Chester Plays, i. 6; Skelton, i. 151; Rob. Glou. p. 541.

(2) A small ship. Skinner. BÓWYN. Went.

BOX. (1) A blow. Also a verb, to strike. Var.

Ac natheles, God it wot, Yif ich alle nedes mot, Yit ich wile asaie

A lite box the to paie. Beves of Hamtoun, p. 68.

(2) A chest. Oxon.

(3) A club or society instituted for benevolent purposes. North. Their anniversary dinner is called a box-dinner.

(4) To "box the fox," to rob an orchard. West. BOX-AND-DICE. A game of hazard.

BOX-BARROW. A hand-barrow. Salop.

BOX-HARRY. To dine with Duke Humphrey; to take care after having been extravagant. Linc. BOXING. Buxom. Linc.

BOXING-DAY. The day after Christmas, when

tradespeople are visited by persons in the employment of their customers for Christmas boxes, or small presents of money.

BOX-IRON. A flat-iron. East.

BOY-BISHOP. See Nicholas.

BOYDEKIN. A dagger. Chaucer. See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 25. It occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 42, translated by subucula, perforatorium. BOYE. A lad servant. (A.-S.)

BOYKIN. A term of endearment, found in Sir John Oldcastle, p. 38, and Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

BOYLES. Lice. Linc.

BOYLUM. A kind of iron ore. Kennett, MS.

Lansd. 1033.

BOYLY. Boyish. Baret. BOYS. (1) Voice. Maundevile.

(2) Boethius. Lydgate, p. 122.

(3) A wood. (A.-N.)

And bad them go betyme To the boys Seynt Martyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 128. BOY'S-BAILIFF. An old custom formerly in vogue at Wenlock, and described in Salop. Antiq. p. 612.

BOYSHE. A bush. Malory, i. 181. BOYSID. Swelled.

My thouste also with alle vices bousid. My brest resceit and chef of wrecchidnesse.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

BOYS'-LOVE. Southernwood. West. BOYSTONE. To cup a person. Pr. Parv. BOYSTORS. Boisterous. Skelton.

BOYT. Both.

BOZZUM. The yellow ox-eye. Vect. BOZZUM-CHUCKED. Having a deep dark

redness in the cheeks. West.

BO3E. To move, rise, go. Gaw. BO3EZ. Boughs. Gaw.

BRAA. An acclivity. North.

BRAB. A spike-nail. Yorksh.

BRABAND. Cloth of Brabant. See the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, Brit. Bibl. ü. 397.

BRABBLE. To quarrel. Also a substantive. Brabbling, squabbling, quarrelling, Timon, ed. Dyce, p. 36; Middleton, iii. 458; Skelton, ii. 131. Brabblement, a quarrel. Brabbler, a wrangler, a quarrelsome person.

BRAC. Broke.

BRACCO. Diligent; laborious. Chesh. BRACE. (1) To embrace.

A grysely geste than bese thou preste, In armes for to brace. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

(2) Armour for the arms. Hence an arm of the

sea, Maundevile's Travels, p. 15.

- (3) To brave a person; to swagger. Palsgrave has, "I brace or face, je braggue; he braced and made a bracying here afore the dore as thoughe he wolde have kylled, God have mercy on his soule." It occurs as a substantive in a similar sense in Othello, i. 3. "Facing and bracing," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 63. (4) The clasp of a buckle.
- (5) A piece of timber framed with a bevil joint, so disposed as to keep the parts of a building

together. Palsgrave has, "brace of an house brace.

BRACER. Armour for the arms. (A.-N.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 111; Florio, in v. Brácciale; Cotgrave, in v. Brasselet; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 426; Privy Purse Expences of Hen VIII. p. 47.

Brasers burnyste bristez in sondyre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73. BRACH. A kind of scenting hound, generally of a small kind. Elyot has, "catellus, a very littell hounde or brache, a whelpe;" and the terms brach and ratch were always applied to the hounds which formed the pack, which of course differed in breed according to time and place. In Reliq. Antiq. i. 151, it seems to be synonymous with acquill, q. v. See Twici, p. 28; Florio, in v. Braccare; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 9; Ford, i. 22, 58; Webster, i. 156; Dodsley, vi. 319; Ben Jonson, iv. 19; Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 137. The author of the romance of Perceval, using the term brachet, explains it, brachet cest à dire ung petit braque ou chien. This form of the word occurs in Morte d'Arthur, i. 75, 80; Brit. Bibl. i. 478.

BRACHICOURT. A horse whose fore-legs are bent naturally.

RACING. Fresh, cool, applied to the atmo-Var. dial.

BRACING-GIRDLE. A kind of belt. " Bracynge gyrdle, subcingulum," Huloet.

BRACK. (1) A crack or break; a flaw. Beaumont and Fletcher, v. 316; Middleton, iv. 6; Brit. Bibl. i. 355. Also a verb, to break, Diversions of Purley, p. 489; broke, in the Northern dialects. Lilly, in his Euphues, says the "finest velvet" has "his bracke," flaw or imperfection.

(2) Â piece. Kennett.
(3) Salt water; brine. In Drayton, as quoted by Nares, the term strangely occurs applied to river-water.

Suffolke a sunne halfe risen from the brack, Norfolke a Triton on a dolphins backe.

Drayton's Poems, p. 20.

(4) A kind of harrow.(5) To mount ordnance. North.

(6) Florio has, "bricche, crags, cliffs, or brackes in hills." Mention is made of "a large and bracky wood" in MS. Addit. 11812, f. 81.

On rockes or brackis for to ronne.

Hycke-Scorner, n. d.

BRACK-BREED. Tasted. North. BRACKEN. Fern. North. Bracken-clock, a small brown beetle commonly found on fern.

BRACKLY. Brittle. Staff.

BRACKWORT. A small portion of beer in one of its early stages, kept by itself till it turns yellow, and then added to the rest. See the curious early account of the method of brewing in Harrison's Description of England, p. 169, and Bragwort in Jamieson.

BRACONIER. The berner, or man that held

the hounds. See Berners.

BRAD. (1) Opened; spread; extended. North.

(2) Roasted. (A.-S.)

(3) Hot; inflamed. North.
BRADDER. Broader. (A.-S.)
BRADE. (1) To pretend. (A.-S.)

(2) To bray; to cry. R. de Brunne.
(3) Broad; large. Cf. Sir Tristrem, p. 181; Ywaine and Gawin, 163, 259; Sir Perceval, 126, 269, 438, 1653, 1748, 1762; Minot's Poems, p. 20.

BRADES. Necklaces; hanging ornaments. See

the Test. Vetust. p. 435.
BRADOW. To spread; to cover. Chesh.

BRADS. (1) Money. Essex.

(2) Small nails. Var. dial.

BRAEL. The back part of a hawk. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 296, 301.

BRAFFAM. See Barfhame.

BRAG. (1) Brisk; full of spirits. Proud, insolent, Skelton, i. 125. Bragance, bragging, Towneley Myst. p. 99. The crowing of the moor-cock is called bragging.

(2) A ghost or goblin. North.

(3) An old game at cards, mentioned in "Games

most in Use," 12mo. n. d.
BRAGGABLE. Poorly; indifferent. Salop. BRAGGADOCIA. A braggart. Var. dial.

BRAGGED. Pregnant; in foal. See Gent. Rec. ii. 88. [Bagged?]

BRAGGER. A wooden bracket. Higins translates mutuli, " peeces of timber in building called braggers; it is thought to be all one with procees; in masons worke they be called corbelles." See the Nomenclator, p. 210. Minsheu, Span. Dict. p. 263, spells it bragget, and the term also occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

BRAGGING-JACK. A boaster. Higins, p. 532, has, "Thraso, a vaine-glorious fellow, a craker, a boaster, a bragging Jacke."

BRAGGLED. Brindled. Somerset.

BRAGLY. Briskly. Spenser.
BRAGOT. A kind of beverage formerly esteemed in Wales and the West of England. Accordto some, it was composed of wort, sugar, and spices; or merely another name for mead. See Ben Jonson, vii. 343, 378; Skinner, pars. 1. With stronge ale bruen in fattes and in tonnes, Pyng, Drangoll, and the braget fyne.

MS. Rawl. C. 86. BRAID. (1) To resemble. North. "Ye braide of the millers dogg, ye lick your mouth or the poke be open," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 86.
(2) A reproach. Also a verb, to upbraid. See

Abrayde, which is written a brayde in the True Tragedie of Richard III. p. 22, in concordance with the original copy, so that the a in that instance is probably an exclamation.

(3) A start; a sudden movement; a moment of time. A toss of the head was called a braid. Hence apparently a quick blow, in Syr Degoré, 256; MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 245; Brit. Bibl. iv. 90. See Tale of the Basyn, xxi.; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 17, "scho brayd hit a-don at on brayd," i. e. she threw it down at one start or movement.

Out upon the, thefe! sche seyde in that brayde. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

The woman being afraid, gave a braid with her head and ran her way, and left her tooth behind her. Scogin's Jests.

(4) Palsgrave, in his table of subst. f. 21, has, "brayde or hastynesse of mynde, colle," i. e. passion, anger. See Roquefort, in v. Cole; Anc. Poet. Tr. p. 49. It seems to mean craft, deceit, in Greene's Works, ii. 268; and Shakespeare has the adjective braid, generally explained deceitful, and Mr. Dyce thinks it means lustful, Remarks, p. 73; but perhaps we may adopt the less objectionable explanation, quick, hasty. It occurs, however, in the A.-S. sense of deceit in Langtoft, p. 138. See also Hearne's glossary, p. 536.

(5) To nauseate. North

204

(6) To beat or press, chiefly applied to culinary objects. East.

(7) A row of underwood, chopped up and laid lengthways. Oxon.

(8) To net. Dorset.

9) To fade or lose colour.

BRAIDE. (1) To draw, particularly applied to drawing a sword out of the scabbard. Abraide. Also, to pull, Octovian, 336; Croke's Psalms, p. 6; to strike, Kyng Alisaunder, 5856; Richard Coer de Lion, 411; to spread out, to brandish, Kyng Alisaunder, 7373; to beat down, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 94; Rob. Glouc. p. 22, tw.

(2) To start quickly or suddenly; to leap; to turn. " All worldly thing braidith upon tyme," i. e. turneth or changeth with time, Lydgate's

Minor Poems, p. 24.

Thus natheles to me sche seyde, What arte thou, sone? and I breyde Ryst as a man doth oute of slepe. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

BRAIDERY. Embroidery. I. Wight. BRAIDS. (1) A wicker guard for protecting

trees newly grafted. Glouc.
(2) Scales. North.
BRAIDY. Foolish. Yorksh.

BRAIL. According to Blome, Gent. Rec. ii. 48, "to brayle the hawks wing is to put a piece

of leather over the pinion of one of her wings to keep it close." The term occurs in the old play of Albumazar. Brail-feathers are the long small white feathers hanging under the tail.

BRAIN. To beat out the brains. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 60.

Dyvers tymes like to ben drowned, brayned, and overronne with horses befor he was four yers old. MS. Ashm. 208, f. 226.

BRAINISH. Mad. Shak. BRAIN-LEAF. Apparently a kind of herb.

is mentioned in Greene's Gwydonius, 1593. BRAIN-PAN. The skull. See Skelton, i. 24; Nomenclator, p. 23; Morte d'Arthur, i. 256, ii. 403. The term is still in use, according to Forby.

BRAINSICK. Wildbrained; mad; impetuous. See Skelton, i. 267; If you know not mee, you know Nobody, 1639, sig. B. iii.

I ayme at no such happinesse. Alas! I am a puny courtier, a weake braine. A braine-sicke young man.

Heywood's Iron Age, sig. D.i. BRAIN-STONES. According to Aubrey, MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 13, stones the size of one's head. nearly round, found in Wiltshire, and so called by the common people.

BRAIN-WOOD. Quite mad.

BRAIRD. Fresh; tender. North. Also, the first blade of grass. A.-S. brord.

BRAISSIT. Inclosed.

BRAIST. Burst.

BRAIT. A kind of garment. (A.-S.) " Caracalla est vestis villosa quæ Anglice dicitur brait vel hakel," MS. Laud. 413. See Ducange, in v. Caracalla.

BRAK. Broke. Minot, p. 29.

- BRAKE. (1) To beat. North. (2) Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, defines brake, "a small plat or parcel of bushes growing by themselves." This seems to be the right meaning in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 1, although a single bush is also called a brake. In Palmer's Devonshire Glossary, p. 32, "spinetum, dumetum, a bottom overgrown with thick tangled brushwood." A brake is also a little space with rails on each side. which Mr. Hunter thinks is the Shakespearian term, an explanation rather at variance with Quince's "hawthorn brake;" and moreover, the brake mentioned by this commentator from Barnaby Googe would only be found in cultivated land, not in the centre of the "palace wood." When Puck says, "through bog, through bush, through brake, through briar," an expression, the latter part of which is repeated word for word in Drayton's Nymphidia, we clearly see that Kennett's explanation exactly suits the context. So also when Demetrius says, ii. 2, "I'll run from thee, and hide me in the brakes," can these be little enclosed spots in the middle of the wood in which he is followed by Helena? There is a spot near Broadway, co. Worc., filled with hawthorn bushes and short underwood still called the Brakes. See also Florio, in v. Broncóso, "full of brakes, briers or bushes."
- (3) Fern. North. Called also braken. term occurs in Cov. Myst. p. 22; Prompt. Parv. p. 47; Elyot, in v. Filix.

(4) An enclosure for cattle.

(5) An old instrument of torture, described in Malone's Shakespeare, ix. 44. In the State Papers, i. 602, is the mention of one in the Tower in 1539. Hence the word is used for torture in general, as in the Table Book, p. 101.

(6) A snaffle for horses. Also, a strong wooden frame in which the feet of young and vicious horses are frequently confined by farriers, preparatory to their being shod. See Ben Jonson, iii. 463; Topsell's Beasts, p. 302.

(7) Elyot has, "balista, a crosbowe or a brake." A similar entry occurs in Huloet's Abce-

darium, 1552.

(8) A large barrow. North.

(9) An instrument for dressing hemp or flax. See Hollyband, in v. Brosse. This is perhaps the meaning of the word in Thynne's Debate. p. 50.

(10) A harrow. North. It is translated by rastellum in a MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv.

p. 47.

(11) A baker's kneading-trough.

(12) The handle of a ship's pump.

(13) A cart or carriage used for breaking in horses. It has generally no body to it. The term is still in use.

(14) A flaw or break. See Brack. This is clearly the meaning in Webster's Works. iv. 141, "the slighter brakes of our reformed Muse," not fern, as stated by the editors, nor do I see the application of that meaning in the passage referred to.

(15) To vomit. Pr. Parv. (16) A mortar. North. BRAKE-BUSH. A small plot of fern. Prompt. Parv. p. 47; Nutbrowne Maid, xv.

BRAKEN. Broke.

Var. dial. BRAKES. Fern.

BRAKET. See Bragot.

BRALER. A bundle of straw. Dorset.

BRAMAGE. A kind of cloth, mentioned in the inventory of Archbishop Parker's goods, Arch. xxx. 13. Carpets were sometimes made of this material.

BRAMBLE-BERRIES. Blackberries. North. BRAME. Vexation. Spenser.

BRAMISH. To flourish, or assume affected airs; to boast. East. BRAMLINE. A chaffinch.

BRAN. (1) A brand, or log of wood.

(2) To burn. North.

(3) Quite. Devon.(4) Thin bark; skin.

BRANCH. (1) To make a hawk leap from tree to tree. Blome.

(2) To embroider, figure, sprig. Branched velvet, Ford, ii. 510, and Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV., wrongly explained by Gifford. Cf. Middleton, v. 103; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 292.

A small vein of ore.

BRANCH-COAL. Kennel coal. North.

BRANCHER. (1) A young hawk, just beginning to fly; or a short winged bawk. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 28, 62, 164; Relig. Antiq. i. 293.

Thareby braunchers in brede bettyr was never. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

(2) One of the officers belonging to the Mint. See Ord. and Reg. p. 255.

BRANCHES. Ribs of groined roofs. BRANCHILET. A little branch or twig.

BRANCORN. Blight. Cotgrave, in v. Brulure. " Brand, the smut in wheat," Forby, i. 38.

BRAND. A sword.

BRANDED. A mixture of red and black. North. Topsell uses the term. Foure-footed Beasts, p. 114.

mentioned in Richard Coer de Lion, 322.

BRANDENE. Roasted.

BRANDERS. The supporters of a corn stack. Var. dial.

BRANDES. Sparks.

BRAND-FIRE-NEW. Quite new. East. Also bran-new, bran-span-new, and brand-spandernew, in the same sense.

BRAND-IRONS. See Andirons; Huloet, 1552;

Florio, in v. Capifuóchi.

BRANDISHING. A crest, battlement, or other parapet. See Davies' Ancient Rites and Monuments, ed. 1672, pp. 8, 69.

BRANDLE. To totter; to give way. See Cotgrave, in v. Bransler; Howell, sect. 5.

BRANDLING. See Brandreth. BRANDLING. The angler's d The angler's dew-worm.

BRANDLY. Sharply; fiercely. North. See Tullie's Siege of Carlisle, p. 38.

BRANDON. (1) They burnt, pl. Tundale, p. 19.

(2) A fire-brand. See Palmendos, 1589, quoted in Brit. Bibl. i. 233.

A wisp of straw or stubble. East.

BRANDRETH. An iron tripod fixed over the fire, on which a pot or kettle is placed. North. The forms brandelede, branlet, and branlede, occur in Prompt. Parv. p. 47.

Tak grene zerdis of esche, and lay thame over a brandethe, and make a fire under thame, and kepe the woyse that comes owt at the endis in eggesschelles. MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 283.

BRANDRITH. A fence of wattles or boards, set round a well to prevent the danger of falling into it. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BRANDUTS. Four wooden arms affixed to the throat of a spindle in an oatmeal-mill. Salop.

BRAND-WINE. Brandy.

BRANDY-BALL. A game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BRANDY-BOTTLES. The flowers of the yellow water-lily. Norf.

BRANDYSNAP. A wafer gingerbread. North. BRANGLED. Confused; entangled; complicated. Linc.

BRANK. (1) To hold up the head affectedly; to put a bridle or restraint on anything. North.

(2) Buck-wheat. East. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 9; Tusser, p. 35. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "bran of the purest wheat. Norf." BRANKES. A country saddle of straw. Urry's

MS. add. to Ray.

BRANKKAND. Wounding. (A.-N.) With brandez of browne stele brankkand stedez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73. BRANKS. (1) An instrument, formerly used for punishing scolds. It is of iron, and surrounds the head, while the mouth is gagged by a triangular piece of the same material. There is one still preserved at Newcastle.

(2) A kind of halter or bridle, used by country people on the borders.

BRANNY-BREAD. Coarse bread. Huloet.

BRANDELLET. Some part of the armour, BRANSEL. A dance, the same as the brawl, q. v. (A.-N.) Florio has, "brando, a French dance called a bransel or braule." See also bránla in the same dictionary.

BRANT. (1) Steep. North. " Brant against Flodden Hill," explained by Nares from Ascham, " up the steep side." Cf. Brit. Bibl.

i. 132, same as brandly?

And thane thay com tille wonder heghe mountaynes, and it semed as the toppes had towched the firmament; and thir mountaynes ware als brant uprigte as thay had bene walles, so that ther was na clymbyng upon thame. Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 38.

(2) A harrow. Huloet.

(3) A brantgoose, or barnacle. See Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 222; MS. Sloane 1622,

(4) Consequential; pompous. North.

(5) Burnt. Chesh.

BŔAN-TAIL. The redstart. Salop.

BRANTEN. Bold; audacious. Dorset.

BRASE. To make ready; to prepare. Todd's Illustrations, p. 299. Brased, ready, prepared, Nares, p. 57, who is puzzled with the word.

BRASEY. A kind of sauce. " Pykes in brasey," Forme of Cury, p. 53; Ord. and Reg. p. 451. Called brasill in the latter work, p. 446.

BRASH. (1) The refuse boughs and branches of fallen timber; clippings of hedges; twigs. Var. dial.

(2) To run headlong. North. Also, impetuous, rash. Any violent push is called a brash.

(3) A rash or eruption. West. Hence any sudden development, a crash.

(4) To prepare ore. North.

BRASHY. Small; rubbishy; delicate in constitution. North.

BRASIANTUR. An account of the liquor brewed in a house. (Lat.)

BRASIL. A word used in dyeing to give a red colour. It has nothing to do with the country of that name in America, having been known long before the discovery of the New World. It is mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 15465; and also in the accounts of the Grocers' Company, 1453, Heath, p. 322; Harrison's Description of England, p. 233.

BRASS. (1) Copper coin. Var. dial.

(2) Impudence.

BRASSARTS. In ancient armour, pieces between the elbow and the top of the shoulder, fastened together by straps inside the arms. Skinner spells it brassets. See Bracer.

BRASSISH. Brittle. North.

BRAST. The past tense of burst. It is also used for the present. Cf. Torrent of Portugal, 687; Brit. Bibl. i. 25; Feest, xvii. Huloet has, " brasten beallye, herniosus."

BRASTLE. To boast; to brag. North. BRASTNES. A rupture. Huloet.

BRAT. (1) A turbot. North.

(2) Film or scum. North.

(3) A child's bib or apron. North. A.-S. bratt, a coarse mantle, Chaucer, Cant. T. 16349.

BRATCHET. A term of contempt. North. Perhaps from brach, q. v.

BRATER. A vambrace.

Thorowe brater of browne stele, and the bryghte mayles.

That the hilte and the hande appone the hethe ligges. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

BRATHE. Fierce. Syr Gowghter, 108. Brathli, fiercely, excessively.

Beris to syr Berille, and brathely hym hittes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72. Schuldirs schamesly thay schent,

And brathly bledis. Sir Degrevant, Linc. MS. 897. This fol folk tham sammen than, Brathli thai this werk bigan.

MS. Cott. Vespas, A. iii. f. 14.

BRATTICE. A partition. North.

BRATTISH. A shelf; also, a seat with a high back. North.

BRATTISHING. Brandishing, q. v. BRATTLE. (1) To thunder. North.

(2) To lop the branches of trees after they are East. felled.

(3) A race, or hurry. North.(4) A push, or stroke. North.

BRATTY. Mean and dirty. Linc.

BRAUCH. Rakings of straw. Kent.

BRAUCHIN. A horse-collar. North. BRAUDED. Embroidered.

BRAUGHWHAM. A dish composed of cheese, eggs, bread and butter, boiled together. Lanc.

BRAUNCE. A branch. Skinner. BRAUNGING. Pompous. North.

BRAVADOES. Roaring boys.

BRAVATION. Bravery; good spirits. See Wily Beguiled, ap. Hawkins, iii. 375.

BRAVE. (1) Finely drest; fine; good. Also a verb. Cf. Thynne's Debate, p. 23; Drayton's Poems, p. 23; Timon, p. 19; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 22; Jacke of Dover, p. 6, braverly.

(2) A boast; a vaunt. See Drayton's Poems, p. 71; Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 36; Du Bartas, p. 7; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 55.

(3) A bravo; a ruffian.

4) Well; in good health. North.

(5) A trophy. Nomenclator, p. 288. BRAVERY. (1) Finery. The ancient Britons painted their bodies, "which they esteemed a great braverie," Holinshed, Chron. England, p. 55. Cf. Tarlton, p. 98. (2) A beau; a fine gentleman. See Ben Jon-

son's Works, iii. 358.

BRAVI. A reward, or prize. (Lat.) BRAWDEN. Woven; embroidered. Brawderer, an embroiderer, Elizabeth of York, p. 55.

BRAWDRY. Sculptured work. Skinner.

BRAWET. A kind of eel. North.

BRAWL. (1) A kind of dance, introduced into this country from France about the middle of the sixteenth century. It is fully described by Douce, Illustrations, i. 218, and in Webster's Works, iv. 94. Cotgrave translates bransle, "a brawle, or daunce, wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move altogether."

Good fellowes must go learne to daunce, The brydeal is full near-a There is a brall come out of Fraunce.

The fyrst ye harde this yeare-a.

Good Fellowes, a Ballad, 1569. 2) A brat. Nares.

BRAWN. (1) The smut of corn. West.

(2) The stump of a tree. Devon.

(3) A boar. North.

Brok brestede as a brawne, with brustils fulle large. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65. (4) The term was formerly applied to any kind of flesh, not merely that of the boar, and to

the muscular parts of the body. BRAWNDESTE. Brandished.

Braundeste browne stele, braggede in trompes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91. BRAWNESCHEDYN. Branded. Tundale, p. 40.

BRAWN-FALLEN. Very thin. BRAWNS. The muscles.

BRAWTHERER. An embroiderer.

BRAY. (1) To beat in a mortar. Hence, to beat, to thrash. To bray a fool in a mortar, an old proverb. See Dodsley, vii. 137, x. 262; Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 364.

And bray hem alle togedere small.

Archæologia, xxx. 394.

(2) Good: bold.

(3) To throw.

4) To upbraid. Huloet.

(5) To cry.

For hyt bygan to bray and crye, As thoghe hyt shuld al to flye.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 33.

(6) A cliff; a rising ground. See Holinshed's Scotland, pp. 9, 15. Ney the forde ther is a braye,

And ney the braye ther is a well.

MS. Sloane 2578, f. 10-11. BRAYING-ROPES. Part of the harness of a horse. Wardrobe Accounts of King Edward IV. p. 123.

BRAZÊ. (1) To acquire a bad taste, applied to food. North.

(2) To be impudent. Var. dial.

BRAZIL. Sulphate of iron. North. BREACH. (1) A plot of land preparing for an-

other crop. Devon.

(2) The break of day, Harrison's Description of England, p. 242. It is often used for break by our early dramatists in an obscene sense, as in Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, sig. F. i.

BREACH-CORN. Leguminous_crops.

BREACHING. Quarrelling. Tusser. BREACHY. (1) Spoken of cattle apt to break out of their pasture. South. (2) Brackish. Sussex.

BREAD. "He took bread and salt," i.e. he swore, those articles having formerly been eaten at the taking an oath.

BREADINGS. According to Kennett, "breadings of corn or grass, the swathes or lows wherein the mower leaves them. Chesh."

BREAD-LOAF. Household bread. North. BREAK. (1) A break is land that has long lain fallow, or in sheep walks, and is so called the first year after it has been ploughed or broken Norf. To run the horsehoe between rows of beans is called breaking them.

(2) A beast breaks cover, when he goes out before the hounds. He breaks water, when he has just passed through a river. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

(3) To tear. Hants.
(4) To break with a person, to open a secret to

BREAK-DANSE. A treacherous person.

BREAK-DEAL. To lose the deal at cards. Devon

BREAKDITCH. A term originally applied to a cow that will not stay in her appropriate pasture; and generally, any one in the habit of rambling. North.
BREAK-NECK. A ghost. North.

BREAK-UP. To cut up a deer; a term anciently and properly applied technically to that operation only, but it afterwards came to be a general term for carving. A huntsman is now said to break up his fox, when he cuts off the head and brush, and gives the carcase to the Twici, p. 47. hounds.

BREAM. Cold and bleak. North. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. Froid; Florio, in v. Brina, Brúma, the latter writer using it apparently in the

sense of frost.
BREAN. To perspire. Yorksh.

BREANT-NEED. Assistance in distress. North. BREAST. (1) The voice.
I syng not musycall,

For my brest is decayd. Armonys of Byrdes, p. 5.

(2) To trim a hedge. Salop.
(3) The face of coal-workings.
(4) To spring up. North.
BREAST-SUMMER. A beam supporting the front of a building, after the manner of a lintel. Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

BREAT. A kind of turbot, mentioned in Ordi-

nances and Regulations, p. 296.

BREATH. (1) Breathing; exercise. "To breathe in your watering," to take breath while drinking, a Shakespearian phrase.

(2) A smile. Somerset.

(3) To bray; to neigh. Devon.

(4) Smell; scent; odour. West.

(5) Futuo. "And think'st thou to breath me upon trust?" Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. iii. This is a meaning that has been overlooked. "Here is a lady that wants breathing too," Pericles, ii. 3.

BREATHING-HOLE. A vent-hole in a cask. BREATHING-WHILE. A time sufficient for

drawing breath; any very short period of time. Nares.

BREAU. Spoon meat. North.

BREC. Broke. Rob. Glouc. p. 490. Breche, breaking, fracture, Kyng Alisaunder, 2168. BRECHE. (1) Breeches. (A.-S.) (2) The buttocks of a deer.

BRECK. A piece of unenclosed arable land: a sheep walk, if in grass. East. Tusser, p. 18. has breck, a breaking or fracture.

208

BRECOST. A barbican.
BREDALE. A marriage-feast. (A.-S.) No man may telle yn tale

The peple that was at that bredale. Octovian, 56. BREDDEN. Roasted. (A.-S.)

Man and hous that brent and bredden, And her godes oway ledden.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 270.

BREDE. (1) Breadth. North. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 328; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1972.

The angel began the childe to lede

Into a forest was fayre in brede. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68. Oon heere brede owt of thys peyne

They have no power to lyste mee. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

(2) Broad; extended. (A.-S.) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 2322; Wright's Purgatory, p. 86. "Take grene bowys of asche, and cut hem, and ley hem on a brede yren," MS. Med. Cath. Heref.

(3) Abroad. Skinner.

(4) Bread: employment. North.

(5) A knot. West.

(6) A board. (A.-S.) Still used in Suffolk for a board to press curd for cheese.

Naylyd on a brede of tre,

That men callyt an abece. Relig. Antiq. i. 63. BREDECHESE. Cream-cheese. Pr. Parv. BREDEN. To breed. (A.-S.)

BREDGEN. To abridge. Skinner.

BREDHERE. Bretheren.

Everylkone hys bredhere alle. Tyte thai come before me here.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 18. BREDHITITHE. A lump of bread. Pr. Parv. BRED-SORE. A whitlow. East. BREDURNE. Bretheren.

> These ij. bredurne upon a day Wyth enemys were slayn in fyghte. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

BREE. (1) A bank; a declivity. North.

(2) Agitation. North. (3) To frighten. North.

(4) An eyebrow. Var. dial. Palsgrave has, " Bree of the eye, poil de loiel," subst. f. 21.

For hir hare and brees shone lyke the golde, The best maid thynge that ever tredde molde.

MS. Laned. 208, f. 22.

BREECH. To flog; to whip. BREECHES-BIBLE. One of our translations of the Bible from the Geneva edition, on which some ridicule has been thrown on account of the following words, "And they sewed fig-tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches," Gen. iii. 7. The peculiarity is imaginary, the same word occurring in several of the early translations. Douce's Illustrations, i. 378.

BREECHMEN. Sailors. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BREED. To plait. South.

BREED-BATE. A maker of contention. BREEDER. A fine day. East. BREEDING-IN-AND-IN. Crossing the breed. BREEDS. The brims of a hat. Glouc. BREEK. Breeches. North. Also breeks. See Skelton, ii. 173; bryk, Songs and Carols, x.; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 51; breke, Langtoft, p. 161, where the French original reads brayse. Breek-girdille, Maundevile's Travels, p. 50, a kind of girdle round the middle of the body, zona circa renes, Ducange in v. Renale.

He made hym nakyd, for he was meke. Save hys schurte and hys breke.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 163.

At ys breggurdle that swerd a-stod. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 39.

BREEL. A contentious person? [Brethel?] Why lowtt 3e nat low to my lawdabyll presens, Ye brawlyng breels and blabyr-lyppyd bycchys.

Digby Mysteries, p. 107. A goblin. North. BREEN. BREER. A briar. North. BREEZE. (1) To lean hard. Devon. (2) A quarrel. Var. dial. BREFF. Brief; short. Shak. BREFFET. To ransack. Linc. They break, pl. BREGEN. A bridge. Lyb. Disc. 1271. BREGGE. BREGID. Abridged; shortened. BREID. Sorrow?

> For evere were thou luther and les, For to brewe me bitter breid. And me to puyten out of pees.

Walter Mapes, p. 342. BREKE. To part; to break. North. " Poverté

brekys companye," MS. Douce 52. (A.-S.) BREKET. A pike? Meyrick. BREME. (1) Fierce; furious; vigorous. (A.-S.) See Warton's Hist, Engl. Poet. i. 201; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1701; Leg. Cathol. p. 17; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7; Amadas, 171; Towneley Myst. p. 197; Piers Ploughman, p. 241; Ritson's Songs, i. 58, 64; Depos. Ric. II. p. 27. Also spelt brim, as in Langtoft, p. 154. The term is still applied to a sow maris appetens.

They ar bold and brene as bare. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 89.

(2) Briny? cuirass? Or very possibly the word may be incorrectly written for brenie in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.

BREN. Bran. North. See an early instance in Piers Ploughman, p. 128.

Than take an hanfulle of brenne, and putt hit into the herbis, that hit wexe summewhat rownde and thykke. MS. Med. Coll. Eman. f. 18.

BRENCH. The brink. Ellis, ii. 138. BREN-CHEESE. Bread and cheese.

BRENDE. (1) To make broad; to spread about.

North. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

2) Burnished.

BRENDSTON. Brimstone. Sulphur vivum, MS. Sloane 5, f. 9.

BRENNE. To burn. (A.-S.) See Kyng Alisaunder, 4881; Minot's Poems, p. 23; Piers Ploughman, p. 367; Leg. Cathol. p. 224; Maundevile's Travels, p. 55; Todd's Illustrations, p. 219.

No so hote fyre ys yn no land. As hyt ys aboute me brennand.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15. And kyndels thaire willes with the fyre of love, makand thaim hate and brynnand within, and fayre and lufely in Jhesu Crist eghe.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1. BRENNINGLY. Hotly. (A.-S.)

BRENT. Steep. North.

BRENWATER. Aqua fortis.

BRENYEDE. Brave; courageous. (A.-N.) I salle to batelle the brynge of brenyede knyghtes Thyrtty thosaunde be tale, thryftye in armes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

BRERD. Surface; top; brim. (A.-S.) BRERE. (1) Briar. (A.-N.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1534; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

(2) To sprout. North.

BREREWOOD. Cotgrave has, " Aile, a wing; also, the brimme or brerewood of a hat." Carr gives breward as still in use in the same sense. BRERN. A man. Ps. Cott.

BRESE. To bruise. (A.-N.) See Towneley Myst. p. 214; Skelton, ii. 100; Leg. Cathol. p. 199.

Ful faste they wrastyn, no thyng they wounden. Nedes they mote brese foule hys honden.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 90. And set hur upon an olde stede,

That was bresyd and blynde. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

BRESSEMOR. A beam. North. BRESTE. (1) To burst. (A.-S.) Bothe thorow owt back and bone,

He made the blode to owt breste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80. A burst of sorrow.

All that there were, bothe moost and leeste. Of Gye they had a grete breste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

BRESURE. A bruise or sore.

BRET. To fade away; to alter. Kent. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Standing corn so ripe that the grain falls out, is said to bret mit.

BRETAGE. A parapet.

Thanne alle the folke of that ceté Rane the geaunte for to see, At the bretage there he stode.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 103. Whenne he had slayne the knyghtes fyve,

Agayne to the walles ganne he dryve, And over the bretage ganne lye.

BRETAGED. Embattled. Towred withe torettes was the tente thanne,

And aftur bretaged abowte bryste to byholde. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 112.

BRETEXED. Embattled. Lydgate.

BRETFULL. Brimful. See Todd's Illustrations, p. 324; Chaucer, Cant. T. 689, 2166; House of Fame, iii. 1033; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 33.

Tak the leves of henbayne one Missomer evene, and stampe thame a littille, and fille a mekille pott bretfulle, and thirlie the pott in the bothome. MS. Linc. Med. f. 306.

BRETH. Rage; anger.

BRETHELING. A worthless person. See Arthour and Merlin, pp. 7, 219; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 81. Brethellys, Cov. Myst. p. 308; and breyel in Prompt. Parv. p. 50, seems to be an error for brethel, translated by miserculus. BRETISE. See Bretage.

BRETYNYD. Carved; cut up. (A.-S.)

He broghte in that brynande croke. And bretynyd saules, and alle to-schoke. R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 1.

BREVE. (1) To tell; to speak; to inform; to esteem, or account. Also, to mark, to write. See Boke of Curtasye, p. 23; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 156; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 47; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 102. Brevement, an account, Ordinances and Regulations, p. 71; brever, ib. p. 70.

(2) Brief; short. See Octovian, 533; Sharp's

Cov. Myst. p. 157.

BREVET. (1) A little brief, or letter. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 5, 116; Boke of Curtasye, p. 22. Brevetowre, a porter or carrier of letters, brevigerulus, Ducange and Prompt. Parv.

(2) To move about inquisitively; to search dili-

gently into anything. West.

BREVIALL. A breviary. BREVIATURE. A note of abbreviation.

the Nomenclator, p. 9.

BREW. A kind of bird, mentioned in the Archæologia, xiii. 341.

BREWARD. A blade of corn. North.

BREWER'S-HORSE. A drunkard was sometimes said to be "one whom the brewer's horse hath bit." See Mr. Cunningham's notes to Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 72. Falstaff compares himself to a brewer's horse, I Henry IV. iii. 3, in a contemptuous manner.

BREWET. Pottage; broth. (A.-S.) Brouwys, Richard Coer de Lion, 3077. This probably differed from the North country brewis, which is made of slices of bread, with fat broth poured over them. "Adipatum est quodlibet edulum adipe inpinguatum, browesse, " Reliq. Antiq. i. 7. Cf. Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 152, brews.

Take cleere water for strong wine, browne bread for fine manchet, beefe and brewis for quailes and partridge. Lulu's Euphues.

BREWLEDE. The leaden cooling vessel used by brewers.

BREWSTER. A brewer. North. BREYDE. (1) A board. (A.-S.)

(2) Force; violence.

A squyer brake a bogh with grete breyde, Hyt bledd on hym bothe honde and face. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

(3) To frighten; to startle.

BREYT. Broth.
BRE3E. To frighten. (A.-S.)
BRE3ET. Breath. In MS. Med. Coll. Eman. f. 3, a kind of aqua-vitæ is said to "amend stynkyng breset, sif a man drynk it."

BRIAN. To keep fire at the mouth of an oven. North.

BRIBAGE. Bribery. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 149.

BRIBE. To rob; to steal. (A.-N.) "Have stolen and bribed signetts;" Rot. Parl. as quoted by Tyrwhitt, v. 33. Palsgrave has, "I bribe, I pull, 1 pyll," f. 174. "Divide me like a brib'd buck, each a haunch," says Falstaff, Merry Wives, v. 5, which modern editors most unaccountably alter. Was the allusion unnatural for a man who had so recently killed deer, and broken open a lodge?

BRIBOUR. A robber. Also, a beggar. (A.-N.) See Cov. Myst. p. 183; Prompt. Parv. p. 50, translated by manticulus.

BRICCO. Brittle. Chesh. BRICHE. Happy.

210

BRICK. (1) To break by pulling back. Hence in Kent, to bricken and to britten up the head is to hold it up and backward. Kennett.

(2) A kind of loaf. Var. dial.

(3) A rent or flaw. Devon. BRICKEN. Made of brick. South.

BRICKETTES. The pieces of armour which covered the loins, and joined the tassets.

BRICK-KEEL. A brick-kiln. South. Florio has the term in v. Mattoniéra.

BRICKLE. Brittle. North. See Topsell's Fourefooted Beasts, p. 321; Harrison's Description of England, pp. 21, 213, 221; Romeus and

Juliet, p. 56.
BRICKNOGGIN. An old strong mode of building with frequent wooden right-ups, or studds, filled in between with bricks. Half-timbered houses are called brick-pane buildings.

BRICKSTONE. A brick. North. Also called a

brick-tile.

See

BRICK-WALLS. To swallow one's meat without chewing, is sometimes called making brick-walls.

BRICOLE. (1) The rebound of a ball after a side stroke at tennis. In English often called a brick-wall, as in Hollyband and Cotgrave, in v. Bricole; brickoll, Florio, in v. Briccola.

(2) An ancient military engine, used for battering down walls. (A.-N.) See Du Bartas, p. 491.

BRID. A bird. (A.-S.) See Minot's Poems,
p. 31; Hartshorne's Met. Tales,
p. 53; Chaucer, Cant. T. 10925. The herb bird'stongue is called briddestonge in MS. Sloane 5, f. 6.

I am as joly as brid on bough. MS. Chetham, 6680. BRIDALE. See Bredale.
BRIDDIS. Brood; family. (A.-S.)

Anoone he ordeynide a vessel afore hir hole, ande put therin everi daye milke, that the serpent withe hls briddis myght licke hit oute.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 196.

BRIDE. (1) A bridle. (A.-N.)

(2) Florio, in v. Cincischiáre, has, "to mince or bride it at the table or in speech as some affected women use." Lilly, in his Mother Bombie, applies the term to the behaviour of newly-married people.

BRIDE-DOOR. To run for the bride-door, is to

start for a favour given by a bride to be run for | BRIKE. Breach; ruin. (A.-S.) by the youth of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door until the marriage is over, and then run to the bride's door. The prize a riband, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner. North.

BRIDE-LACES. A kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings, alluded to in the Gamester, iii. 3, and by

A well-known prison, and BRIDEWELL. hence generally applied, as in the OptickGlasse of Humors, 1639, p. 21.

BRIDGE-PIN. Part of a gun, mentioned in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 124.

BRIDGES. A kind of thread.

BRIDLE. An ancient instrument for punishing a scold; one of them still exists at Congleton. See England and Wales, p. 519. "To bite on the bridle," to suffer great hardships. BRIDLEGGED. Weak in the legs. Chesh.

BRIDLE-ROAD. A road for a horse only. Also called a bridle-sty and a bridle-way.

BRIDLING. A bitch maris appetens. BRIDLING-CAST. A parting turn or cast. See Skelton, ii. 117.

BRIDRIS. Breeders.

BRIDWORT. Meadow-sweet.

BRIEF. (1) A petition; any short paper, or speech; a letter. See Towneley Myst. p. 127; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 118. Hence an abstract, an account. The word is still retained by lawyers.

(2) Rife; common; prevalent. Shak. Still used in the provinces, but chiefly applied to epide-

mic disorders.

(3) A horse-fly. Elyot, in v. Oestrum, says, "it semeth to bee the fly called a briefe or horse flie, by reason that it doeth so vexe cattell in sommer tyme."

(4) A breve in music.

An utensil used in brewing and in BŔIG. dairies to set the strainer upon. North. kind of iron, set over a fire, is so called.

BRIGANT. A robber or plunderer.

BRIGANTAYLE. Brigandine, an extremely pliable kind of armour, consisting of small plates of iron sewn upon quilted linen or leather. See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 16; Test. Vetust. p. 189.

Of armis or of brigantayle,

Stood nothynge thanne upon batayle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.

BRIGE. Contention. (A.-N.) BRIGGE. A bridge. North.

BRIGGEN. To abridge. Briggid, abridged, Langtoft, p. 247.

Byreven man his helthe and his welfare, And his dayes briggen, and schorte his lyf. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 251.

BRIGHT. Celandine. BRIGHTSOME. Bright. See Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 99; Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland,

p. 28. BRIGIRDLE. See Breek.

BRIK. Narrow; straight. Coles.

BRIM. (1) Sea; flood; river. Sea-sand is still called brim-sand in Dorset.

BRI

(2) The same as breme, q.v.(3) The forehead. North. This seems to be the right meaning in Octovian, 93.

(4) To bring. East. BRIMME. Public; known.

BRIMMER. A hat. North.

BRIMMLE. A bramble. West. Huloet, 1552, has brymble. Brymmeylle, bremmyll, Pr.

Parn. BRIMS. A gadfly. Kent. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, who gives the phrase, "You have a brims in your tail," i. e. are always running about. Brimsey occurs in Cotgrave, in v. Oestre; Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 247; and Skinner refers to Higins for it.

BRIMSTONE. Rampant. South.

BRINCH. To drink in answer to a pledge. Lyly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. vii. Bryncher, Gascoyne's Delicate Diet, 1576. Nares is at fault with respect to this word, which is sometimes spelt brindice.

BRINDED. Fierce. Devon.

BRINDLED. Streaked; variously coloured. BRINGEN. To bring. (A.-S.) "To bring one going," to bring one on one's way, to accompany a person part of a journey.

BRINI. A cuirass. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1249, 1869, 5149; Kyng Horn, 1230; Kyng of Tars, 949; Horn Childe, p. 284; Gy of Warwike, p. 140; Minot's Poems, p. 171; Arthour and Merlin, p. 287; Sir Tristrem, pp. 147, 301.

Buskede in brenyes bryghte to behalde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

A dog "with one patch of black BRINKLE. brown brinkle on the left eye and left ear" is mentioned in the Times, April 24, 1845.

BRINK-WARE. Small faggots to repair the banks of rivers. East.

BRINT. Burnt. (A.-S.)

The trees hit brast, the erthe brint,

At Gesson londe there hit stint.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.

BRISE. (1) To bruise; to break.

(2) A bristle. North.

(3) Fallow ground. East.

BRISK-ALE. Ale of a superior quality. See Toulmin's Hist. of Taunton, p. 25. BRISKEN. To be lively.

BRISLE-DICE. A kind of false dice.

BRISS. Dust; rubbish. Devon. Briss-and-buttons, sheep's droppings.

BRISSE. To bruise.

BRISSLE. To scorch; to dry. North.

BRISSOUR. A sore place; a chap. (Dan.) The term occurs in MS. Med. Linc. f. 299. Compare MS. Med. Coll. Eman. fol. 19, " also it is good emplastres for wowndis that ben ranclyd, for to sese ache, and do awey brisouris."

BRISTEZ. Bursts.

Of myne hard herte than es gret wondire, That it for sorowe bristen noghte in sundyre. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190. BRIST-HIGH. Violent. Yorksh. BRISTLE-TAIL. A gadfly. North.

BRIT. To indent; to bruise. West. It is also another form of brute.

BRITAIN-CROWN. A gold coin, worth about five shillings. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.

BRITH. Wrath; contention.
BRITONNER. A swaggerer. Skinner.
BRITTENE. To cut up; to carve; to break, or divide into fragments. (A.-S.) Used in the North, according to Kennett's Glossary, p. 33. See Langtoft, p. 244; Robson's Romances, p. 64; Illust. of Fairy Mythology, p. 67. Wenez thow to brittene hym with thy brande ryche.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

BRITTLING. The slow-worm.

BRIZE. A gadfly.

BRO. Brow; brink.

BROACII. (1) A spit. Also a verb, to spit or transfix, as in MS. Morte Arthure, f. 65. Kennett says, " in Yorkshire they call a scewer or any sharp pointed stick a broche, as also the spindle stick whereon the thread or yarn is wound." The term is applied to a larding-pin in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 43. turners, lads who turned the spit, ib. p. 97. Cf. Tundale, p. 13.

(2) A steeple. North. The term is now nearly obsolete. A pyramidical spire is still called a broach-steeple, a phrase which occurs in the

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 41. (3) A taper; a torch. See Piers Ploughman,

p. 362; Anturs of Arth. xxxv. 9. (4) An irregular growing of a tooth. Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, pp. 159, 331. Phillips has brochity, a crookedness, especially of the teeth.

(5) A kind of buckle or clasp; a breast-pin; a sort of jewel or ornament; an ornamental pin or loop. See Kyng Alisaunder, 6842; Richard Coer de Lion, 2067. The term is also used metaphorically for ornament.

(6) To deflower. Miege.

(7) According to Polwhele, a sharply pointed stick to thrust into mows of corn. A rod of willow or hazle used by thatchers is so called. Var. dial.

(8) A spur. Also a verb, to spur. "Ther stedes broched thei fast," Langtoft, p. 277.

(9) To shape stones roughly. North. (10) A fishing-hook. Prompt. Parv. BROAD. A large flooded fen. East.

BROAD-ARROW. An arrow with a very large head, and forked.

BROAD-BAND. Corn laid out in the sheaf on the band, and spread out to dry after rain. North.

BROAD-BEST. The best suit of apparel. East. BROAD-CAST. Corn sown by the hand and not drilled. South.

BROAD-HEADS. The heads of broad-arrows, used for shooting.

BROAD-SET. Short and thick. The term is applied to cloth in Strutt, ii. 94. BROAK. To belch. East.

BROAN. A faggot. North.
BROB. To prick with a bodkin.
BROBILLANDE. Weltering. North.

Many a balde manne laye there swykede, Brobillande in his blode. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115. BROC. A rupture.

BROCAGE. A treaty by a broker or agent. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 33, 289;

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 239.

BROCALE. Broken victuals. Pr. Parv. BROCHE. See Broach.

BROCHET. A brocket, q. v. See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 238.

BROCK. (1) A badger. It is the translation of castor in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28, so that it was probably also applied to a beaver. "Taxus, a brokke," Reliq. Antiq. i. 7. Cf. Mirror for Magistrates, p. 119; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 79, 83; Ywaine and Gawin, 98; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 260; Piers Ploughman, p. 119. It is also a term of contempt, as in Peele's Jests, p. 22.

(2) A cabbage. North.

(3) A piece or fragment. West.

(4) A cow or husbandry horse. North. Brocking mongrel, a vicious jade.

(5) The insect that produces the froth called cuckoo-spittle. Var. dial.

(6) A brocket, q. v. Florio has, " Cerbiátto, a brocke or a staggard."

BROCKE. To brook; to enjoy. BROCKET. According to Twici, Relig. Antiq. i. 151, and Harrison, Description of England, p. 226, a stag in its second year, but Blome, ii. 75, says the name is given to a stag in its third year, which agrees with the Maystre of

the Game, MS. Bodl. 546. BROCKLE. Brittle. North. It is found in Huloet, 1552, and is also applied to cattle apt to break through a field.

BROCOUR. A seller or broker. (A.-N.) With avarice usuré I syze,

With his brocouris that renne aboute. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 154.

BRODDLE. To make holes. North. BRODE. To prick. North. Florio mentions a kind of nail so called, ed. 1611, p. 68, which may be the same with brodyke in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 132.

BRODEKINS. Buskins or half-boots, similar to what were afterwards called startups, and generally worn by rustics. (Fr.)

BRODEL. A brothel. Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 216. Also a term of abuse.

BRODELYCHE. Strong; furious.

BRODID. Spread. BRODS. Money. Linc.

BROERH. Tractable. (A.-S.)

BROG. (1) A swampy or bushy place. North.

(2) To crop. Yorksh.

(3) To brog; a method of catching eels with brogs or small sticks, which is called brogging. North. (4) A trick. East.

BROGGER. A badger who deals in corn. See Holinshed, iii. 1588.

BROGUES. (1) Coarse shoes. Shak. According to Kennett, " a sort of shoe made of the rough hide of any beast, commonly used by the wilder Irish." See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 160.

(2) Breeches. Suffolk.

BROIDED. Braided; woven. (A.-N.)
BROIDEN. Interwoven?

Lond of lif, of roo and rest,

With blis and bote broiden best.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7. The name of an inferior horse, mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 7125, and said by Brand to be still in use, i. 293. Kennett says, "hence the name of brockman in Kent, i. e. See Brock (4). " Brok, an old horseman." sword," Ash.
BROKALY. Broken victuals.
BROKDOL. Brittle. Prompt. Parv.

BROKE. (1) To deal or transact a business, particularly of an amorous nature; to act as a procurer. Nares.

(2) A breach. Becon. Hence a misdeed, or crime.

(3) A brook. (A.-S.)

(4) To keep safe. Skinner.

(5) A rupture. Kent.

(6) Sheep are said to broke when lying under a broken bank. North.

BROKE-BAKKYDE. Crookbacked. Pr. Parv.

BROKELEAK. The water-dock. BROKELETTES. Fragments.

BROKELL. Rubbish. Huloet. Brokle, brittle, Elyot, in v. Aloe.

BROKEN. A brook. Skinner.

BROKEN-BEER. Remnants of beer, as we now say broken victuals. Any single odd money, according to Kennett, is called broken money.

BROKER. A pander or go-between.

BROKET. (1) A lark. Northumb. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1790, i. 48.

(2) A brook. "A broket to the sea" is mentioned in Lelandi Itin. iii. 18, 24, 132.

(3) A torch or taper.

BROKKING. Throbbing; quivering. BROKLEMBE. The herb orpin. It is the translation of fabaria in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5. Spelt broklemp in Arch. xxx. 405.

BRÔL. A child or brat. (A.-S.) BROLL. Part; piece. Coles. BROM. The bit of a bridle. North.

BROMIDGHAM. A corruption of Birmingham. A Bromidgham groat, a spurious fourpenny-piece. A person neither Whig nor Tory, but between both, was called a Bromidgham.

BRONCHED. Pierced.

BRONDE. (1) A sword; a club. Or thou passe thorow my honde, And Mordelay my gode bronde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101. He schulde hym dryve to grounde

With that bronds in a lytylle stounde. Ibid. f. 246.

(2) A torch. (A.-N.)BROND IRON. A sword. Spenser. BRONDIT. Branded; burnt. Huloet has brondon in the same sense.

BRONE. Brown.

BRONG. Brought. North. BRONNYN. Burn, destroy, pl.

BRONSTROP. A prostitute. BROO. (1) Brother. North.

(2) The top of anything.

Tak a knyfe, and schere it smal, the rute and alle, and sethe it in water; take the broo of that, and late it go thorow a clowte. MS. Linc. Med. f. 293.

BROOCH. See Broach.

BROO-CHIP. A person of the same trade, or likeness. North.

BROOD.

BROOD-HEN-STAR. A star mentioned by Florio, in v. Vergilie.

BROODLE. To cuddle. North.

BROODY. Sullen; ill-tempered. Dorset. BROOK. (1) To brook up, spoken of clouds when they draw together, and threaten rain. South. Tusser uses the word.

(2) A boil or abscess. Linc. Given by Skinner, but now obsolete.

(3) To keep food on the stomach; to digest. Palsgrave.

BROOM-DASHER. A dealer in faggots, brooms,

BROOM-FIELD. To sweep broom-field, to inherit the whole property; to get possession of the whole of anything. East.

BROOM-GROVES. A passage in the Tempest, iv. 1. has occasioned some difficulty, on account of a mention of the shadow of a broomgrove. It appears from Prompt. Parv. p. 53, that the term brome was also applied to the tamarisk; but there is no necessity for supposing that to be the tree alluded to by Shakespeare. See Gerard, p. 1132; Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 222. That one species of broom would afford shade is apparent from the following passage:

In a brom feld ther wer hidde

Thre hundred Sarrazins wele y-schridde. Gy of Warwike, p. 292.

BROOMSTAFF. The handle of a broom. Henry VIII. v. 3.

BROSE. To bruise.

Ther were menne brayned and brosed to the deth. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 117.

BROSELEY. A pipe, so called from a place in Shropshire famous for their manufacture. BROSEWORT. Henbane. It is translated by

simphoniata in MS. Sloane 5, f. 9. Gerard has it in his supplement, but according to him it is the consolida minor.

A bankrupt. Chesh. BROSIER.

BROSSHING. Gathering sticks or bushes.

Burst. North. BROSTEN.

Stones brosten, the erth schoke, And dede folk ganne awake.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 134.

BROTCHET. A thin liquor made from the last squeezings of a honey-comb. North. BROTEL. Brittle; unsteady. (A.-S.)

BROT-GROUND. Westmoreland.

BROTH. Pottage. North. Often a plural noun, a few broth. A " broth of a boy," an excellent fellow.

BROTH-BELLY. A glutton. North.

BROTHE. (1) Enraged. Brothefulle, angry, violent, Langtoft, p. 55.

(2) Abroad. North.

BROTHEL. A wretch; a worthless person. (A.-S.) See Bretheling. The term was often applied to a harlot, especially by later writers. Elyot translates meretrix, "an harlot, a brothel," and the word also occurs in Skelton and Piers Ploughman.

BROTHERED. Embroidered.

Brotherly affection. (A.-S.) BROTHERHED. BROTHER-IN-LAW. A half-brother. East.

BROTHER-LAW. A brother-in-law. West. BROTHERWORT. Pennyroyal.

BROTHLY. Angrily; violently. See Brothe, and Sir Perceval, 2123.

And than the Bretons brothely enbrassez theire scheldez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.

BROTTS. Fragments; droppings. North.

BROUD. A forehead. West.

BROUDER. Embroidery.

BROUGH. A kind of halo. North.

BROUGH-WHAM. According to Kennett, a dish made of cheese, eggs, clap-bread, and butter, boiled together. Lanc. Brockett writes it Broughton, and says it is an old Northumbrian dish, composed of two cakes, with thin slices of cheese in the middle.

BROUKE. To use; to enjoy. (A.-S.)

Take hir here and brouke hir wel,

Of thin wol I never a del.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 16. BROUS. Brows; foreheads.

Come fendes fele with lothely brous, And fylden ful alle the hous.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 53.

Brushwood. West. BROUSE. BROUSTE. Nourished.

BROUT. A moment of time.

BROUTH. Brought.

BROW. (1) Brittle. Wilts.

(2) Saucy; pert. North.

BROWDED. Embroidered. (A.-N.)

Hath on her tapites sondré hewes sene

Of fressh floures that so welle browded bene. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 11.

BROWDEN. Anxious for; attached to. Also, vain, conceited. North.

BROWDENE. Broad; extended. (A.-S.)

BROWEN. Brewed.

BROWING. Soup; pottage.

BROWN-BILL. The bill, an ancient weapon of the English soldiery.

BROWN-CLOCK. The cockchafer. North. BROWN-CROPS. Pulse. Glouc.

BROWN-DAY. A gloomy day. Wilts. BROWN-DEEP. Lost in reflection. Kent.

BROWN-GEORGE. A coarse kind of bread;

also, a large earthen pitcher.

Ground newly broken up. | BROWNISTS. A sect founded by Robert Brown of Rutlandshire, temp. Elizabeth, and violently opposed to the Church of England. They are alluded to by Shakespeare and most writers of his time.

BROWN-LEEMERS. Ripe brown nuts. Called also brownshullers. The term is figuratively applied to generous persons. North.

BROWSAGE. Browsing.

BROW-SQUARE. A triangular piece of linen, usually bound about the head of an infant just West.

BROWYLLINGE. Broiling. See a curious drawing of Indians browyllinge their fish in MS. Sloane 1622, f. 83. Broylly, broiled, Maundevile, p. 107.

BROYLERY. A tumult.

BRUCE. Pottage. BRUCHE. A brook. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272, 277. Also, a broach, as in the MS. Morte Arthure. BRUCK. A field-cricket. North.

BRUCKELED. Wet and dirty; begrimed. East. Herrick has the word, i. 126. Kennett, p. 137, says " to brookle or brukle in the North is to make wet and dirty.'

BRUDLE. To suffer a child to lie till he is fully

awake. Devon.
BRUE. To embrue.

BRUET. A kind of thick pottage. See Towneley Myst. p. 43; Ordinances and Regulations,

p. 446; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 30. BRUFF. (1) Hearty; jolly; healthy; proud; elated. Also, rough in manners. Also, to go to bruff, the same as brim, applied to a sow. Var. dial.

(2) Brittle. Dorset.

BRUGG. A bridge. (A.-S.)
BRUIT. A rumour or report. See Heywood's Iron Age, sig. C. iii.; Elyot, in v. Ascribo.

BRUITIST. A brute. See Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. F. iii.

BRULLIMENT. A broil. North. BRUMBLE-GELDER. A farmer. East.

BRUMMELL. A bramble. Hants.

BRUMMOCK. A kind of knife. Salop.

BRUMP. To lop trees in the night surreptitiously. East.

BRUMSTONY. Brimstone.

BRUN. To burn. North. BRUNE. Brown. (A.-S.)

BRUNGEON. A brat; a poor child. Kent.

BRUNSWICK. A kind of dance.

BRUNSWYNE. A seal. Pr. Parv. It is translated by foca, suillus, and delphinus. Ducange, in v. Foca, says it is the boca, a fish for which Elyot could not find a name in English, in v. Bocas.

BRUNT. Sharp to the taste. North. BRUNTE. To make a start; to leap. BRURE. Brushwood. West. BRUSELL. To bruise, or break. BRUSII. (1) Stubble. Staff. (2) To splash hedges. Yorksh.

(3) A nosegay. Devon. (4) The tail of a fox.

(5) To jump quickly. Var. dial. BRUSHALY. A bush or branch of a tree. BRUSLERY. A tumult. BRUSS. (1) Proud; upstart. Sussex. (2) The dry spine of furze broken off. Devon. BRUSSCHET. A bush, or thicket. And in that ilke brusschet by Five thousant of othre and more.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 10. BRUST. (1) A bristle. Ellis, ii. 311. Hence rough, or covered with bristles, as in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 151.

(2) To burst. North.

BRUSTING-SATURDAY. The Saturday before Shrove-Tuesday, on which day there is eaten frying-pan pudding, made of the same material as a pancake, but stirred up and thick, and breaking into crumbly pieces. Linc.

BRUSTLE. To crackle, to make a noise like straw or small wood in burning; to rustle.

Also, to parch. East.

And March that all doth parch,

And brustleth all aboute, Doth dry the waies that winter wetes, And dost doth fill the route.

MS. Ashmole 384, f. 188.

BRUSY. Be gone! Beds.
BRUTE. Rough. Drayton has this word, p. 21, and it occurs in Robert of Gloucester.

BRUTEL. Brittle. MS. Bodl. 294, reads britel in the following passage.

The worlde is passed and agone, And nowe upon his olde tone It stant of brutel erthe and stele, The whiche acorden never a dele.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 6.

BRUTS. Old clothes. North. BRUTTE. To browse. South. BRUTTLE. Furious; wild. Var. dial. BRUYSE. Brewis. Huloet. BRUZZ. To blunt. Yorksh. BRUZZLED. Over-roasted. North. BRWKE. To brook, or enjoy. No gyfte ne grace, nother thare gase, Bot brwke as we hafe broghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213. BRY. A kind of tart. BRYARY. A place where briars grow. Huloet. BRYBRE. Robbery.

BRYCHE. Low.

Now ys Pers bycome bryche, That er was bothe stoute and ryche.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39. BRYDE. Bowed; broke.

BRYGAUNTYS. Robbers. BRYGOUS. Quarrelsome; contentious.

BRYLLYNE. See Birle.

BRYMEUS. An ancient dish, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 96. It is spelt bryneux in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23.

BRYMLENT. A kind of tart.

BRYMLYCHE. Fierce.

BRYN. Brains, way, path, passage, journey. Hearne.

BRYNE. Brows or bristles.

BRYNKE. To bring.

BRYNNYS. Bourns; streams.

BRYON. Wild nepte. BRYSTE. Need; want.

Lord, when saghe we the have hunger or thryste, Or of herber have grette bryste.

MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

BRYSWORT. The less daisy.

BRYTTYNE. See Brittene. Bryttle, to cut up venison, still used in the North.

> To bryttyne the bare thay went fulle tite; Thar wolde no knyves in hym bytte, So hard of hyde was he. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

BRYVE. Brief.

BU. (1) An ox. (A.-N.)

(2) To bend. North.

BUB. Liquor. Var. dial. Hence bubber, a great drinker or bibber, as in Middleton's Works, iv. 121.

BUBALLE. An ox. See Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV. p. 17. "Bubalus, a wod or a bubyl," MS. Harl. 1738, f. 10.

BUBBLE. (1) A simple fellow. (2) To cheat. Var. dial. (3) To dabble in the water.

BÚBBLE-AND-SQUEAK. A dish composed of fried beef and cabbage.

BUBBLE-HOLE. A child's game. There is also a game called Bubble the Justice, which, according to some, is the same with nine-holes. BUBBLY JOCK. A turkey-cock. North.

BUB-STICHALL. See Stichall.

BUBUKLE. A botch or imposthume. (Lat.) BUCHT. A milking or herding place for sheep.

BUCK. (1) To wash. Also, a quantity of linen washed at once, a tub full of linen in buck. Hence, to wash a buck, to wash a tub of that kind, a phrase punned upon by Shakespeare, and has been misunderstood. "Buck-ashes, the ashes whereof lye hath bin made," Cotgrave, in v. Charrée. Buck-basket, the basket in which linen is carried. Bouckfatt, Unton Inventories, p. 28, a washing-tub. Bukked, drenched, applied generally by Fabian. "Bucáto, washt in a buck," Florio.

(2) A gay or fashionable person. "As merry as a buck," Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 187.

And of these berded buckys also, With hemself they moche mysdo.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(3) The body of a waggon. East. Also, the iron to which the horses are tied.

(4) To spring with agility. East.(5) The breast. Sussex.

(6) To swell out. Somerset. (7) To fill a basket. Kent.

(8) To beat. Yorksh.

BÚCK-BUCK. A child's game, perhaps more generally known as, "buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?" There is also another game, called buck-in-the-park.

BŬCKE. A book.

BUCKED. Rancid; turned sour. West. BUCKER. (1) A bent piece of wood, especially that on which a slaughtered animal is sus-

pended. Hence the phrase, "as bent as a BUE. Fair. (A.-N.) bucker." The term is also applied to a horse's hind leg. Suffolk.

(2) A flat broad-headed hammer, used in mining. BUCKERDO. Bocardo. Brit. Bibl. iv. 203. BUCKERELS. "A kind of play used by boys in London streets in H. 8 time, now disused, and I think forgot," Blount's Glossographia,

p. 95. Hall mentions this game, Henry VIII.

BUCKET. A pulley. North. BUCKETS. Square pieces Square pieces of boggy earth, below the surface. Yorksh.

BUCKHEAD. To lop. Var. dial.

BUCKHORN. Dried haddock.

BUCKLE. (1) To bend, or yield to pressure. It occurs in this sense in 2 Henry IV. i. 1, and the commentators do not supply another example. "Ninepences a little buckled," i. e. bent, Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 54. (2) To quarrel. Somerset.

(3) To marry. Var. dial. "Good silly Stellio, we must buckle shortly," Mother Bombie.

BUCKLE-HORNS. Short crooked horns, turning horizontally inward. Yorksh.

BUCKLE-MOUTHED. Having large straggling teeth. North.

BUCKLER. (1) To defend. Shak.

(2) A great beam. Linc.

BUCKSOME. Blithe; jolly. South.

BUCKSTALL. A net for catching deer. Hall, Henry VI. f. 99.

BUCKSTICK. A stick used in the game of

Spell and Ore.

BUCKWASHER. A laundress.

BUCK-WEEL. A bow-net for fish.

BUD. (1) To make, or compel. North.

(2) A calf of the first year.

(3) Behoved. Ritson.

BUD-BIRD. The bullfinch. West.

BUDDLE. (1) The corn marygold. East. occurs in an early list of plants, MS. Sloane 5, f. 6, spelt budel.

(2) To suffocate. Somerset.

(3) To cleanse ore. North. A vessel made for this purpose, like a shallow tumbrel, is called a buddle. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 116.

BUDDLED. Tipsy. Devon.

BUDDY-BUD. The flower of the burr, or burdock. North.

BUDE. Endured. North.

BUDEL. A beadle.

BUDGE. (1) Lambskin with the wool dressed outwards; often worn on the edges of capes, as gowns of Bachelors of Arts are still made. See Fairholt's Pageants, i. 66; Strutt, ii. 102; Thynne's Debate, p. 32; Pierce Penniless, p. 11.

(2) Brisk; jocund. South.

(3) Stiff; dull. Sussex.

A bag or sack. Kennett.

(5) A kind of water-cask. South.

(6) To abridge, or lessen.

(7) A thief.

BUDPICKER. The bullfinch. Devon.

216

BUEINGS. Joints. Devon.

BUEN. To be. (A.-S.)BUER. A gnat. North.

BUESS. A stall, or station. North.

BUF. Beef. Warner.

BUFARIOUS. Mendacious. Junius.

BUFF. (1) To rebound. Warw.

(2) To emit a dull sound.

(3) To stammer. Herefordsh. (4) The bare skin. Var. dial.

(5) The bough of a tree. North.

(6) A tuft or hassock. Kent.
(7) To beat or strike. Spenser uses it for buffet. (8) To boast. See a list of old words in Bat-

man uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BUFFARD. A foolish fellow. (A.-N.) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 32. Buffer is still in use in the same sense.

BUFFE. A buffalo. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 55; Hollyband, in v. Bufle; Florio, in v. Buffalo; Brit. Bibl. i. 478.

BUFFET. A kind of cupboard. (Fr.)

BUFFET-STOOL. A kind of small stool, variously described. The term was at an early period applied to one having three legs. See Prompt. Parv. p. 41. "Go fetche us a light "Towneley Myst. p. 199. There is a saying in Suffolk, "a dead ass and a new buffet-stool are two things which nobody ever saw."

BUFFIE. A vent-hole in a cask.

BUFFIN. A kind of coarse cloth. See Strutt, ii. 95; Book of Rates, p. 29. Certainly not buff leather, as Nares conjectures.

BUFFING-KNIFE. A knife used in scraping

Var. dial. leather.

BUFF-JERKIN. A leathern waistcoat, one made of buff. Not an unusual garment. See Thynne's Debate, p. 31; Nares, in v.

BUFFLE. (1) To handle clumsily; to speak

thick and inarticulately. East.

(2) A buffalo. See Harrison's Description of England, pp. 3, 201.

BUFFLE-HEADED. Stupid. Miege.

BUFF-NE-BAFF. Neither one thing nor another; nothing at all. Nares. Jamieson mentions the similar phrase, buff nor stye.

BUFT. The joint of the knee. North.

BUG. (1) A bugbear; a goblin. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 217; Douce's Illustrations, i. 328; Malone's Shakespeare, xviii. 519; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 85; More Knaves Yet, 1612.

(2) Proud; conceited. "Bug as a lord." This seems to be the meaning in Skinner. "To

take bug," to take fright or offence.
(3) To bend. Kent.

BUGABO. A bugbear; a ghost. West. According to Coles, the term was formerly applied to "an ugly wide-mouthed picture," carried about at the May games.

BUGAN. The devil. West.

BUGASIN. Calico buckram.

BUGE. To bend. (A.-S.)

217

He chaungeth al my ble, Ant bugeth me to grounde. Reliq. Antiq. i. 122. BUGGEN. To buy. (A.-S.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 11, 70, 412; Keliq. Antiq. i. 144; Wright's Anec. Lit. pp. 9, 91.

After that God was y-bore To bugge us to syne.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

BUGGER. To cheat at play.

Elde unhende is he ;

BUGLE. A buffalo. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5112; Maundevile's Travels, p. 269; Topsell's Beasts, p. 54; Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 16. Hence bugle-horn, a drinking-vessel made of horn; also, a hunting horn.

BUGLE-ROD. The crosier of a bishop.

BUGS-WORDS. Fierce, high-sounding words. According to Miege, paroles pleines de fierté. " Cheval de trompette, one thats not afraid of shadowes, one whom no big, nor bugs words can terrifie," Cotgrave. See also the same dictionary, in v. Faire; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 297, vii. 118; Ford, ii. 65.

BUGY. Rough.

BUILD. Built. Leland.

BUILLEN. To boil.

So buillen up the foule sawis.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 87.

BUIST. To mark sheep. North.

BUKE. A book.

BUKENADE. A dish in ancient cookery, receipts for which are given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 22; Forme of Cury, pp. 17, 107, 109. Cf. Ordinances and Regulations, p. 450.

BULBS. The tonsils of the throat. East. BULCH. To bilge a ship. See Holinshed,

Chron. Ireland, p. 94.

BULCHIN. A bull-calf. The term is often one of contempt, as calf is still used, but occasionally of kindness. Cf. Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 170; Langtoft, p. 174; Tusser, p. 81; Middleton, iii. 524. Bulch, Ford, ii. 540. Bulcht, attacked by a bullock's horns.

BULDER-STONE. A smooth round stone. See Bolders. "He gripen sone a bulder ston," Havelok, 1790. "Rudus, a buldyrstone," MS.

Bodl. 604, f. 10.

BULE. (1) A boil or swelling. (2) The handle of a pan, &c. North.

BULGOOD. Yeast. East.

BULK. (1) The body. Junius says, "from the neck to the middle." Also, the breast. See, Florio, in v. Epigástrio, where the last meaning is clearly implied. Cf. Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 262; Middleton, iii. 177, v. 509.

'2) The bottom part of a ship. See Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 335; Florio, in v. Alveo.

(3) The stall of a shop. See Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 37; King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640; Florio, in v. Balcone. Hence, bulker, a night walker, one who sleeps under a bench. Skinner gives the Lincolnshire word bulkar, a beam. The front of a butcher's shop where the meat is laid is still called a bulkar in that county.

(4) To strike; to beat. The word is given by Forby in the sense of, to throb.

> On her brestes gon thei bulk, And uchone to her in to sculk.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 113.

BULKE. To belch. (A.-S.) Also, to bow, to bend. Prompt. Parv.

BULL. (1) Strong. Kennett.

(2) When cattle throw up the hedges, they are said in Yorkshire to bull them up.

(3) An instrument used for beating clay; a sand-

stone for scythes. North.

BULLACE. A small black and tartish plum, growing wild in some parts of the country, not the sloe. It must not be confused with the common plum so called. The provincial meaning seems to be intended in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 137; and Florio has bulloes in the same sense, in v. Bullói.

BULLATE. To bubble or boil. BULLBEAR. A bugbear. Ha

Harvey. BULL-BEGGAR. A hobgoblin; any object of terror. See Taylor's Workes, i. 147; Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 109; Nomenclator, p. 469; Middleton, ii. 20; Beaumont and

Fletcher, vi. 80. BULLED. (1) Swollen. Jonson.

(2) Said of a cow maris appetens. Bulling, in Salop. Antiq. p. 341, also occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 73.
BULLEN. The stalks of hemp after they are

pilled. Var. dial.

BULLER. (1) To roar. North.

(2) A deceiver. (A.-N.)

The sefnte es of fals bullers, That makes thaim or with werke weres.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p.7.

The sexte case es of fals bullers,

Bath that tham makes and that tham wers. MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii, f. 161.

BULLERAND. Weltering.

Tufts of coarse grass. North. BULL-FACES. Called also, bull-fronts.

A puff-ball. East. BULL-FEIST. BULLFINCH.

A stupid fellow. North.

BULL-HEAD. A tadpole. Chesh. BULL-HEADS. The curled tufts of hair on the forehead of a woman.

BULLIES. Round pebbles. South.

BULLIMUNG. A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches. See Tusser's Husbandry, p. 38; Topsell's Beasts, p. 330.

BULL-IN-THE-PARK. A child's game, perhaps the same as frog-in-the-middle.

BULLIONS. Hooks used for fastening the dress; buttons; studs; embossed ornaments of various kinds. Elyot translates bulla, " a bullion sette on the cover of a booke, or other thynge;" and a similar explanation in v. Umbilicus. "Bullyon in a womans girdle, clou," Palsgrave. "Bullions and ornaments of plate engraven; a bullion of copper set on bridles or poitrels for an ornament," Baret's Alvearie, 1580. "Bullions for purses," Book of Rates, 1675, p. 29. Hence the term came to be used for a

pair of hose or doublets ornamented with bullions. BULL-JUB. The fish miller's-thumb. Derby.

BULL-JUMPINGS. A kind of porridge. North.

BULL-KNOB. Same as bull-jub, q. v. BULL-NECK. "To tumble a bull-neck," to place the hands under the thighs, and the head on the ground between the feet, and tumble Yorksh. over.

BULLOCKS. To bully. North. BULLOCKS. Any fatting cattle. Norf. bullock is, properly speaking, a calf in the se-

BULLS. The stems of hedge-thorns. Also, transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set.

BULLS-AND-COWS. The flower of the arum maculatum. Var. dial.

BULL-SEG. A gelded bull. North.

in one's cap, to make him a cuckold.

BULLS-EYES. A kind of coarse sweetmeat. BULL'S-FEATHER. To stick a bull's-feather

> And this same huffing Ironside Stuck a bull's-feather in his cap.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 234.

BULL'S-FOREHEAD. The turfy air-grass. North.

BULL'S-NECK. A grudge. Devon. East. BULL'S-NOON. Midnight.

BULL'S-PINK. A chastinch. North. BULL-STANG. A dragon-sly. North. Also, an upright stake in a hedge.

BULL-STONE. A kind of sandstone. Yorksh. BULL-TROUT. A large species of trout, peculiar to Northumberland.

BULL-WEEK. The week before Christmas, in which the work-people at Sheffield push their strength to the utmost, allowing themselves scarcely any rest, and earning more than usual to prepare for the rest and enjoyment of Christmas.

BULL-WORKS. Boisterous behaviour. West. BULLY. (1) A companion, a familiar term of address, as Bully Jack, Bully Bob, &c., formerly in very common use, and not quite obsolete in the provinces, where butty is perhaps now more generally heard. Bully-Bottom, a term applied to a courtesan, and hence an equivoque in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 1, iv. 2, which has escaped the observation of the commentators. Cole has some remarks on this word in MS. Addit. 5852, p. 85.

(2) A parlour, or small room. East.

(3) To boil. Arch. xxx. 405.

BULLYNE. To boil. Prompt. Parv. BULLYNG. Swelling; bubbling. Huloet. BULLY-ROCK. Explained by Miege, un faux

brave. The term occurs in Shakespeare, and is also spelt bully-rook.

BULSE. A bunch. North. BULT. (1) Built; dwelt.

the operation of sifting was performed. Bul-

(2) A sifting cloth. See Ord. and Regulations, p. 103. Also, to sift, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 47. Bullingarke, the tub or chest in which

ter, a bag for fine meal, Ord. and Reg. p. 70; bulte-pooke or bulstarre, Prompt. Parv. p. 55. BULTLE. Bran. North.

BULVER. BULVER. To increase in bulk. East. BULWARK. A rampart.

BULWORKS. Part of the armour, used to prevent the thighs of the wearer from being chafed by the pieces that terminated just above the knee. Meyrick. BUM. (1) By my.

West.

(2) To strike; to beat. North.

(3) To spin a top. North. Also, to rush with a murmuring sound. Any humming noise is called a bum. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 55.

(4) To dun. Var. dial. (5) A bum-bailiff. Var. dial.

(6) A child's term for drink. See Huloet and Elyot, in v. Bua. Bummed, drunk, Piers Ploughman, p. 90. Coles explains bummed, tasted, desired.

BUMB. The game of bandy. BUMBARD. Futuo. North. BUMBARREL. The long-tailed tit. BUMBASTE. To beat, or flog. East. BUMBETH, Sounds. Skinner.

BUMBLE. (1) To muffle a bell. East.

(2) To make a humming noise. (A.-S.) Hence bumble-bee, a humble bee, Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 72; bumbulation, a humming noise.

(3) A small round stone. West.

(4) A confused heap. North.
(5) To start off quickly. East.

BUMBLE-BROTH. A curious term, occurring

in Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 139. The olde woman to her payne

In such a bumble-broth had layne. The Unluckie Firmentie. BUMBLE-FOOT. A thick heavy foot. East.

BUMBLE-PUPPY. The game of nine-holes.

BUMBLER. A humble bee. North. BUMBLES. (1) Rushes. Linc.

(2) A kind of blinkers. North.

BUMBLE-STAFF. A thick stick. North.

BUM-BOAT. A boat attending ships on their coming into harbour, to retail greens, spirits, &c. BUMBY. (1) By and bye. Var. dial.

(2) Any collection of stagnant filth. Also, a closet or hole for lumber. East.

BUMBYNE. To hum. Prompt. Parv.

BUMCARD. A card used by dishonest game-See Melton's Sixe-Fold Politician, 1609, p. 16; Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 82; Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 442.

To those exployts he ever stands prepar'd; A villaine excellent at a bum-card.

Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie, n. d. BUMCLOCK. A beetle. North.
BUMFIDDLE. A term readily explained by its

first syllable. See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 227. So also, bumfiddledumdick.

BUMMER. A rumbling carriage. BUMMLE. To blunder. North.

BUMP. (1) To beat; also, a blow.

(2) To ride, without rising in the stirrups, on a rough trotting horse. East. (3) The noise a bittern makes with its bill.

Holme. Also to make that noise, Urry's Chaucer, p. 83, wrongly explained in the glossary

Large. West. Also, a mode of BUMPING. punishment in schools.

BUMPSY. Tipsy. See Bungy. BUMPTIOUS. Proud; arrogant. Var. dial.

BUMPY. Uneven. Var. dial.

BUM-ROLLS. Stuffed cushions, worn by women about the hips to make the petticoats swell out, answering the purpose of farthingales.

BUN. (1) The tail of a hare. North.

(2) A dry stalk. Var. dial.

(3) A rabbit. Var. dial.

(4) Bound. North. See Ywaine and Gawin, 3179; Towneley Myst. p. 36.

(5) A term of endearment.

BUNCH. (1) To beat; to strike. North. See Piers Ploughman, p. 506; Harrison's Description of England, p. 167. To bend or bow outwards, Topsell's Beasts, p. 293. Bunch, a croope back, Florio, in v. Gobbúto.

(2) A pack of cards.

(3) A worthless woman. East.

(4) A company of teal.

(5) The horn of a young stag. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 79.

BUNCH-BERRIES. The fruit of the rubus

saxatilis. Craven.
BUN-CROW. A kind of grey bird which is destructive to the corn. Kent.

BUNCUS. (1) A donkey. Linc. (2) A number of people. East.

BUNDATION. Abundance. West.

BUNDEN. Bound. Langtoft, p. 138. Bundyn, bound, married, Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 89. But so in clowtes than was he wonden, And laid bitwene the bestes bunden,

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 13.

BUNDLE. (1) A low woman. Var. dial.

(2) To set off in a hurry.

BUNDS. A species of scabious.

BUNE. Promptly.

That was the byrde so bryghte with birdyne zode bune, And the barne alther-beste of body scho bare. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

BUN-FEAST. A tea-drinking. Linc.

BUNG. (1) A pick-pocket. Also, a pocket or purse. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 152.

(2) A heap or cluster. North.

BUNGAY-PLAY. A simple straightforward way of playing the game of whist, by leading all the winning cards in succession, without endeavouring to make the best of the hand. East.

BUNG-DOCK. A curtail. East.

BUNGEE. Short and squat. Somerset.

BUNGERSOME. Clumsy. Berksh.

BUNGY. Intoxicated. Beds.

BUN-HEDGE. A hedge made of twisted sticks.

BUNHORNS. Briars bored to wind yarn on, used by woollen weavers. Lanc.

BUNKS. The wild succory. East. BUNNED. Shrunk. Dorset.

BUNNEL. A dried hemp-stalk. Cumb. BUNNY. (1) A small swelling. East.

(2) A kind of drain. Hants.

(3) A rabbit. Var. dial.

BUNNY-MOUTH. The snap-dragon. Surrey. BUNT. (1)) The middle part of a sail, formed into a kind of bag to receive the wind

I perceave men must not go to sea without vylats, in hope to have flying fyshes to break ther noses agaynst the bunt of the sayle. MS. Addit. 5008.

(2) To run like a rabbit. North.

(3) To raise; to rear, or spring. Oxon.

(4) To push with the head. West. (5) Smut in corn. Var. dial.

(6) To sift. Somerset.

BUNTER. A bad woman. East. BUNTING. (1) Sifting flour. Wo

(2) Mean and shabby. East.

(3) A large piece of timber. North.

(4) A game among boys, played with sticks, and a small piece of wood cut lengthways. Linc.

(5) A shrimp. Kent.

(6) A term of endearment. (7) The wood-lark.

BÚNYS. Blows?

Gret men forsake here housen ful timys, gret wrethe, deth of kyngys, voydyng of bunys, fallyng of MS. Harl. 2320, f. 72.

BUR. (1) A blow; force, or violence.

(2) Florio translates Bocchina, " that stalke or necke of a bullet which in the casting remaines in the necke of the mould, called of our gunners the bur of the bullet.'

(3) Sweet-bread of a calf. Var. dial.
(4) A stop for a wheel. North. Heywood apparently uses this meaning of the word metaphorically in his Iron Age, 1632, sig. H, or perhaps burr (2).

(5) A halo round the moon. Var. dial.

(6) A whetstone for scythes.

(7) A rabbit burrow. Dorset.

(8) But. Yorksh.

BURATO. A kind of woollen cloth.

BURBLE. (1) To bubble. Burbly, bubbling, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 181; burbely, Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 215; burbyll, ib. p. 150; burbley, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 88; burbelynge, ib. ii. 4. Cf. Lelandi Itin. ii. 31; Palsgrave, f. 179, "I burbyll or spring up as water dothe out of a spring; this water burbylleth up pretyly;" Prompt. Parv. p. 56. "Bulla, a burbyl on the water," Medulla, MS. Harl. 1738, f. 10.

And sum were swolle the vyseges stout, As tho; here yeen shulde burble out.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67. 2) A small pimple. East. BURBOLT. The burbot. Brit. Bibl. ii. 364. It

is also in both senses the same as bird-bolt, q. v. BURCOT. A load. Somerset.

BURDE. Behoved; need.

His dulefulle dede burde do me dere, And perche myne herte for pure petce; For peté myne herte burde breke in two. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219. BURDEN-BAND. A hay-band. North. BURDES. Beards. BURDIS. A tournament. Burdised, justed at

a tournament.

BURDON. A staff. See Bourdon. Saber smote Ascapart there

Wyth hys burdon yn the breste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 121.

BURDONE. The burden of a song.

BURDOUN. The base in music. (A.-N.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 675, 4163; Tundale, p. 61. The latter reference confirms Tyrwhitt's explanation, which is seemingly doubted by Todd, p. 325.

BURE. A bower or chamber.

BUREDELY. Forcibly; swiftly. BURELE. The spoke of a wheel.

BURET. A drinking vessel. Test. Vet. p. 241. BUREWEN. To protect. (A.-S.)

BURFORD. A Burfort bait, "when one sipps or drinks but part, they still fill his cupp untill he drinketh all," Howell, p. 20.

BURGAGE. Lands or tenements in towns, held by a particular tenure. (A.-N.)

BURGANET. A species of helmet. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 113; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 185; Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 65, 71; Heywood's Iron Age, sig. E. ii. Sometimes contracted to burgant.

BURGASE. A burgess. (A.-S.)

BURGE. A bridge. Oxon.
BURGEN. To bud; to blossom. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 128; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 273; Elyot, in v. Ago. Burgeon, a bud, Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 206, 337; burgeant, Harrison's Description of England, p. 242; burgyons, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 56. (A.-N.)

And therof sprang owt of the rote A burgon that was feyre and swote.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.

BURGHE. A hillock or barrow. Also, a town or borough. It is likewise the same as bargh, a barrow hog. "Breden as burghe swyn, satirically alluding to the incapability of gluttons, Piers Ploughman, p. 34.

BURGOOD. Yeast. Norf.

BURGULLIAN. A bully, or braggadocio. See Ben Jonson's Works, i. 112.

BURIEL. A burying-place. (A.-S.)

BURJONEN. To bud, or spring. (A.-N.) See Burgen. Burjoun, a bud. "As a burjoun oute of a stok growynge," MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14. Cf. Arthour and Merlin, p. 199. And he made ech herbe of the feeld bifore that it burjownyde, for the Lord God hadde not reyned on Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277. erthe.

BURKE. To bark. W. Chron. Vilodun. p. 25. To bark. West. Burke, barked,

BURLAND. Weltering.

BURLE. (1) A knot or bump. See Topsell's Hist. Beasts, p. 250. Also, to take away the knots or impure parts from wool or cloth. "Desquamare vestem, to burle clothe," Elyot. Cf. Herrick's Works, ii. 15.

(2) The horn of a young stag. See Howell's Lex. Tet. sect. 3.

BURLED. Armed. Skinner. BURLET. A hood, or head dress. It is glossed by mitrum and mitella in MS. Arundel 249. f. 88. "Calantica, a tyre, burlet oor coyfe, a kerchief, or a hood for a woman," Elyot. Cf. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 17; Hollyband, in v. Calotte. Jamieson explains it, "a standing or stuffed neck for a gown."

BURLEY. The butt end of the lance. See

Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12.

BURLEY-MAN. An officer chosen in courtleets to assist the constable. Kennett.

BURLIBOUND. Rough; unwieldly. BURLING. A young ox. Linc.

BURLING-IRON. An instrument used in burling cloth, made similar to large tweezers, but with very small points. Herrick's Works, i. 52.

BURLINGS. Pieces of dirty wool. BURLOKEST. Biggest; strongest.

BURLY. (1) Big; strong; clumsy. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 40; Stanihurst's Desc. Ireland, p. 45.

(2) Red and pimpled. Somerset.

BURMAYDENE. A chamber-maid. Pr. Parv. BURN. (1) A man or knight. (A.-S.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 341, 346; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 884; Reliq. Antiq. i. 123; Sir Degrevant, 301.

(2) A brook. North.

(3) A load or burden. North. See the Chester Plays, i. 65. Burn-rope, a rope used for carrving a burden.

(4) A term at the game of hide-and-seek, meaning to approach near the object sought after.

(5) To waste, especially applied to time. "Wee burne time," Mother Bombie, ed. 1632. To burn daylight, a common phrase with the same meaning. See the examples quoted by Nares, and Du Bartas, p. 574.

BURN-BEKING. Denshering land, burning turf for its improvement.

Mr. Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by burnbeking, Denshering, about 1639.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 287. BURN-COW. A species of beetle.

BURNED. Burnished. (A.-N.)

BURNELL. A name for an ass, given on account of its colour. See the Chester Plays,

BURNESTE. Burnished. (A.-N.)

BURNET. (1) Brown cloth. (A.-N.) See Rom. of the Rose, 226, 4756; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 108 (2) The herb pimpernel.

Of pympurnolle to speke thenke y zet,

And Englysch y-called is burnet.

MS. Sloane 2457, f. 6. BURNEUX. An ancient sauce, made of butter, pepper, salt, &c.

BÜRNIE-BEE. The lady-bird. Norf.

BURNING. Lues venerea. In the original MS. regulations of the stews in Southwark, still preserved in the Bodleian Library, MS. e Mus.

229, is the following, "Item that no stueholder kepe noo womman withynne his hows that hath any sikenes of brennynge, but that she be putte out." Hardyng, Supp. f. 111,

BUR

mentions a plague which happened in this country in the reign of Henry VII. called the burning sweat, but this has no connexion with

our first meaning.

BURNING-OF-THE-HILL. A curious method of punishing a thief, formerly practised by miners on the Mendip hills. The culprit was shut up in a butt, around which a fire was lighted, whence he made his escape in the best way he could, often of course severely injured, but was never more suffered to work on the hill.

BURNISH. To smooth or flatten. North. Also

the same as barnish, q. v.

BURN-STICK. A crooked stick, on which a large piece of coal is daily carried from the pit by each working collier over his shoulder for his own private use. North. BURN-THE-BISCUIT. A child's game.

BURNWIN. A blacksmith. North.

BURR. (1) The broad iron ring fixed on the tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand slipping back. See Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12; Middleton, ii. 465.

(2) The prickly seed of the burdock. Also the plant itself, as in Topsell's Beasts, p. 683.

(3) The blossom of the hop.

(4) The knot at the bottom of a hart's horn.

(5) The lap of the ear.

BURRAGE. The herb borage, formerly put in wine to increase its exhibitanting effects. See Gerard, p. 654. This I suppose is what is alluded to in the Tatler, burridge.

BURRATINE. Some kind of clothing, mentioned by Ben Jonson, vii. 300.

BURR-CASTLE. Newcastle, so called from the burr, a particular sound made by the natives of that place in pronouncing the letter R.

BURRISH. Rough; prickly.

BURROW. Sheltered from the wind. Somerset. BURRS. In armour, upright pieces in front of the thighs.

BURR-STONES. Rough unhewn stones.

BURRYN. To bud. Prompt. Parv.

BURSE. An exchange for merchants.

BURSEN. The name of a dish, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 15. BURSEN-BELLIED. Ruptured.

See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 67; Brit. Bibl. ii. 55.

Also the part. past. BURST. To break. Middleton, v. 412.

BURSTE. Loss; adversity. (A.-S.)

BURSTYLL. A bristle. Pr. Parv.

BURSYD. Bruised.

BURT. To press or indent anything. Somerset. Huloet has, "burt lyke a ramme, arieto." Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 56.

BURTCHIN. Made of birch.

BURTH. Behoves. See Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 4. It is wrongly explained in the Brit. Bibl. iv. 196.

BURTHEN. (1) A quarter of ale.

(2) To press urgently. East.

BURTHENSOME. Productive. North.

BUR-THISTLE. The spear-thistle. North.

BURTLE. A sweeting apple. North. BUR-TREE. The elder-tree. North. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 137.

Tak the myddes barke of the bur-tre, and anete, and areges sede, and ix. or x. graynes of spourge, and sethe thame, and do a littille hony therto and MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 286. drvnk.

BURTYME. Birthtime. Rob. Glouc. p. 443. BURWALL. A wall battered or inclined against

a bank. Yorksh.
BURWE. To defend. (A.-S.)

BURWGH. A castle or palace. (A.-S.)

BURWHE. A circle. Pr. Parv.

BURY. (1) A house or castle. (A.-S.) "To this very day," says Miege, " the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called bury in some parts of England, and especially in Herefordshire." See also Blount's Glossographia,

ed. 1681, p. 82.
(2) A rabbit's burrow. South.

BÚRYDOKKES. Burdocks.

BURYING-A-WIFE. A feast given by an apprentice at the expiration of his articles.

BÛS. Behoves; must. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1085; Sevyn Sages, 3150; Isumbras, 47; Nugæ Poet. p. 40; and Blande. In use in Skelton's time as a provincialism. "I bus goe tyll bed," Merie Tales, ii.

And this sacrament bus have thre thynges. Ane es sorowe in oure herte that we hafe synnede; another cs opyne scrifte of mouthe how we hafe synnede. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 216.

BUSCAGE. A kind of cloth.

BUSCAYLE. A bush. Luke ze aftyre evensang be armyde at ryghttez On blonkez by zone buscayle by zone blythe stremez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.

BUSH. (1) The sign of a tavern, which in former times was generally an ivy-bush. "Good wine draws customers without any help of an ivy-bush," Cotgrave, in v. Bon. The term bush is however applied to the wooden frame of the sign itself, which was frequently ornamented with ivy-leaves, a practice that began to be obsolete about 1660.

(2) To go about the bush, a common proverbial expression. See Cotgrave, in v. Aller; Florio, in v. Fusáre.

(3) To butt with the head. West. To push, Urry's Chaucer, p. 595.

(4) The inner circle of a wheel that encloses the axle-tree. Also, to sheathe or enclose, as for example to renew the bush of a wheel, or to put in a new touch-hole to a gun.

(5) To retreat from. South.(6) A kind of beard. "The bodkin beard or the bush," Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. C. xi.

BUSHETING. Shooting out at the roots. Glouc. Tusser, p. 111, has bushets, small shoots from bushes. Busket, Spenser, and Florio, in v. Cespaglio.

BUSHLOCK. A tuft of bushes?

At nyght Mr. Banyster cauled me up to se a comet, but yt was Venus with a great fyery haze lyke MS. Addit. 5008. a bushlock about hir.

BUSHMENT. An ambush. See Percy's Reliques, p. 25; Skelton, i. 9; Langtoft, p. 242; Sir Degrevant, 1581, 1610; Robin Hood, i. 54. Also, a thicket, as in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 169.

Whenne thay come to the slake, The balde buschement brake.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

BUSHSITHE. A bill-hook. Huloet. BUSINE. To trouble with business. (Fr.) BUSINESS. Trouble. Var. dial.

BUSK. (1) A sort of linen cloth, apparently of a coarse and common description. Book of Rates, 1541, Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

(2) A piece of wood, or whalebone, worn down the front of the stays to keep them straight. Nares errs in thinking the term obsolete.

(3) A flock of sheep. East.
(4) A bush. North. (A.-N.) "On betyth the buske, another hathe brydde," MS. Douce 52. See Langtoft, p. 9.

With balefull buskeys ye hym bete, And rente hys flesche fro the bon.

Ms. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

BUSKEN. To busk, go; to array, prepare. (A.-S.) See Minot, p. 7.

Bad them buske and make them yare, Alle that stiff were on stede.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 91.

BUSKING. Bushy.

Those farmers that have it growing in their groundes doe keep the hay thereof for their chief winter-provision, and instead of provender, the root is busking and fibrous.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 124. BUSKLE. To bustle about; to move quickly. See Pilkington's Works, p. 353; Fraternitye of Vacabondes, p. 24; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80.

It is like the smoldring fyer of mount Chymera, which boyling long tyme with great buskling in the bowels of the earth, dooth at length burst out with violent rage. Orations of Arsanes, 1555.

BUSK-POINT. The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the busk. Nares.

BUSKY. Woody; bushy. North.

I will go seeke him in the busky groves. Woman in the Moone, 1597.

BUSMER. See Bismare.

And lauze us a busmer a skorn, In gret sklandre us brynge.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

BUSS. (1) A calf. West.

(2) To kiss. Var. dial.

(3) To butt, or strike with the head. Florio has,
 "Acceffúre, to busse or beake as a hog doth."
 (4) A large pitcher. Devon.

BUSSARD. A great drinker.

BUSSE. A kind of fishing-boat. (Dut.) See Langtoft, p. 149; Fairholt's Pageants, p. 40. BUSSED. Laid in ambush. "Bussed beside

the flom," Langtoft, p. 187. USSES. Hoops for the top of a cart or wag-BUSSES. gon. North.

BUSSOCK. A thick fat person.

BUST. (1) A tar mark on sheep. North. This may be the meaning of tarre boyste in Chester Plays, i. 121, 125, although in the latter instance the Bodl. MS. reads tar-box.

(2) Kissed.

222

BÚSTED. Burst. West.

BUSTER. A loaf. Var. dial.
BUSTIAN. A kind of coarse cloth, mentioned in Book of Rates, 1675, p. 29; Brit. Bibl. ii. 398; Harrison's Description of England, p. 163. It is perhaps the same as fustian. See Jamieson, Supp. i. 165.

BUSTOUS. See Boistous.

BUSY. To be active. (A.-N.)

BUSY-GOOD. A meddling person. West.

BUT. (1) A peculiar kind of conical basket used in the river Parret for catching salmon.

(2) A cast; a throw.

(3) Contended; struggled with each other. Havelok, 1916.

(4) A flounder or plaice. North. "Butte fysshe, plye," Palsgrave, f. 22. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 224; Havelok, 759; Howard Household Books, p. 120. (Dut.)

(5) Without; unless. Nares has it, "otherwise

than." Cf. Palsgrave, f. 466.

(6) A piece of ground, portion of a garden, &c. Also, the thick or fleshy root of a plant, e. g. a potato or turnip, said to be large or small in the but. Hence the verb but, to grow or swell out. North.

(7) A shoemaker's knife. North.

(8) A buttock of beef. West.

(9) Any large vessel or cart. Devon.

(10) Strong leather. North.(11) "But and ben," the outer and inner apartment, where there are only two rooms. North.

(12) A hassock. Devon.

(13) A bee-hive. Exmoor.

(14) Suddenly. Devon.
(15) A kind of cap. North.
(16) Rough; ragged. North.

(17) To exchange or barter. Craven.

BUT-BOLT. The strong, unbarbed arrow used by the citizens in shooting at the butt. See Ford's Works, ii. 479.

BUTCHE. To kill. North.

BUTE. Help; remedy.

BUT-GAP. A hedge of pitched turf. Devon.

BUTH. Be; are. (A.-S.)

BUTLANDS. Waste ground. East.

BUTLER. A housekeeper. North. Butler'sgrace, without any ceremony.

BUT-SHOT. The distance an arrow will fly. Lelandi Itin. iii. 31.

BUTT. A boat. Tempest, i. 2. If butt, which is merely an old form of the word, is to be retained, it can only be in this sense. Botte,

Chester Plays, i. 54. BUTTAL. (1) A bittern. South. (2) A corner of ground. North.

BUTTEN. To fall?

The knight donward gan butten, Amidward the hors gutten. Arthour and Merlin, p.192. BUTTER-AND-EGGS. The daffodil. West. BUTTER-BOX. A Dutchman. This cant term is found in Miege.

BUTTER-BUMP. A bittern. North. The white ox-eye.

BUTTER-DAISY. BUTTERED-ALE. Ale boiled with lump sugar, butter, and spice. Salop.

BUTTER-FINGERED. Slippery. Var. dial.

BUTTER-MIT. A small tub in which newlymade butter is washed. West.

This cant term BUTTER-PRINT. A child. occurs twice in the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher.

BUTTER-PUMPS. The ovary of the yellow water lily. Dorset.

BUTTER-SHAG. A slice of bread and butter. North.

BUTTER-TEETH. The two middle incisors in front of the upper jaw. See Dodsley, i. 239.

His two lower butter-teath stryke up quyte throe his snowt as thoe they wer riveted. MS. Addit. 5008.

BUTTER-WHORE. A scold. " They scold like so many butter-whores or oyster-women at Billinsgate," Howell, p. 20.

BUTTERY-HATCH. A half-door between the buttery or kitchen and the hall, in colleges and old mansions. Also called a buttery-bar, Twelfth Night, i. 3; Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 113. There was a small ledging or bar on this hatch to rest the tankards on.

BUTTILLARY. A buttery. BUTTING-IRON. An instrument used for peeling bark from trees. North.

BUTTOCK. A common strumpet. BUTTON. (1) A small cake. East.

(2) The chrysalis of an insect. West.

(3) A bud. East. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 210, "three score leaves growing upon one button," qu. part of the stalk.

(4) To shut up. Oxon.

BUTTON-NAILS. Roundheaded nails.

BUTTONS. Sheep's dung. Devon. His tail makes buttons, i. e. he is in great fear, a phrase occurring in Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 209, 276; Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 87.

BUTTRICE. A farrier's tool used in shoeing

horses to pare the hoofs.

BUTT-SHAFT. A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts, formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet to be easily extracted. Nares.

BUTTY. A companion or partner in any work. Var. dial.

BUTURE. The bittern. North.

BUTYNE. Booty. Palsgrave, f. 313.

BUVER. A gnat. North. BUVIDLY. Stout made. North.

BUXOM. Obedient. (A.-S.) And hence, meek, or humble.

BUYEDE. Bowed. Rob. Glouc. p. 475.

BUZ. A report or rumour.

BUZZ. To empty a bottle of wine in carousing; to drink.

BUZZARD. (1) A coward.

(2) A moth that flies by night. See the Craven Glossary. Nares wrongly explains it a beetle Buzze-flies, Florio, p. 69.

BUZZOM. Very red. Devon.

223

BWON. See Boun.
BY. (1) In. (A.-S.) "By the morwe," in the morning, or day-time. "By his life," in his lifetime. "By and by," exactly, distinctly, in order one after the other. See Todd's Gower and Chaucer, p. 325. For, Kyng Ali saunder, 3174. "By tha," with that. Weber It constantly occurs in the sense of of; to know nothing by a person, to know no ill of him, as in 1 Cor. iv. 4.

(2) To abie. (A.-S.)

Scho sayd, traytoure, thou salle by ! How was thou swa hardy,

MS. Linc. A. i. 17, f. 133. (3) A bee. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 88; Skelton's Works, ii. 112.

(4) A bracelet; a collar. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 9, "dextrotirium, a by of golde anornyng the

ryght arme;" Sir Degrevant, 556.
(5) To abide. See the True Tragedie of Richard III., p. 57, repr. Perhaps a misprint in the original for byd, which occurs in Torrent of Portugal, p. 44.

(6) To buy. See Langtoft, p. 116; Rom. of the Rose, 7159.

(7) Be; continue. Hearne.

(8) A by-place. Florio translates burella, "a by or darke corner." He apparently gives another meaning to it in v. Massare, "to play or cast at the by, at hazard or gresco." (9) Besides. Northumb.

(10) The point or mark from which boys emit the marbles or taws. Yorksh.

BYAR. A cow-house. North. Douce, in his MS. papers, calls the field near the buar the byerleys.

BYBBEY. A kind of herb. See Chester Plays, i. 119, where the Bodl. MS. reads tibbie.

BY-BLOW. A bastard. See J. Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 187; Howell, sect. 24; Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 185. I am doubtful as to the meaning of the word in the last instance.

BY-CALLE. To accuse. (A.-S.)

Thanne as Syr Mador loudeste spake, The quene of tresoun to by-calle. Comys Syr Launcelot du Lake Rydand ryght in the halle.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 105. BYCHSCHOPE. A bishop.

BY-CLAGGEDE. Besmeared.

BYCOKET. An ornament for the head. See a document dated 1513 in the Archæologia, xxvi. 398.

BYDAGGED. Splashed. Weber.

BYDANDE. Bearing?

And ye, ser Gye, a thousande, Bolde men and wele bydande.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 158.

BYDDING. Abiding. Skinner. BYDE. Abode; dwelling.

224 BYL BYDRYVEN. To commit evil. Caxton.
BYDWONGEN. Compelled; forced. Caxton. BYE. A boy. Prompt. Parv. BYEBE. A dwelling. Ash. BYE-BOOTINGS. The finest kind of bran. North. BYLD. "They byed on hym," MS. Cantab. Fi. ii. 38, f. 103. Perhaps an error for cryed. BYEN. Be. Table Book, p. 147.
BYER. A shrine. This is apparently the meaning in Rob. Glouc. p. 248. See Hearne's Glossary, in v. Byers, buyers, Hall, Henry VI. f. 10. BYERLAWS. The townships of Ecclesall and Brightside are so called. The appellation was probably derived from the Byerlaw courts, formerly held there. See the Hallamshire Glossary, p. 17. BYET. Work not finished. North. BYETH. Be. (A.-S.)
BY-FAR. Much. Var. dial. BYFFE. Beef. Prompt. Parv. BY-FOUNDE. Found out; discovered. Hearne. BY-FRUITS. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "those wens or humid bubbles which insects raise upon vegetables, wherein they lodge their egge and produce their young, are call'd by-fruits."

BYGAGED. Mad; bewitched. Exmoor. BYGATES. Spoil; plunder. Weber. BYGET. Occasioned; promised. Hearne. BYGGERE. A buyer. Maundevile. BY-GOLD. Tinsel. Cotgrave has, "Orpel, sil-

BYGABBED. Deceived. Rob. Glouc. p. 458.

ver and by-gold, a kind of leafe-tinne used in the silvering over of trifles for children."

BYGORN. A goblin. North. BYGYNG. Beginning. Hearne. BYHANGGID. Hanged up.

Y shull be by hanggid by all right and reason. MS. Laud. 416, f. 61.

BYHEFDED. Beheaded. Hearne. BYHETER. A surety. Wickliffe. BYHOREDE. Committed adultery against.

For thou haste byhorede my lorde, Thou salle hafe wonderynge in the worlde. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

BYHOVE. To advantage. Chaucer. BYHT. Beeth. Ritson.

BY-JAPEN. To mock; to ridicule. (A.-S.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 386, 453; and Bejape.

BY-JEN. By St. John. North. BYKER. A beaker cup. Prompt. Parv.

BYLACE. Caught; beset. (A.-N.)
BYLAND. A peninsula. This term seems to have been introduced by Harrison, Description of Britaine, p. 30.

BYLAY. Belonged. "As to hym bylay," Rob. Glouc. p. 421.

BY-LAYNE. Lain with. (A.-S.) See Ritson's Songs, i. 67; Richard Coer de Lion, 1119.

He slepyd nevyr be hur syde, Nor hath hur not by-layne.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1071. BY-LEMAN. A second lover or gallant. See

Octovian, 119, 129. It was anciently believed that twins could not be the genuine offspring of one man, a notion there alluded to. BYLEWYN. To remain; to stay. (A.-S.)

BYLIS. Boils; ulcers. Wickliffe.

BYLLEN. To peck with the bill. Prompt.

BYLLERNE. A kind of water-plant, translated by berula in the Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BYLLYNE. To use a spade or mattock. Prompt. Parv.

BY-LOU. Laughed at. Rob. Glouc.

BYLUFFEDE. Beloved. BY-MATTERS. Irrelevant circumstances. See Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 31.

BYME. Skinner refers to Gower, ed. 1532, f. 38, for this word, which appears to be merely by me. MS. Bodl. 294 has the same reading. He was misled by the apparent necessity of the rhyme. See, however, the example quoted under *Alkymistre*; and gloss. to Urry's Chaucer, in v. *Alouth*.

So wolle I nougt that eny tyme Be loste of that thou hast do by me

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 101. For deth cam so in haste by me

Ere 1 hadde therto eny tyme. Gower, MS. Cantab. f. 39.

BY-MOLEN. To spot; to stain. (A.-S.) BYMOWE. To mock. Apol. Loll.

BYMYNSTER. To administer. In every thinge to his wille obeve.

And bymynster unto his volunté. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.

BYN. Within. Ritson. BYNAME. To nick-name.

BYNDE. The woodbine. Prompt. Parv.

BYNDERES. Binders; robbers who bind. Havelok.

BYNE. (1) Malt. Cambr.

(2) A bin, a manger, according to Mr. Utterson, but more probably a corruption of pyne. See Syr Tryamoure, 160.

BYNNY. A kind of pepper. Cowell. BY-NOMEN. Taken away. (A.-S.)

BY-NOW. A short time ago. West.

BYNTE. Bound.

He drynketh the wyn, but at laste The wyn drynketh him, and bynte him faste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177. He taketh, he kepeth, he halte, he bynte. Ibid. f. 156. That lyzter is to fle the flynte.

BYOFTHE. Behoof; profit. Rob. Glouc.

BYON. A quinsy. North.

BY-PAST. Past by. North.

BY-PLOT. A small piece of ground in an out of the way place.

These daies works are not imploied upon those waies that lead from market to market, but ech surveior amendeth such by-plots and lanes as seeme best for his owne commoditie, and more easie passage unto his fields and pastures.

Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 114.

BYQUIDE. Bequest.

Hys byquide in thys manere he made byvore hys deth. Rob. Glouc. p. 381.

BYRDE. Glossed "moste."

For sothe so hym byrde, For he was a merveylus hyrde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

BYRDING. A burden? (A.-S.) It is explained, "playing, gamboling," Towneley Myst. p. 79. BYRDUNE. A burden. Prompt. Parv. BYRE. The stump of a tree. North.
BYREVY3THE. Bereaveth. See the Chron.

Vilodun. p. 113. BYREYNYNGE. Burning. Hearne.

BYRIDEN. Buried. Wickliffe. BYRKYN. Breaking. Towneley Myst.

BYRLAKIN. A familiar diminutive of by our Lady, often introduced in old plays.

BYRNSTON. Brimstone. Skelton. BY-RONNE. Run over. (A.-S.)

He fond Rymenild sittynde,

And wel sore wepynde, So whyt so the sonne,

Mid terres al by-ronne. Kyng Horn, 652.

BYRYNE. To bury. Prompt. Parv. BYS. Be. Weber.

BYSCHELLE. A bushel. Prompt. Parv. BYSCHYPRYCHE. A bishopric.

BYSCUTE. Biscuit. Prompt. Parv.

BYSMALOW. The holyhock, a plant. See an old book of medical receipts, MS. Bodl. 591, ad fin.

BY-SMOKEDE. Covered with smoke. (A.-S.) And thanne me thoghte the barelles brakke, and thare smote owte swylke a smoke, that it alle bysmokeds thame that was abowte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 254. BYSOM. Blind. (A.-S.) See Bisen. This form occurs in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 238, the burden of a ballad being, "for now the bysom ledys

the blynde." BYSPYNG. Confirmation. Another form of bishopping, q. v. Cotgrave says bisping is the vulgar mode of speaking the word, in v.

Confirmation.

3et wolle y make relacion Of the confirmacion, That by Englysche menyng

Ys called the byspyng. MS. Graves 57. The same cosenage ynne alle thyng, Ys yn the childys byspyng. Ibid.

BYSSI. Soon; readily?

Sire, quod the stiwarde anoon, Al byssi schal I fynde oon,

Wright's Seven Sages, p. 54.

BYSSINE. Fine silk. Wickliffe.

BYST. Prayest. See Rob. Glouc. p. 337, where the Heralds' College MS. reads biddest. BYSTE. A temporary bed used by hop-driers

A. (1) To drive. North. J. (2) A jackdaw. Junius. CAAD. Cold. North. CAAS. (1) Case. (A.-N.)

And in suche caas often tymes they be, That one may make them play with strawes thre. MS. Rawl. C. 86.

(2) Chance. North.

(3) Because. North.

and maltsters to rest on in the night, and at other times when tending their fires. Sussex. BYSYLIERE. More busy; more attentive. It is translated by attentius in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8. BYSYSCHYPPE. Activity.

Wast hast thou do off bysyschy ppe,

To love and to ladyschyppe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3. BYT. Bite. Ritson.

BYTACK. A farm taken in addition to another farm, and on which the tenant does not reside. Herefordsh.

BY-TAIL. The right handle of a plough. Var.

BYTE. (1) A morsel; a bit. (A.-S.)

(2) To cut, as a sword, or any instrument. Tundale, p. 24; Eglamour, 491.

Ther was no knyfe that wolde hym byte. MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 66.

Gye, wyth hys owne hande, Defendyd hym with hys axe bytande. Ibid. f. 189. Bot those he rade never so faste, His nobille spere on hym he braste,

It wold nott in hym bytt. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

BYTH. (1) Is; shall be. (A.-S.)

(2) Bite. Cov. Myst. BY-THE-WALLS. Unburied. East.

BYTOC. Committed. Rob. Glouc. p. 183. BYTTE. A bottle; a flagon. Warw.

BYTYLLE. A beetle. Prompt. Parv.

BYUEDE. Bowed. Rob. Glouc.

BYVONDE. Found; contrived. Hearne. BYVORE. Explained "Far off," by Hearne, but it clearly means before in Rob. Glouc. p. 348.

BY-WAKE. Watched over.

Writ that nyzt that he was take, And with tourmentoures by-wake.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 69. BY-WASH. The outlet of water from a dam.

North.

BY-WAYT. To be patient. BY-WIPE. An indirect sarcasm. North.

BYWOOPEN. Made senseless. Coles. explained "made of silk," in Cocker's English Dictionary, 1724.

BYWORD. A proverb. (A.-S.)

BYYN. To buy. Prompt. Parv. BYZANT. A besom. Dorset.

BY3AR. A buyer. Apol. Loll.
BY3ING. Buying. Prompt, Parv.
BY3T. A bend. Not "hollow, cavity," as explained in Syr Gawayne.

In the byzt of the harme also

Anogyr hys that mot be undo. Reliq. Antiq. i. 190.

CAB. (1) A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. Sussex. (2) Any sticky substance. Devon.

CABBAGE. The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set. To cabbage, to grow to a head, applied to the horns of a deer. Wyl Buckes Testament, p. 5; Skelton, ii. 350; Howell, sect. iii.

CABBY. Sticky; clammy. Devon.

CABES. A cabbage. "Brassica capitata, cole cabes," Elyot. Cabbishes, Middleton, v. 35, and var. dial.

CABLE-HATBAND. A fashion introduced about 1599, being a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat.

CABLISH. Brushwood. Law term.

CABOB. A leg of mutton, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.

CABOBBLE. To confuse or puzzle. East.

CABOCHE. To bend. (A.-N.)

There nedeth no more but to caboche his heed, alle the over jawes stylle thereon, and the labelles forsayd. MS. Bodl. 546.

CABRIOLES. A lady's head-dress.

CABRITO. A kid. (Span.)

CABULATOR. Saltpetre. Howell. CACCHEN. To catch; to take. (A.-S.)

CACHE. (1) To go.

(2) To couch or lay down. Skelton. CACHERE. A hunter. (A.- N.)

CACHERELE. A catchpole.

CACHET. Gone.

CACK. Alvum exonerare. Var. dial. Cackabed, a term of contempt, Florio, in v. Guázza letto ; Hawkins, iii. 63.

CACKLE. To babble. Var. dial.

CACKLING-CHEAT. A cock or capon. A cant term, found in Dekker's Belman of London, 1616; Earle's Microc. p. 254.

CACKMAG. Chatter; idle talk. East.

CACORNE. The windpipe. Devon.

CAD. A very small pig. East.

CADAR. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. Staff.

CADATORS. Beggars who make circuits round the kingdom, assuming the characters of decayed gentlemen.

CADDEL. Cow parsnip. Devon.

CADDIS. Worsted, or worsted ribbon. "Caddas, or cruel ribbon," Book of Rates, 1675, p. 293. The dresses of servants were often ornamented with it. There seems to have been a kind of woollen stuff so called. Palsgrave has, "caddas or crule, sayette." (f. 22.) This was used for stuffing dresses. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 57.

CADDLE. (1) A dispute, noise, contention, confusion. Var. dial.

(2) To coax; to spoil. North.(3) To tease, or annoy. West.

(4) To scold; to hurry; to attend officiously.

(5) To squander money. Warw.

CADDOW. A jackdaw. East. " Nodulus is also for a caddow or dawe," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 87.

" I saw a daw, a knot which roundly knat; Such a dawe 1 never saw but that."

CADDY. (1) A ghost or bugbear. North. (2) The caddis-worm, or grub of the May-fly. Devon.

(3) Well; strong; hearty; in good spirits. North. CADE. (1) A barrel containing six hundred her-

rings was called a cade of herrings. In Kent a cade of beef is any parcel or quantity of pieces under a whole quarter. See Kennett, p. 36; Ord. and Reg. 102; Prompt. Parv. pp. 57, 299. A small cask was also termed a cade; Florio, in v. Búgnola. "Cadel of musculs to potage," Ord. and Reg. p. 445. (2) Testis. North.

Telle schul wives tuelve,

3if ani child may be made

Withouten knoweing of mannes cade. Arthour and Merlin, p. 36.

CADE-LAMB. A house-lamb. North. Hence applied to a pet child. CADENT. Falling. Shak.

CADER. A small frame of wood on which the fisherman keeps his line. South.

CADESSE. A jackdaw. See Cotgrave, in v. Chouchette; Hollyband, in v. Chouca; Marlowe, iii. 534; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 23.

CADEW. The straw-worm.

CADGE. (1) A circular piece of wood, on which hawks are carried when exposed for sale.

(2) To carry. North.

(3) To bind or tie. Thoresby says, "a term in making bone-lace." Palsgrave has, " I cadge a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order."

(4) To stuff, to fill, generally at another's expense. North. Hence cadge-belly, a full fat

belly.

CADGER. A packman or itinerant huckster. Var. dial. According to Kennett, p. 36, "a cadger is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load."

CADGY. Merry; cheerful. North.

CADLING. False; insincere. West. CADLOCK. The rough cadlock is the wild mustard, and the smooth cadlock is the wild rape. North.

CADMA. The least pig of the litter. Var. dial. CADNAT. A canopy.

CADOCK. A bludgeon. Somerset.

ADUKE. Crazy; frail. (*Lat.*) See Hall, Edward IV. f. 59; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 154. CADUKE. See Hall, CADY. Foolish; addled. Salop.

CÆCITY. Blindness. Miege.

CAFART. A hypocrite. (Fr.)

CAFF. (1) Chaff. North. See Apol. Loll. p. 54. (Belg.)

(2) To cavil or run off a bargain; to abandon anything. Craven.

CAFFA. Some kind of rich stuff, perhaps taffata.

CAFFLE. To cavil. North. CAFT. Intimidated. Yorksh.

CAG. A stump. West.

CAGED. Imprisoned; confined. North. CAGEL. To harrow ground. North.

CAGMAG. (1) Properly an old goose, but applied to coarse bad food of any kind. There is a small inferior breed of sheep called

caymags. (2) To quarrel. Worc. CAIE. A quay. Minsheu.

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dyng, and haserdy," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 224.

CAINED. Mothery. North.

CAINGEL. A crabbed fellow. North. Caingy, peevish, illtempered.

CAIRD. A tinker. Northumb.

CAIRT. A chart. Brit. Bibl. ii. 143.

CAISAR. A king, or emperor. (A.-N.)

CAITCHE. The game of tennis, as appears from a passage quoted in the Brit. Bibl. i. 135. Jamieson gives another example, but seems in doubt as to the meaning of the term.

CAITIF. A wretch. (A.-N.) In the provinces a cripple is so called. An adjective in

Hall's Satires, iv. 2, base, servile. CAITIFTEE. Captivity. Wickliffe.

CAKE. (1) To cackle. North.

(2) A foolish fellow. Var. dial.

CAKE-BREAD. A roll or manchet. See Ben Jonson, iv. 512; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 262.

CAKE-CREEL. A rack at the top of a kitchen to dry oat-cakes. North.

CAKE-NIGHT. The eve of All Saints, so called at Ripon in Yorkshire, at which time a cake is made for every member of the family.

CAKERED. Bound with iron. North.

CAKE-SPRITTLE. A thin board of about the same dimensions with the bake-stone, used for turning the oat-cakes while over the oven.

CAKO. Some kind of mineral, mentioned by Forman in MS. Ashmole 208, f. 78.

CALABASS. A small kind of gun, alluded to by Bourne, in his Inventions or Devises, 1578.

CALABER. A kind of fur. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 401; Strutt, ii. 102; Cov. Myst. p. 242.

CALABS. Steel.

CALAMANCE. Perhaps for calamanco, a kind of woollen stuff, in Lilly's Midas. Fustian is mentioned immediately afterwards, applied to language in a similar manner; and as the surface of calamanco shines somewhat like satin, our reading does not seem to be improbable.

CALANDER. A kind of lark. See Howell, sect. 39; Sex Linguarum Dictionarius, 8vo. Nur. 1549. This seems to have been cor-

rupted into carnal.

CALANGY. To challenge. Rob. Glouc. p. 451. CALASSES. Alms-houses. Grose.

CALCAR. An astrologer. To calke, or calkill, to cast a figure or nativity. See Ritson's Fairies, p. 45; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 71; Prompt. Parv. p. 58; Triall of Mens Witts, 1604, p. 183.

CALCOCOS. Brass. Howell.

CALCULE. To calculate. (A.-N.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 11596; Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1398.

CALDAR. Tin. Howell,

CALDE. Called.

CALDESE. To cheat, or deceive, especially by fortune-telling. Butler.

CALE. (1) A turn. North.

CAILES. Nine-pins. Minsheu. "Caylys, car- | (2) To throw; to move irregularly; to gambol. East.

> (3) Pottage. "No man can make of ill acates good cale," Cotgrave, in v. Viande.

> (4) Aubrey, MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts. p. 291, says that cale is a Dorsetshire term for colewort. Calestoke is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Med. Linc. f. 297. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 58; Skelton, ii. 38.

CALEEVER. To gambol. North.

CALENDER. To smooth woollen cloths, and give them a gloss.

CALENTURE. A hot fever. See London Prodi-

gal, p. 129; Hall's Poems, p. 57.
CALEWEIS. A kind of pear. (A.-N.)
CALF-LICK. A tuft on the forehead which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair. North.

CALF-STAGES. Places for holding calves. Glouc.

CALF-TRUNDLE. The entrails of a calf. Figuratively applied to the ruffle of a shirt, or flounces of a gown. CALF-YARD. The dwelling-place of our infancy.

North.

CALIMANCO-CAT. A tortoise-shell cat. Norf. CALIS. A chalice. (A.-S.) See Rob. Glouc. p. 489; Havelok, 187; St. Brandan, p. 14. CALIVER. A large pistol or blunderbuss. See

Ben Jonson, iii. 452; Florio, in v. Colibro; Marlowe, iii. 256; Brit. Bibl. i. 135. CALKINS. The parts of a horse-shoe which are

turned up and sharpened to prevent slipping. See Kennett, p. 36; Florio, in v. Rampóne, "a calkin in a horses shooe to keepe him from sliding." Cawkons, Reliq. Antiq.

CALL. (1) To abuse or scold. North

2) Occasion; necessity. Var. dial.

(3) The outlet of water from a dam. North. (4) When hounds are first cast off, and find game, they are said to call on.

(5) To proclaim, or give notice by the public crier. Var. dial.

CALLANT. A lad, or stripling. North. CALLARDS. Leaves and shoots of cabbages. I. Wight.

CALL-BACK. A wear or dam. North.

CALLE. (1) A species of cap, or network worn on the head. It is the gloss of reticulum, in MS. Arund. 249, f. 88, which Elyot translates, " a coyfe or call, which men or women used to weare on theyr heades." Cf. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 776; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158; MS. Harl. 2257, f. 154; Dent's Pathway, p. 46; Reliq. Antiq. i. 41; Isaialı, iii. 18. Maydyns wer callis of silk and of thred.

And damsellis kerchevis pynnid uppon ther hed. MS. Laud. 416, f. 44.

(2) To invite. Perceval, 941. CALLED-HOME. Asked in the church.

CALLER. (1) Cool; fresh. North.

(2) To caper; to jump. I. Wight.

CALLET. A scold; a drab. Often a term of the greatest contempt. It is still in use, and is leting housewife, a regular confirmed scold.

CALLIERD. A hard stone. North.

CALLING. An appellation. Shak.

CALLING-BAND. A leading-string. North. CALLOT. A kind of skull-cap, or any plain coif. Nares.

CALL-OVER. To publish the banns of marriage. Somerset.

CALLOW. (1) Smooth: bald; bare; unfledged. It is explained implumis in Junius, and in Upton's MS. additions. East.

(2) The stratum of vegetable earth lying above gravel, sand, limestone, &c. which must be removed in order to reach them. East.

CALLS. Pieces of tape. North. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 7.

CALLYMOOCHER. A term of reproach. See Middleton, i. 174. It is probably connected with micher.

CALLYVAN. A pyramidal trap for catching birds. Somerset.

CALM. Scum of liquor. East.

CALMES. The cogs of a wheel. North. Apparently the frames of a window in Harrison's Description of England, p. 187.

CALMEWE. A kind of sea bird. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 133; caldmawe, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 202.

CALMY. Mothery. East.
CALSEY. A pavement, or causeway. Huloet. CALSONS. Close linen trousers for men. Howell, Sect. xxxiii.

CALTROP. An instrument with four spikes, so contrived that one of the spikes always stands upwards, no matter in what direction it is thrown. See Florio, in v. Tribolo; Arch. xxi. 51, xxii. 386; Middleton, iv. 623; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 33, Hist. Ireland, p. 89; Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 57; Cotgrave, in v. Chaussetrape. Hall, Henry V. f. 16, says the caltrop was introduced after the year 1415, but in this he seems to be mistaken. Howell says it was used in hunting the wolf. There was also a kind of thistle so called.

CALUZ. Bald. Weber.

CALVERED-SALMON. Salmon prepared in a peculiar manner, frequently mentioned in early authors. Palsgrave has, "calver of samon, escume de saulmon." Cf. Ben Jonson, iv. 57; Rutland Papers, p. 84; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 175, 225, 469; Forme of Cury, p. 49. It was prepared when quite fresh, and hence the term seems occasionally to be applied to fresh salmon.

CALVEREN. Calves.

Of thi calveren on this wyse

Bi tirantis hondis offrid here. MS. Digby 18. CALVES-HENGE. A calf's pluck. Somerset. Calves-mugget, a pie made of the entrails of calves. See Arch. xiii. 370. CALYON. A stone or flint. Palsgrave.

CAM. (1) A ridge, or old earthen mound. Also, a camp. North. See the State Papers, i. 886.

found both as a substantive and a verb. Cal- (2) Awry. North. A person who treads down the shoe heel is said to cam.

(3) A comb. Cumb.

CAMACA. A kind of silk or rich cloth. tains were often made of this material. the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 835; Test. Vetust. p. 14; Cov. Myst. p. 163. Camoca, misspelt camora, Test. Vetust. p. 12.

CAMAIL. A camel. (A.-N.) A neckguard, according to Planché, p. 123, was also so called. It was sometimes made of camel's hair. The thickest part of the armour near the neck was

called the camal or camail.

CAMALYON. The camel-leopard. See Sir Ferumbras, ap. Ellis, ii. 372.

CAMARADE. A comrade. Miege.

CAMBER. (1) A harbour. South. (2) Cambria; Wales. Warner.

CAMBER-NOSE. An aquiline nose. Junius.

CAMBLE. To prate saucily. Yorksh.

CAMBRIL. The hock of an animal. Derbysh. Drayton has the word, imperfectly explained by Nares; and it occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 408, where the meaning is clearly developed. Blount has, "cambren, a crooked stick, with notches on it, which butchers use to hang sheep or calves on, when they dress them." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 102.

CAMBUCK. (1) The dry stalks of dead plants, as

of hemlock. East.

(2) A game at ball, played with a crooked stick, mentioned in Stowe's Survey, ed. 1720, i. 251. CAMBURE. Hooked.

CAMED. Covered. North.

CAMELINE. A stuff made of camel's hair. (A.-N.) See Rom. of the Rose, 7367.

The cloth was ryche and ryst fyn, The chaumpe it was of red camelyn.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 97.

CAMELYNE. A kind of sauce. See Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 66.

CAMERARD. A comrade. Greene.

CAMERATED. Arched or roofed.

CAMERIKE. Cambrick. See Strutt, ii. 241; Arch. ix. 251; Brit. Bibl. ii. 399. CAMET. Silver. Howell.

CAMIL. Chamomile. Somerset.

CAMIS. A light, loose dress or robe, of silk or other material. Camisado is a similar article of dress. "To give a camisado, viz. to wear a white shirt over their armes, that they may know one another in the dark," Howell, sect. 5. Hence an attack was called a camisado; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. pp. 8, 49, 155; Cotgrave, in v. Diane.

CAMLE. A camelion. Maundevile.

CAMMED. Crooked. Also, cross, illnatured. North. CAMMEDE. Short nosed. See Reliq. Antiq.

i. 240; Prompt. Parv. p. 59. CAMMICK. The plant restharrow. Dorset.

See Piers Ploughman, p. 414.

CAMMISH. Awkward; clumsy. South.

CAMMOCK. A crooked tree or beam; timber

prepared for the knee of a ship. "As crooked | CANARIES. A quick and lively dance. The as a cammocke," Mother Bombie.

Though the cammock the more it is bowed the better it is, yet the bow, the more it is bent and oc-Lilly's Euphues. cupied, the weaker it waxeth.

CAMNYS. Jambs, or leg-coverings. CAMOISE. Crooked; flat. (A.-N.) Also spelt camuse, Chaucer, Cant. T. 3932, 3972. The word is generally applied to a nose.

CAMOOCH. A term of contempt. See Middleton's Works, i. 239. It would seem to have some connexion with camoccia, the rupicaper, or wild goat.

CAMOROCHE. The wild tansy.

CAMP. (1) An ancient athletic game of ball, formerly in vogue in the Eastern counties. Villages used to be matched against each other in this amusement, and there was so much rivalry, that the term came to be generally applied to contend in anything. Campyng, Reynard the Foxe, p. 142. Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 200, compares the breast of a woman to "a large campyng balle." In Prompt. Parv. p. 60, occurs, "campar, or pleyar at footballe, pedilusor." Camp-ball is also mentioned in the old comedy of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, quoted by Strutt, p. 101.

Get campers a ball,

To camp therewithall. Tusser, p. 56.

(2) To talk of anything. Lanc.

(3) A hoard of potatoes, turnips, &c. North.

CAMPABLE. Able to do. North.

CAMPANE. Consisting of fields. " Campane Topsell, Hist. bedde," Brit. Bibl. ii. 143. Beasts, p. 268, mentions "the campestriall or fielde-hare."

CAMPERKNOWS. Ale-pottage, made with

sugar, spices, &c. Grose.

CAMPESON. A stuffed doublet, worn under the armour; the gambison.

CAMPLE. To talk, contend, or argue. North. Spelt also campo, and camble.

CAMPLETES. A kind of wine, mentioned in a curious list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

CAMSTEERIE. Crazy. Northumb.

CAMUSE. See Camoise.

CAN. (1) A milk-pail. Yorksh.

(2) Knows. (A.-S.) The present tense from

canne, to know.

(3) To be able. It is very common both in this sense and the last in our early writers, and is used in a variety of ways by the Elizabethan writers. Gifford and Dyce have confused the two meanings.

(4) Began to. Spenser. It is used as an auxiliary before verbs in the infinitive mood to express

a past tense, gloss. to Syr. Gawayne. See Robin Hood, ii. 84; Utterson, i. 106.

When the lady can awake,

A dylfulle gronyng can sche make.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 83.

CANABYE. A canopy. CANACIN. The plague. Bailey.

CANAKIN. A small drinking-cup.

CANAPE. A canopy. Rutland Papers, p. 10.

persons who danced it sometimes used casta-A complete account of the dance is given in Douce's Illustrations, i. 221. See Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 173; Middleton, iii. 39, iv. 174; Du Bartas, p. 516; Florio, in v. Castagnétte.

CANARY. (1) A kind of sweet wine, very much used in this country in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. The term is still in use for a glass of spirits, which may hence have

its origin.

(2) A sovereign. Var. dial.

3) A kept mistress. North.

CAN-BOTTLE. The long-tailed titmouse. Salop. CANCARDE. Cankered; corrupt. "Cancarde dissimulacyon," Hall, Henry IV. f. 5. Shakespeare uses the word in this sense. Also, illnatured, peevish. Cankardly, Robin Hood, i. 99.

CANCELIER. In falconry, is when a light flown hawk, in her stooping, turns two or three times upon the wing to recover herself before

she seizes.

CANCH. A small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn; a short turn or spell at anything; a trench, cut sloping to a very narrow bottom; a certain breadth in digging or treading land, or in turning over a dung-hill. East.

CANCRO. A kind of imprecation. (Ital.) CANDLE. The pupil of the eye. West.

CANDLE-BARK. A round cylindrical box, used for holding candles. North. Also called a candle-case.

CANDLE-BEAM. Huloet has, "candle-beame, suche as hangeth in gentlemens halles, with sockettes, to set candels upon, lacunar." Abcedarium, 1552.

CANDLE-CAP. An old hat without a brim, with a candle in front; chiefly used by butchers. North.

CANDLEN. Candles. Rob. Glouc.

CANDLESHEARS. Snuffers.

CANDLE-WASTERS. A contemptuous appellation for hard students.

CANDLING. A supper given in some parts of the country by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on the eve of Candlemas-day.

CANE. A small animal of the weasel kind. Var. dial.

CANED. Mothery. Yorkshire.

CANEL. (1) A channel. (A.-N.) In Somersetshire the faucet of a barrel is so called. Canel-rakers, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 10.

(2) Cinnamon. (A.-N.) See Rom. of the Rose, 1370; Cocaygne, 75; Reliq. Antiq. i. 301; Kyng Alisaunder, 6794; Wright's Purgatory, p. 55; Prompt. Parv. pp. 22, 60.

CANELIS. Lots. Apol. Loll. p. 93. CANE-TOBACCO. Tobacco made up in a peculiar form, highly esteemed, and dear. Nares. CANGE. To whine. North.

CANIFFLE. To dissemble; to flatter. Devon. CANIONS. Rolls at the bottom of the breeches just below the knee. They were sometimes | (10 To divide. Tusser, p. 278. indented like a screw: the common ones were called straight canions. See Planché, p. 266; Strutt, ii. 148; Webster, iii. 165; Middleton, iii. 573. " Subligar, a paire of breeches without cannions." Welde's Janua Linguarum,

CANK. (1) To talk of anything; to cackle. Var. dial.

(2) To persevere; to overcome; to conquer; to continue. Wilts.

(3) Dumb. Yorksh.

CANKEDORT. A woful case? Chaucer. CANKER. (1) The common red field-poppy. East. Also called canker-rose.

(2) The dog-rose. Var. dial.

(3) A toadstool. West.

(4) Rust. Var. dial.

(5) A caterpillar. South.

CANKERFRET. Copperas. Also a sore or blister in the mouth. East.

CANKERWEED. The ragwort. Var. dial. CANKING. Whining; dissatisfied. Derbysh. CANLE. A candle. Craven.

CANNEL-BONE. The collar-bone. Also called the channel-bone. See the Nomenclator, p. 30; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 215; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 19.

CANNIÑESS. Caution; good conduct; care-North. fulness.

CANNING. Tying a can to a dog's tail, an amusement still practised, and alluded to in the Janua Linguarum, 1615.

CANNY. Pretty; good; neat. North. It is used generally in a sense of commendation.

Canny-hinny, a sly person.

CANON. A portion of a deceased man's goods exacted by the priest. See the State Papers, ii. 512.

CANONS. The first feathers of a hawk after she has mewed.

CANSEY. A causeway. See Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk, ii. 377.

CANSH. A small mow of corn. Also, a small pile of faggots, &c. East.

CANST. Knowest. (A.-S.)

CANSTICK. A candlestick. This is a genuine archaism, improperly altered by some of the editors of Shakespeare. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 26; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 65; Ritson on Fairies, p. 45.

CANT. (1) Strong; hearty; lusty. Also, to recover or mend. North. " Cant and kene," Minot, p. 30; Langtoft, p. 50.

(2) To throw; to upset. Kent.

(3) An auction. North.
(4) To let fall. Sussex.
(5) The corner of a field. Any corner or niche is also so called, and in Hampshire a small bundle of hay is termed a cant.

(6) To backbite. Herefordsh. Also, to whine or play the hypocrite.

(7) To set upon edge. East.

(8) A company, or crowd. North.

(9) A canter, or vagabond.

CANTABANQUI. Ballad-singers. (Ital.) CANTANKEROUS. Contentious. Var. dial. CANT-DOG. A handspike with a hook. North. CANTED. Polygonal, applied to the portions

of a building.

CANTELING. A stake or pole. North.

CANTER. A vagabond; one who speaks the cant language. Spelt cantler by Florio, in v. Birróne.

CANTERBURY. A canter, or short gallop. Holme mentions the Canterbury rate of a horse, in his Academy of Armory, 1688. CANT-HOOKS. The fingers. North.

CANTING-CALLER. An auctioneer. CANTLE. (1) A corner or angle; a small piece or portion of anything. (A.-S.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3010; Morte Arthur, i. 25; MS. Morte Arthure, f. 97; Cotgrave, in v. Eschanteler; Middleton, v. 209; Turnament of Tottenham, xiii.; Drayton's Poems, p. 58. Keunett, p. 38, says that it means " any indefinite number or dimension."

And a cantell of hys schylde, Flewe fro hym ynto the fylde. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

(2) The head. Northumb.

(3) The leg of an animal. North.

CANTLE-PIECE. That part of the end of a cask into which the tap is driven. Northumb. CANTLY. Strongly. Minot, p. 20.

CANTON. (1) To notch. Florio.

(2) A canto. Shak. CANT-RAIL. A triangular rail. East.

CANTRAP. A magic spell. North.

CANTRED. A district, similar to the hundred, although its dimensions have been variously estimated. See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 4. CANTSPAR. A fire-pole.

CANTY. Merry; cheerful. North.

CANVASADO. Some kind of stroke in fencing. See Locrine, p. 19; Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. D. iv.

CAP. (1) To complete; to finish; to overcome in argument; to excel; to puzzle any one. Also, a challenge to competition. Var. dial.

(2) To arrest.

(3) A master or head. Cumb.(4) To mend shoes at the toe.

(5) A piece of iron which covers the end of the axle-tree. See Florio, in v. Chiapperone.

(6) A shepherd's dog. I. Wight.

(7) The cap of a flail is the band of leather or wood through which the middle-band passes loosely. There is one cap at the end of the hand-staff, generally made of wood, and another at the end of the swingel, made of leather. The term is at least as old as the fifteenth century, being found in the Prompt. Parv. p. 61, but it has escaped the notice of the provincial glossarists.

CAPABLE. Comprehensive. Shak.

CAPADOS. A hood. (A.-N.) Captyhowse occurs in the same sense in MS. Arund. 249, Nares.

The coping of a wall. North. CAPE.

CAPE-CLOAK. A Spanish cloak.

CAPEL. The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail. Devon.

CAPELLINE. A skull-cap of steel.

CAPER-COUSINS. Great friends. Lanc. CAPERDEWSIE. The stocks. Butler.

CAPERIKIS. A kind of wine, mentioned in a

curious list in MS. Rawl. C. 86. CAPERLASH. Abusive language. North.

CAPER-PLANT. A common garden weed.

CAPES. Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. North.

CAPHA. A kind of damask cloth.

CAPILOME. In a contest in a harvest field means the circumstance of one set of reapers being so far in advance of the other as to be out of sight by the intervention of a hill or rise. North.

CAPIROTADE. Stewed mince-meat. Howell, sect. xliii. According to Minsheu, "a stewed meat compounded of veale, capon, chicken, or partridge minced, and laid upon severall beds of cheese."

CAPISTEN. The capstan. Arch. xi. 166. CAPITAINE. A captain. (A.-N.) Capitaynate, lordship, captainship, Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 43.

CAPITLE. A chapter or summary. (Lat.) Capitulated, enumerated, Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 13. CAPLING. The cap of a flail.

CAP-MONEY. Money gathered for the huntsman at the death of the fox, a custom nearly

CAPO. A working horse; a capul, q. v.

CAPOCCHIA. A fool; an innocent. (Ital.) CAP-OF-MAINTENANCE. A cap of a peculiar

form carried before the mayor of a town on state occasions.

CAPON. (1) A letter. Shak.

(2) A red-herring. Kent.
CAPON-BELL. The passing-bell. Dekker. CAPONET. A small capon.

CAPON-OF-GREASE. A fat capon. lated altilis capus by Huloet, 1552.

CAPON'S-FEATHER. The herb columbine. CAPOUCH. A hood. "Attired in a capouch of written parchment," Pierce Penniless, p.

CAPPADOCHIO. A cant term for a prison. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a room in a prison called the cappan-carl.

CAP-PAPER. A coarse sort of brownish paper. See the Nomenclator, p. 6; Men Miracles, 1656, p. 42.

CAPPEL. A cope. Pr. Parv. CAPPEL. To mend or top shoes. Craven. CAPPER. (1) One who excels.

(2) To chop the hands. East. Also, to coagulate, to wrinkle.

(3) A cap-maker. See the Chester Plays, i. 4; Minsheu and Miege, in v.

CAP-CASE. A small travelling case, or band- [CAPPY-HOLE. A kind of game, mentioned in Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 243.

CAPRICIO. A caprice. Shak. CAPRIFOLE. The honeysuckle

The honeysuckle. Spenser.

CAPRIOLE. A lady's head-dress. CAPRYCK. A kind of wine. Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 81; caprike, Harrison, p. 167.

CAPS. (1) All sorts of fungi. East.

(2) Hoodsheaves of corn-shocks. North. Also called capsheaves.

CAP-SCREED. The border of a cap. North. CAPSIZE. To move a hogshead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads. Somerset.

CAPTAIN. Chief; more excellent. Shak.

CAPTIF. Captive. (A.-N.) Captivate in the same sense in Hawkins, ii. 252; to take captive, Florio, in v. Captiváre.

CAPUCCIO. A hood. Spenser. Capachin was used in the same sense during the last century.

CAPUL. A horse. North. Also spelt capel, caple, capyll, &c. See Piers Ploughman, pp. 37, 66, 354, 415, 416; Elyot, in v. Caballus, " an horse, yet in some part of England they dooe call an horse a caple;" Chaucer, Cant. T. 17013; Utterson, i. 94; capons, Sir John Oldcastle, p. 63. There are some curious observations on the word in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 12. A domestic hen is also called a capul, as in the Feest, ix.

CAR. (1) A wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders. A remarkable floating island. nearly covered with willows, and called the Car, is mentioned in the Diversions of Purley, p. 443. Any hollow place or marsh is also termed a car.

(2) A rock. (A.-S.)
(3) To carry. South South. (4) A cart. North.

(5) A gutter. Linc.

CARABINS. A sort of light cavalry from Spain, first mentioned about the year 1559. They were perhaps so called from their carabines, or muskets.

CARACOL. The half turn which a horseman makes on either side.

ARACTES. Characters. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 233, 234; Planché's Costume, CARACTES. Characters. p. 247. Caractered, Anc. Poet. T. p. 69. Carectis, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 85.

Touchinge those brason mouldes for caractes of the planuetes, yf youe have them, and can tell howe to use them, youe have a good thinge.

MS. Ashmole 240.

CARAGE. Measure; quality. (A.-N.)

CARAING. A carcase. "A viler caraing nis ther non," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203. Carayne, Kyng Alisaunder, 6469, carrion.

CARAVEL. A light small ship.

ARAWAYES. Palsgrave has, "carawayes, small confettes, draggee." These comfits were made with caraway seeds, and, odd as it may CARAWAYES. may now appear, eaten with fruit for promoting eructation. Caraways are still considered carminative. It is melancholy to peruse the 232

blundering of the commentators on this word | in 2 Henry IV. v. 3. Our ancestors did not eat the seeds by themselves as a part of their desserts or banquets; caraways there mean caraway comfits.

CARBERRY. A gooseberry. North. CARBOIL. A tumult. Lanc.

CARBOKULL. A carbuncle.

In the hylte was a carbokull stone. A bettur swyrde was never noon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.

A steak cut crossways for CARBONADO. broiling. See the Nomenclator, p. 88; All's Well that ends Well, iv. 5; Lilly's Sapho and Phao, " if I venture upon a full stomack to eate a rasher on the coales, a carbonado."

CARCANET. A necklace, or bracelet.

CARCELAGE. Prison fees.

CAR-CROW. A carrion crow. North.

CARD. (1) Crooked. North.

(2) A chart. Harrison, p. 39. Also, a mariner's compass.

(3) To mix bad and good together.

CARDER. (1) A card player. See Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 89.

(2) A jackdaw. Suffolk.

ČÁRDEW. An alderkar, q. v.

CARDIACLE. A disease affecting the heart. (Gr.) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 266, 430; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12247; Reliq. Antiq. i. 190. Also, great grief or anxiety.

Suche joie Titus gan undretake, That him toke a cardiake Of his fadres gret honoure, That he schulde be emperoure.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 29. CARDICUE. The fourth part of a French crown, corrupted from quart d'écu. The term occurs in our old dramatists.

CARDINAL. A kind of cloak, much in fashion about 1760, and recently revived.

CARE. (1) Grief; concern; vexation. Also, solicitude; inclination.

(2) To think about anything. "I care, I busye my mynde with a thynge," Palsgrave.

(3) The mountain-ash. Devon. CARE-BED. A bed of care. See Percy's Reliques, p. 11; Perceval, 1062.

CARE-CAKE. A pancake. North.

CARE-CLOTH. A square cloth held over the head of a bride by four men, one at each corner. Palsgrave calls it carde clothe, and seems to say it was then (1530) out of use. CARECRIN. Cheerfully. Northumb.

CAREFUL. Sorrowful. (A.-S.)

Baret has, " a carrire, the short CAREIRES. turning of a nimble horse, now this way, nowe that way." This is the proper meaning of the term, which is applied to a drunken man in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1. An intoxicated man, as every one knows, " passes the careires," turns this way, that way, and every way. See Opticke Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. Carriere, Coursier; Florio, in v. Corsa.

CAREWARE. A cart. North.

CARF. (1) Carved; sliced. See Rob. Glouc. p. 116; Arthour and Merlin, p. 183.

(2) The breadth of one cutting in a rick of hay. Kent.

CARFAX. A meeting of four roads. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 62, 188. The term is now only retained at Carfax in Oxford.

CARGO. A bully or bravo. CAR-HAND. The left-hand. North. "With a cast of the car-honde," Robson's Met. Rom. p. 22.

CARIEN. To carry. (A.-S.) CARIES. Carats of gold. (A.-N.) CARINE. The bottom of a ship.

CARK. (1) Stiff. Leic. (2) Care; anxiety. Also, to be careful and diligent. Cf. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 38; Philpot's Works, p. 328; Cotgrave, in v. Esmay; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 29. " I carke, I care, I take thought, je chagrine," Palsgrave.

(3) Forty tod of wool.

CARKES. A carcase. Palagrave.

CARL. A churl; a bondman; a rude country clown. (A.-S.)

Here es cury unclene carle be my trowthe. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

CARL-CAT. A tom-cat. North.

CARLINE. A stout old woman. North.
CARLING. A penguin. Skelton.
CARLINGS. Grey peas, steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter. Palm Sunday, formerly called Carling Sunday, is the anniversary of this dish; though in some villages it is eaten on the previous sabbath. North.

CARLISH. Inflexible; churlish. North. CARLOT. A rustic, or churl. Shak.

CARMES. Carmelite friars. (A.-N.) See Rom. of the Rose, 7462; Piers Ploughman, p. 453. An hundrid pounde to the freris grey,

And carmes fyfty, tarieth it not I say. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 276.

CARNADINE. The carnation.

CARNARY-CHAPEL. A charnel-house. Lelandi Itin. ed. 1769, iii. 12.

CARNE. A plough land. State Papers, iii. 170. CARNEL. A battlement. (A.-N.)

And the carnels so stondeth upright,

Wel i-planed, and feir i-dight. Castle of Love.

CARNEY. To coax. Var. dial. CARNIFEX. A scoundrel. (Lat.) See Middleton, iii. 523; Downfall of Robert, Earl of

Huntingdon, p. 39. CARNILATE. To build stone houses. Harrison's Description of England, p. 206.

CAROCH. A coach or carriage. See Cotgrave, in v. Embatage; Drayton's Poems, p. 225; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 467; Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 25.

CAROIGNE. A carcase. Rob. Clouc.

CAROL. (1) A closet or small study; a kind of Carol-window, a bow-window. Ducange, in v. Carola.

(2) A dance. (A.-N.) Rob. Glou. p. 53. Also, to dance.

And wymmen, y seye of tho That borwe clothes yn carol to go. MS. Harl. 1701. f. 23.

CARONYES. Carcases. Rob. Glouc. p. 265. CAROUGHCLE. A small boat, made of horsehide, to carry a single person, employed on the river Dee. Kennett.

CAROUSE. A bumper.

CARP. Speech; conversation. Sometimes, noise,

tumult. (A.-N.)
CARPE. To talk or speak. (A.-N.) Palsgrave mentions this as " a farre northen verbe.

The kyng in his concelle carpus thes wordes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

CARPET-KNIGHTS. Knights dubbed at court by favour, in contradistinction to those who were so honoured on the field of battle or for distinguished military services. They are mentioned with great contempt by our early writers: and an effeminate person was called a carpet-knight, with only a metaphorical reference to the original term. "A capring, carpet knight," Heywood's Iron Age, 1632, sig. C. iv. Also called a carpet-monger.

CARPET-STANDING. A small piece of rich carpet, for royal and noble personages to stand on in public places in the presence of rovalty. or where sitting would not be considered cor-

rect etiquette.

CARPET-WAY. A green sward. East.

CARPMEALS. A coarse kind of cloth manufactured in the North of England in the reign of James I. There was also a kind of white cotton cloth called carpnel, mentioned in Strutt, ii. 94.

CARR. A kind of black fibrous stuff washed up by the sea in heavy gales, and used by the poor people for fuel. East.

CARRACK. A Spanish galeon. Sometimes English vessels of great value and size were so called. "Duæ naves Hispanicæ, vulgo carricks dictæ, capiuntur ab Anglis," MS. Sloane 392, f. 402. See Du Bartas, p. 42; D'Avenant's Madagascar, 1648, p. 17; Webster, ii. 49; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 211; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 433. There was a smaller and swifter kind of vessel called by this name, as appears from the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 819; and in Holinshed, Description of Scotland, p. 22, small fishing boats called carrocks are alluded to.

CARRECT. A gold carat.

CARREFOUR. A place where four ways meet.
Florio has, "Crocicchio, a carrefoure, or
crosse way."

CARREL. Fustian cloth. See Book of Rates, 1675, p. 30; Florio, in v. Guarnello.

CARRIAGE. (1) A drain. Wilts.

(2) A belt which carries a whetstone behind the mower. Var. dial.

(3) Import; tendency. Shak.

(4) Power of resistance.

CÁRROCK. A heap of stones used as a boundary mark. North.

CARROSSE. A coach. Florio.

CARROY. Regiment or body of soldiers. (A.-N.) CARRY. (1) To drive. Craven.

233

(2) To recover. North.
(3) To "carry coals," To "carry coals," to submit to any indignity, a phrase very common in our early dramatists, and which perhaps had its origin in the mean nature of that occupation. time hath beene when I would a scorn'd to carry coals," Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. E. iv.

CARRY-MERRY. A kind of sledge, used in conveying goods from one warehouse to an-

other. Somerset.

CARRY-PLECK. A boggy place, whose water leaves a red sediment. Lanc.

CARRY-TALE. A tale-bearer. Shak.

CARRY-WITCHET. A conundrum, or riddle. Grose says, "a sort of conundrum, puzzlewit, or riddle."

CARS. A corpse or body. (A.-S.) CARSCHAFFE. A kerchief. Chester Plays,

i. 72.

CARSES. Cresses. Gerard.
CARSEY. Kersey. See Hall's Satires, iv. 2;
"Carsey clothe, cresy," Palsgrave; Harrison's
Descr. of England, pp. 163, 172; Arch. ix. 250. CARSICK. The kennel or gutter. North. Caw-

sink-pin, a pin picked up in a gutter.

CART. A car; or chariot. (A.-S.)

CART-BODY. The wooden body of a cart or waggon. Cartarse, the loose end of a cart. CART-BREAD. A kind of bread, mentioned by

Elyot, in v. Agoræus.

CARTED. Not considered; put out of consideration, equivalent to "put on the shelf." See Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 54.

CARTER. A charioteer. (A.-S.) Kennett, p. 42,

mentions an insect so called. CARTLE. To clip, or cut round. Urry's MS. additions to Ray.

CART-LOOSE. A cart-rut. North. CARTLY. Rough; unmannerly. North.

CART-RACK. A cart-rut. East.

CARTRE. A charter. Rob. Glouc. p. 77.

CART-SADEL. The saddle which is placed on the horse in the shafts. The term occurs in a curious burlesque in Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

CARVANDE. Cutting; sharp.

He had a spere carvande, And towarde the batell was rydande. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

CARVE. (1) To grow sour, or curdle. North. (2) To woo. Mr. Hunter, Illustrations, i. 215, has the merit of pointing out the peculiar use of this word, although he has not discovered its meaning, which is clearly ascertained from the use of the substantive carver in Lilly's Mother Bombie, "neither father nor mother, kith nor kinne, shall bee her carver in a husband; shee will fall too where shee likes best."

(3) As much land as may be tilled in a year with one plough.

CARVEL. A basket; a chicken-coop. North. Also, a small ship or caravel, and metaphoriState Papers, i. 805.

CARVETT. A thick hedge-row. Kent.

CARVIS-CAKES. Flat round cakes, made of oatmeal, and flavoured with caraway seeds. Willan.

CARVIST. A young hawk. CARVON. Carved; cut.

CARVY-SEEDS. Caraway seeds. Somerset. CAR-WATER. Chalybeate water. North.

CARY. A kind of coarse cloth. See Piers Ploughman, p. 475; Collier's Memoirs of Alleyn, p. 21. CARYE. To go.

CARYSTYE. Scarcity. (Med. Lat.)

(A.-N.)CAS. Chance; hazard.

A term of contempt. CASBALD. See the Towneley Myst. p. 213. CASCADE. To vomit.

Var. dial.

CASE. (1) To skin an animal. See Gent. Rec. Hence, to strip, as in Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 150. Cases, skins, Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 18.

(2) A pair, as of pistols, &c. (3) Because. Var. dial.

CASE-HARDENED. Impenetrable to all sense of virtue or shame. North.

CASE-KNIFE. A large knife, kept in a sheath, and carried in the pocket. Var. dial.

CASELINGS. The skins of beasts that die by any accident or violent death. Chesh.

CASELTY. Uncertain; casual. West. Caswelté, casualty, occurs in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38,

CASEMENT. A concave moulding. CASE-WORM. The caddis. East. Florio mentions "casses or earthwormes," ed. 1611, p. 290.

CASHED. Cashiered. See Leycester Corr. p. 13; Holinshed, Chron. Irel. p. 136.

CASIERS. Broad wide sleeves. Devon.

CASINGS. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. North. Casard and Casen occur in Pr. Parv. p. 63.

CASK. A helmet, or casque. See Drayton's Poems, p. 65; Dodsley, ii. 295.

CASKET. A stalk, or stem. North.

CASPERE. The herb cardiac.

CASS. A word to drive away a cat. Somerset. CASSABULLY. The winter cress. South.

CASSE. To discharge; to break or deprive of an office; to cashier; to disband. See Cashed; Cotgrave, in v. Casser, Destitution, Donné; Skelton, ii. 107. Cassen, cast off, Brockett.

CASSIASISTRE. The cassia fistula, described by Gerard, p. 1242. See an early list of plants in

MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

CASSOCK. A loose outward coat, particularly a military one. See Ben Jonson, i. 62; Harrington's Nug. Antiq. i. 261; cassaque, Strutt, ii. 246.

CASSON. Beef. Dekker.

CAST. (1) A second swarm of bees from one hive. Var. dial.

(2) To speak; to address.

cally a prostitute. See Hall, Edward IV. f. 2; (3) A stratagem; a contrivance. (A.-S.) See Minot, p. 76; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 39; Towneley Myst. p. 107; Robson's Rom. p. 22; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 236.

(4) A brace or couple. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 30, 108; Florio, in v. Copia; Privy Purse Expences of Hen. VIII. p. 141.

(5) Cast off, as a cast ship, Florio, in v. Corbámi, "cast hulkes, old ships." Cast lips, As You Like It, iii. 4, unless we may read chast lips, as in ed. 1632, p. 199.

(6) Plotted; devised. Common in our early

dramatists.

(7) To mean, intend. Percy. To contrive, Melibeus, p. 150. "I caste a way, I devyse a meanes to do a thing," Palsgrave. See the Basyn, xix.

(8) To yield; to produce. Norf.

(9) To choke one's self with eating too fast. North.

(10) Warped. North. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Ascham uses the word.

(11) Opportunity; chance. North. perhaps the meaning in Cov. Myst. p. 129; Erle of Tolous, 452.

(12) A sheep is said to be cast, when it lies on its back. North.

(13) When hounds check, and the huntsman tries to recover the scent by taking the hounds round about the spot, he is said to cast

(14) To vomit. Common both as an archaism and provincialism.

(15) To cast a horse is to throw him down by a rope disposed in a particular manner, for any operation requiring confinement of the limbs. (16) Thwarted; defeated. Salop.

(17) To deliver prematurely, as cows and other beasts. Salop.

(18) To empty. "Casting the poondes," Howard

Household Books, p. 21. (19) To set a hawk on a perch. Berners. Also, to purge a hawk.

(20) Looked forward. Devon.

(21) To consider. Thynne's Debate, p. 75, "casten how the matter wyll befall." Also, to determine. Palsgrave, and Drayton's Poems, p. 34.

(22) To dismiss, or rather, perhaps, to appoint persons to their several stations, as characters in a play. See Malone's Shakespeare, ix. 319.

(23) A brood or flight of hawks. "Caste of haukes, niee doiseaux," Palsgrave. Sometimes a couple, as in (4).

(24) To spin a top.

(25) To cast a compass, to rectify or correct it. Palsgrave.

(26) To add up a sum.(27) To cast beyond the moon, a proverbial phrase for attempting impossibilities. Besides the examples quoted by Nares may be mentioned one in Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. viii.

(28) Added. Wickliffe's New Test. p. 9.

(29) A castle. Rob. Glouc.

(30) To think; to cogitate. Baret.

(31) A small portion of bread. See Ordinances

and Regulations, pp. 26, 56, 72; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 168. It seems to mean the portions of several loaves together into which bread is generally baked. " A caste piece," several pieces joined into one, Florio, in v. Caverna.

(32) To throw dice.

(33) To "cast up," to upbraid; to reproach.

North. Palsgrave has this phrase in the sense, to forsake; "I cast up, I forsake a thyng."

(34) To "cast a person's water," to find out diseases by the inspection of urine, a very common practice in former times. The phrase

is used by Shakespeare.

- (35) To "cast afore," to forecast. Palsgrave.
 (36) "I cast my penyworthes, je pourjecte; whan I have all caste my penyworthes, I maye put my wynnyng in myn eye," Palsgrave,

(37) To groan. Warw.(38) Strife; contention. (A.-S.)

(39) To condemn. Minsheu.

(40) To arrange or dispose. Pr. Parv.

CASTELET. A turret. (A.-N.) CASTELIS. Camps. (Lat.) CASTELLE. A large cistern.

CASTEN. Cast off. North.

CASTER. (1) A cloak. Dekker.

(2) A cow that casts her calf.

CASTING-BOTTLE. A bottle used for casting, or sprinkling, perfumes, introduced about the middle of the sixteenth century. See the Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. C. iii; Unton Inventories, p. 27. Also called a casting-glass, as in Ben Jonson, ii. 144; Privy Purse Expences of Mary, p. 144.

CASTLE. A kind of close helmet.

CASTLEWARDS. A tax formerly laid on those that dwelt within a certain distance of a castle, for the support of the garrison. See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 155.

CASTLING. A calf born before its proper time. See Hollyband, in v. Avorton; Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 6.

CASTOCK. The heart of a cabbage. North.

CASTON. A capstan. Florio.
CASTOR. A beaver. (A.-N.) There was a herb called "the balloc of the castor," MS.

Sloane 5, f. 3. Cf. Brit. Bibl. iv. 26. CASTREL. A kind of hawk, not very courageous, and therefore seldom used for sporting purposes. See the Feest, ix (?); Gent. Rec. ii.

32; Brit. Bibl. ii. 118. CASUALTY. The flesh of an animal that dies by chance. East.

CAT. (1) A mess of coarse meal, clay, &c. placed in dove-cotes, to allure strangers. East.

A ferret. Suffolk.

(3) The trap at the game of Trap and Ball was formerly called a cat, and the game itself also went under this name, or, according to Howell, Cat and Trap. See Florio, in v. Lippa, Trappola; Cotgrave, in v. Martinet, Quille; but the game of cat is more properly that played with

sticks, and a small piece of wood, rising in the middle, so as to rebound when struck on either side. This game is still played, and is even a favourite in the metropolis. See Nares, and Middleton, iv. 527. It is also called Cat and Dog, as Mr. Hartshorne notices, Salop. Antiq. and also in MS. Addit. 5008, under the year 1582. Take them who dares at nine-holes, cardes, or cat. Peacham's Thalias Banquet, 1620.

CATADUPE. A waterfall. (Lat.)

CATAIAN. A sharper.

CATAPUCE. A kind of spurge. (A.-N.)

CAT-ARLES. An eruptive disorder on the skin. North.

CATAYL. A sort of vessel. See Richard Coer de Lion, 1407. There is a ship called a catch, mentioned in Harrison, p. 201, for which this may be an error.

CAT-BEAGLE. A swift kind of beagle mentioned in the Gent. Rec. ii. 68.

CAT-BILL. A woodpecker. North.

CAT-BLASH. Anything thin or sloppy, as weak tea. Linc.

CAT-BRAIN. A kind of rough clay mixed with stone. West.

CAT-CALL. A kind of whistle, chiefly used at theatres, to interrupt the actors, and damn a new piece. It was in common use some years ago, but is not often heard at the present day. CATCH. (1) A few hairs drawn out of a knot or bunch, which is woven in the silk.

(2) To "catch copper," to take harm, to fall

into evil.

CATCH-CORNER. A well-known child's game. CATCHED. Entangled. Beds.

CATCHEREL. A catchpole. Pr. Parv.

CATCHIS. Causeth. Hearne.

CATCH-LAND. Border-land, of which the tithe was disputable, and taken by the first claimant who could catch it. Norf. This custom is now of course obsolete.

CATCH-ROGUE. A constable, or bailiff. East. CATCH-WATER. A reservoir of water in a newly-erected common. Somerset.

CATCHY. Disposed to take an undue advantage. It occurs in the sense of showery in the Times, August 24th, 1843.

CATEL. Goods; property; possessions; treasure, or money. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 70; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 207; Octovian, 803; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 67.

CATER. (1) A caterer. See Brit. Bibl. i. 407; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 155.

(2) To cut diagonally. Var. dial.

CATER-COUSINS. Good friends. Var. dial. CATERPILLAR. A cockchafer. Somerset. CATERRAMEL. To hollow out. Warw.

CATERY. The place in a large house or palace where provisions were kept or distributed. See the Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 68, 97. CAT-GALLOWS. A child's game, consisting of jumping over a stick placed at right angles to two others fixed in the ground.

CATHAMMED. Clumsy; awkward. South. CATHAWS. Common haws. North.

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CATHEDRAL. A bully. Linc.

CATHER. A cradle. North.

CATHERN. A Catherine-wheel. West. A merrymaking on St. Catherine's day is called catherning. CAT-HIP. The burnet-rose. North.

CAT-IN-PAN. A cat in pan is a turncoat, or deserter from his party; to turn cat in pan, to be a turncoat, to desert.

CAT-LAP. Tea. Var. dial.

CATLING. The string of a lute or violin, made of cat-gut. Strings for hats were also called catlings. See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 79.

CATMALLISONS. Cupboards near chimneys, where dried beef and provisions are kept. North.

CATRIGGED. Linen, when badly creased, is said to be catrigged. North.

CATS. Coverings under which soldiers might lie, ready to attack. Gifford seems to have explained the term erroneously in Shirley, vi. 16.

CATS-CRADLE. A game played by children, with string twisted on the fingers.

CATS-FOOT. Ground ivy. North.

CATS-HEAD. A kind of porous stone found in coal pits, mentioned by Aubrey, Nat. Hist. Surrey, iii. 327; MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 54. Rider mentions an apple of this name.

CATS'-SMERE. A kind of axungia, mentioned in an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2. CATSO. A term of abuse or contempt. (Ital.) CATS-TAIL. (1) The catkin of the hazel or wil-

low. Var. dial. See the Nomenclator, p. 142, " the cats tailes on nut trees."

(2) The herb horsetail. Var. dial.

(3) A sore place, or fester. See Cotgrave, in v. Chat. Elvot, in v. Furunculus, calls it a cattes heare.

(4) A flogging whip?

But evere beware of Cristis curse and of cattis-tailes. MS. Digby 41, f. 16.

CAT-STAIRS. Tape, &c. so twisted, that by its alternate hollows and projections, it resembles stairs. North.
CATTER. To thrive. North.

CATTON. CATTON. To beat; to thump. No. CATWHIN. The dog-rose. North. North.

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS. An earwig. North. CATWITTED. Silly and conceited. North.

CATWRALLING. Caterwauling. Topsell, p. 105.

CATYFDAM. Captivity; wretchedness. CATZERIE. Cheating; roguery. (Ital.)

CAUCH. A nasty mixture. Devon. Sometimes called a cauchery.

CAUCI. A path or road. (A.-N.) King Yder and his overtoke Opon a cauci bl a broke.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 287.

CAUCIOUR. A surveyor. Cumb. CAUD. Cold. North.

CAUDEBEC. A French hat, worn in England about the year 1700.

AUDERNE. A caldron. It is glossed by CAWARD. Backward. Robin Hood, i. 84. lebes in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89. Cawdroun, CAWBABY. An awkward shy boy. Devon. CAUDERNE. A caldron. It is glossed by

Maundevile, p. 250. Cawdurn, Relig. Antiq.

CAUDLE. Any slop. Devon. This is pretty nearly the older use of the word, which was generally applied to any sloppy mess in cookery. See a curious satirical notice of the word in this sense in Piers Ploughman, p. 98.

CAUD-PIE. A disappointment or loss. North. CAUFTE. Caught. Amis and Amil. 2455. CAUGLE. To quarrel. North. CAUK. Limestone. East.

CAUL. (1) A spider's web.

(2) A swelling. North.

236

CAULD. A dam-head. North.

CAUMPERSOME. Lively; playful. Derbysh.

CAUP. To exchange. North.

CAURY. Worm-eaten. (A.-N.) Caury maury, Skelton and Piers Ploughman? This phrase in Skelton may perhaps have some connexion with the Scottish term kirrywery.

CAUSE. Because. Var. dial.

CAUSELLE. Cause?

Of whom the sprynge was not causelle Of fortune, ne sodeyne aventure.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22. CAUSEY. A causeway. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 425; Harrison, p. 37.

CAUSH. A sudden declivity. North. CAUSIDICK. A lawyer. Minsheu.

CAUTEL. A cunning trick. (A.-N.) Cau-telled, divided, Cleaveland's Poems, ed. 1660, p. 182. Nares has cautelled in the sense of provided. Cautelous, artful, artfully cautious, a very common word. Cautelously, Arch. xiv. 261.

CAUTION. A pledge, or surety. Palsgrave. The money paid at the Cambridge colleges on admission is still called caution money, a security for debts that may be contracted.

CAVE. (1) To tilt up. Salop.

(2) To fall in, as earth does when undermined. Var. dial.

(3) To rake; to separate. South. Also, to thrash corn.

(4) A cabbage. North.

CÁVEARE. The spawn of a kind of sturgeon pickled, salted, and dried. See the Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 31; Brit. Bibl. ii. 541; Book of Rates, p. 31.

CAVEL. A part or share. North.

CAVENARD. A term of reproach. (A.-N.) CAVERSYNE. A hypocrite. (A.-N.)

Okkyrrese and caversynes Also swylk ere as Saresyns.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 91.

CAVILATION. Cavilling. (A.-N.) See King Leir, p. 417; Hardyng, f. 174; Simonides, 2d pt. 1584.

CAVING. Chaff and refuse swept from the threshing floor. East.

CAVOUS. Hollow; abounding in caves. See Thoms' Anecdotes and Trad. p. 115.

CAW. The rot in sheep. Devon. Florio has the term, to bring forth a lamb.

CAWDAW. A jackdaw. North. CEL. CAWDRIFE. A shivering feeling. North. CAWE. To go, or walk. (A.-N.) CAWF. An eel-box. East. CAWFTAIL. A dunce. Lanc. CAWHAND. The left-hand. North. CAWKEN. To breed, a term generally applied to hawks. See Gent. Rec. ii. 62 : Piers Ploughman, pp. 223, 241. CAWKY. Frumpish. Linc. CAWL. (1) To frighten or bully. North. (2) A swelling from a blow. Yorksh. (3) A coop. Kent. (4) A kind of silk. (5) To do work awkwardly. North. CÁWN. Called. Var. dial. CAWNSE. A pavement. Devon. CAWPE. A cup. Brit. Bibl. iv. 18. CAWTE. Cautious. Ritson. CAXON. A worn-out wig. Somerset. CAYERS. Comers. MS. Morte Arthure, f. 58. CAYRE. To go. Of alle the welthe and the wanes thou hade in kepynge, To cayre with that cumly thou keste the fulle clene. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231. CAYTEFETE. Wretchedness. (A.-N.)And my modir consayved me In mekille synne and caytefeté. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 276. CAYVAR. A kind of ship, mentioned in Kyng Alisaunder, 6062. CAZAMI. An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. Gent. Rec. i. 100. CA3TE. Caught. Rob. Glouc. CE. Place. [Sea?] Some tugge, sum drawe fro ce to ce; A! Lorde Jhesu, how may thys be? MS. Harl. 1701, f. 87. CEAGE. A key. Verstegan. CEASE. To die. Shak. CEATE. A membrane. Topsell. CEC. Sick. Pr. Parv.

A! Lorde Jhesu, how may thys be?

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 87.

CEAGE. A key. Verstegan.

CEASE. To die. Shak.

CEATE. A membrane. Topsell.

CEC. Sick. Pr. Parv.

CECHELLE. A satchel. Pr. Parv.

CECHELLE. St. Cecilia. (A.-N.)

CECYNE. To cease. Pr. Parv.

CEDULE. A scroll or schedule. See Test.

Vetust. p. 495; Arch. xi. 436.

CEE. The sea. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5158;

Prompt. Parv. p. 64. Ce-king, a sea-king,

Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 84.

CEELDAM. Seldom. Pr. Parv.

CEGE. A seat, or bench. Pr. Parv. Also a jakes, or siege.

CEGGE. The water flower de-luce. Translated

by accorus in Prompt. Parv. p. 64. See Gerard, p. 46. It is also written for sedge or carex in the former work.

CEISE. To seize. (A.-N.)

CEK. A sack. Prompt. Parv.

CEKYNE. (1) To fall sick. Prompt. Parv.

(2) To seek, or search. *Ibid*. CEKYR. Securely.

Than dar I sey cekyr, and be myn hoode, Here trewe service to 30we than wyl they prove. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 153. CEL. A seal. Rob. Glouc. p. 77.
CELADE. A skull-cap for the head. Celate,
Florio, in v. Bacinetto.
CELATURE. The ornamented under-surface
of a vault. Lydgate.

CELDE. Sold. Pr. Parv. CELDOM. Seldom. Pr. Parv.

CELE. (1) Happy; blessed; godly. (A.-S.) (2) Happiness; prosperity? (A.-S.)

And so he shal, that woot I wele,
For he is al bisett with cele.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., (3) A canopy. Rutland Papers, pp. 7, 10.

(4) Time; season. Pr. Parv.

(5) "I cele a hauke or a pigyon or any other foule or byrde, whan I sowe up their eyes for caryage or otherwyse," Palsgrave.
CELED. Decorated, sculptured, or painted.

CELED. Decorated, sculptured, or painted.
Also, wainscoted. Wainscot is still called ceiling in Yorkshire. Craven Glossary, i. 65.
CELEE. Strange; wonderful. Gower.

CELERER. The officer in a monastery who had the care of the provisions. (Lat.)

CELESTINE. A kind of plunket or coloured cloth, usually having broad lists.
CELESTIVE. Celestial.

CELLAR. A canopy. "Cellar for a bedde, ciel de lit," Palsgrave. "A celler to hange in the chamber," Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127.

CELLE. A religious house. (Lat.)
CELLEN. Cells. Rob. Glouc. p. 233.
CELSITUDE. Highness. (A.-N.)
CELWYLLY. Unruly. Pr. Parv.
CEME. A quarter of corn. Pr. Parv.
CEMELY. Seemly. Pr. Parv.
CEMELYNE. To compare. Pr. Parv.
CEMMED. Folded; twisted.
CEMY. Subtle. Pr. Parv.
CEMYS. Seems; appears.

CEN. To ken, or know. Ritson. CENCLEFFE. The daffodil.

CENDAL. A species of rich thin silken stuff, very highly esteemed. See Strutt, ii. 3; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 15. "Cendell, thynne lynnen, sendal," Palsgrave. Her gomfainoun was of cendel Ynde, Of gold ther were on thre coronne.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 209.

CENE. (1) A supper. (Lat.)
Certys, seyd Petyr, thys nyst at the cone,
He seyd, eftsones we shuldyn hym sene.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 91.

(2) A kind of sauce. See the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 452.

(3) An assembly. Palsgrave. CENGYLLE. Singular. Pr. Parv.

CENS. Incense. *Palsgrave*. Cf. Chester Plays, i. 282; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 120. *Censing*, sprinkling with incense, Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 23.

CENSER. An incense pot. (A.-N.) In Shakespeare's time the term was applied to a bottle perforated at top, used for sprinkling perfumes. CENSURE. Judgment; opinion. Also a verb,

to give an opinion, to judge.

CENT. A game at cards, so called because 100 was the game. It is supposed to have resembled picquet. There was also a game called cent-foot, but it does not appear to be the same with this.

CENTENER. A captain or officer commanding a hundred men. See the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 5.

CENTO. A patchwork. CENTRE. To strike the centre, to take away the frame of wood which they use in making and supporting an arch of brick or stone, after the said arch is completed. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

CENTRY-GARTH. The cemetery, or burial place of a monastery. See the Ancient Rites of Durham, pp. 2, 49, 136.

CENY. A sign. Pr. Parv. CEOUT. To bark. Salop.

CEP. To catch a ball. North. CEPE. A hedge.

CEPHENS. Male, or young drones.

CERADENE. A fresh-water muscle. North. An unusually large species of this muscle is found in the lake at Canons Ashby, the beautiful seat of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.

CERCLE. To surround. (A.-N.)

CEREJOWRE. A searcher. Pr. Parv. CEREMONIES. Prodigies. Shak.

CERES-AND-VIRGINUM. A rule in old arithmetic for the solution of simple problems that would now be worked by algebra. See Leybourn's Arithmetical Rec. 1699, p. 139.

CERGE. A wax taper. (A.-N.) See Havelok, 594; Chron. Vilodun. p. 36.

CERGYN. To search. Pr. Parv.

CERKE. A shirt.

Than sche spak, that burde brigt, That al naked was saf hir cerke.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 32.

CERKELYTT. Encircled. CERN. To concern. Shak. CERNOYLE. Honeysuckle. CERSE. To cease. North. CERSTYN. Christian. Robin Hood, i. 89. CERT. Certes; certainly. See Sevyn Sages, 2575; Arthour and Merlin, p. 130.

CERTACION. Assurance. He gaf me many a good certacion, With right and holsom predicacion.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

CERTAIN. Certainly. Chaucer. CERTED. Certain; firm. Huloet. CERTENLYCH. Certainly; positively.

CERTES. Certainly. (A.-N.)

CERT-MONEY. Head money or common fine, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof. Blount.

CERTYL. A kirtle. See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 51; Songs and Carols, x.

CERUSE. Ceruse or white-lead, used by ladies for painting their faces and bosoms. Reliq. Antiq. i. 108; Ben Jonson, i. 131; Amends for Ladies, p. 44; Strutt, ii. 133, 134. CERVE. A circlet. "That ylke white cerve was an evydent tokon of hir martirdome," Langtoft, p. exeviii.

CERVELLE. The brain. (A.-N.) CESOUN. Season. (A.-N.)

CESS. (1) To spill water about ; also, to call dogs to eat. South.

(2) Measure; estimation. "Out of all cess," excessively, immoderately. "Sans cesse, excessively, immoderately, out of all cesse and crie," Cotgrave. "Overthroweth the Puritans out of all cesse," Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 49. Shak. Herrick, i. 44, appears to have the word for assessment, as in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 145. Cesser, an assessor, Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(3 A layer or stratum. East. It is often pronounced sase.

CESSATION. Ceasing. (Lat.)

CESSE. (1) To cease. (A.-N.)

(2) To give seizin or possession. See Syr Degoré, 538.

A pool for filth. CESS-POOL.

CEST. Ceased. (A.-N.)

CESTON. A studded girdle. (A.-N.)

CETE. A company of badgers. CETECEYN. A citizen.

CETOYLE. A harp?

To cetoyle and to sawtree, And gytternynge fulle gaye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

CETTE. Set; placed. Pr. Parv. CETYWALL. The herb valerian; also mountain spikenard. Percy's Reliques, p. 79. It is translated by cetinaleus in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4. CEYLE. A sail. Pr. Parv.

CHABBE. Have. Rob. Glouc.

CHACE. (1) To chase, or pursue. (A.-N.)

(2) The groove in a crossbow in which the arrow is placed.

CHACEABLE. Fit to be hunted. 660, considers Gower the inventor of this word; but in the Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, stags after the sixth year are said to be chasable.

CHACECHIENS. The same as berners, q. v. And the gromes that hatten chacechiens brynge with hem the hertehound. MS. Bodl. 546.

CHACKLE. To chatter. Somerset. CHACKSTONE. A small flint. North.

CHAD. I had. West.

CHADEN. The inwards of a calf. Dorset.

CHADFARTHING. A farthing formerly paid among the Easter dues, for the purpose of hallowing the font for christenings.

CHADIŠT. Sheddest. As thou chadist thi blood on rod tre

Fore my redemption. Audelay's Poems, p. 64. CHADS. Dry husky fragments found amongst food. East.

CHAFE. To grow warm or angry. (A.-N.)Hence chaff, to tease or worry.

CHAFER. (1) A beetle, or May-bug. South. (2) A saucepan. See Unton Invent. p. 1; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 126. Chron. Vilodun. p. 54. CHAFER-HOUSE. An ale-house.

CHAFERY. A furnace. Derbysh. CHAFF-BONE. The jaw-bone. Yorksh. To deal, exchange, or barter. CHAFFERE. (A.-S.)Also a substantive, merchandise. Emere vel vendere, Anglice to chaffaryn, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 19.

If thou art a margchaunt, disceyve not thi brother in chaffaryng. Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton

57, p. 4.

CHAFF-FALLEN. Low-spirited. North. CHAFFLE. To haggle. North.

CHAFF-NETS. Nets employed for catching birds of small size.

CHAFFO. To chew. Lanc.

CHAFLET. A small scaffold or platform. (A.-N.) See the Brit. Bibl. i. 59.

CHAFTE-BAN. A jaw-bone. North. With the chafts-ban of a ded has, Men sais that therwit slan he was.

MS. Cott. Vespus. A. iii. f. 7.

CHAFTY. Talkative. Yorksh. CHAIERE. A chair, or pulpit. (A.-N.) CHAIN. A weaver's warp. Somerset. CHAISEL. An upper garment. (A.-N.)

the Sevyn Sages, 1814. There was a kind of fine linen called chaisil, of which smocks were often made, alluded to in Kyng Alisaunder, 279; Strutt, ii. 257; Warton, Introd. p. 163; Leg. Cathol. p. 152.

CHAĬTY. Careful; delicate. Somerset.

CHAKYL. A shackle, a moveable hoop made of iron, and fixed to the extremity of the plough-beam by a loose bolt and screw.

CHALANDE. A chanter.

And bycause reason wyll that suche a person shulde be honorably interteyned lest that staye myght be made for the greate charges of the same, I thinke it rather expedyent to forbere a greate nomber of our monnkes and chalandes, namely as thay nowe use themselfes, then so necessary a thing for the comyn wealthe shulde be lakked and sett asyde.

State Papers, ii. 484.

CHALANGE. To challenge. (A.-N.) sometimes, to accuse.

CHALDER. (1) To crumble. East.

(2) A caldron. North. CHALDRON. A kind A kind of sauce. It is spelt chawduen in Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

CHALEN. Chill; cold. Weber. CHALK. To mark with chalk. Var. dial. CHALK-WHITE. Quite white. Var. dial. "Chalk-whysth as the mylk," Sir Degrevant,

1490.

CHALL. The jaw. Leic.

CHALLENGE. When hounds or beagles first find the scent and cry, they are said to challenge.

CHALM. To chew, or nibble. East. More usually spelt cham.

CHALON. A coverlet. Chaucer.

CHAM. (1) I am. West.

(2) Awry. North.
(3) To chew or champ. Palsgrave.
CHAMBERDEKINS. Irish beggars. Blount. CHAMBERER. (1) A chamber-maid. (A-N.) See Ywaine and Gawin, 883; Chaucer, Cant. T. 5882; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127; chamberys, Reliq. Antiq. i. 26; chambrere, Maundevile, p. 102.

(2) A wanton person; an intriguer.

CHAMBER-FELLOW. A chum; one who inhabits the same chambers with another. See Florio, in v. Cameráio.

CHAMBERING. Wantonness: intriguing.

CHAMBER-LIE. Urine. Shak.

CHAMBERLIN. An attendant in an inn. equivalent to the present head-waiter or upperchambermaid, or both offices united; sometimes male, sometimes female. Nares. See Middleton, iii. 383.

CHAMBERS. Small cannon, without carriages, chiefly used on festive occasions. See Middleton, v. 190; Peele, ii. 124; Ben Jonson, viii. 422; First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 217.

CHAMBERYNGS. Furniture of a bed or bedroom. See Test. Vetust. p. 372.

CHAMBLE. To chew. Var. dial. CHAMBLEY. A chimney. Devon

CHAMBLEY. A chimney. Devon. CHAMBLINGS. Husks of corn. East. CHAMBRE-FORENE. A jakes. Rob. Glouc.

CHAMER. A chamber. Somerset.

CHAMFER. The plain slope made by paring off the edge of a stone or piece of timber. Also, a hollow channel or gutter, such as the fluting of a column. See Willis, p. 8. In this latter sense Spenser speaks of "winter with chamfred brows," i. e. furrowed or channelled. So also Florio, " Accanelláre, to chamfure, to enchanell, to make gutter-wise;" and Brit. Bibl. ii. 117, "my chamfred lips." Minsheu has, " to chamfer, or to make channels, gutters, crevises, or hollow strakes, in pillars or such like." Cotgrave spells it chamfret in the first sense, in v. Braser, Embrasure. " Stria, a rebbat or small furrow made in stone or tymber, chamferyng: stria seemeth to bee the boltell or thinge that riseth up betwene the two chanels, and strix the chanell itselfe, or

chamferynge," Elyot. CHAMFRON. Armour for a horse's nose and cheeks. See Excerpt. Hist. p. 209

CHAMLET. Camelot. See Unton Invent. p. 33; Test. Vetust. p. 434; Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, p. 12; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 139.

CHAMMER. A kind of gown, worn by persons of rank, and generally richly ornamented. It appears to have been in fashion in Henry VIII.'s time. See Strutt, ii. 248; Planché, p. 238.

CHAMP. (1) Hard; firm. Sussex.

(2) To bite, or chew. Suffolk. See the Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 78; Sir John Oldcastle, p. 20; Lilly's Mydas.

(3) A scuffle. Exmoor.
(4) To tread heavily. Warw.

CHAMPAINE. Plain; flat; open. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 4; Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 10. Also a substantive, a plain, flat or open country.

Fra thethine thay went fourty dayes, and come intille a champayne cuntree that was alle barayne, and na hye place, ne na hilles mighte be sene on na MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 31

CHAMPARTIE. A share of land; a partnership in power. (A.-N.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1951; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 131.

Wisely advertynge sche was to febille of myst, In this mater to holde champertye With hire that was of face most benigne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14. He sette the herte in champertye, With wischynge and with fantasye.

Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 92. The field or ground in which any CHAMPE. carving or bosses are placed.

The cote ys ryche and well fyne,

The champe ys now of redd satyne. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 42.

And other of sendale,

Champed with cristalle.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

CHAMPERS. Hounds. Middleton. CHAMPEYNE. A kind of fine cloth, mentioned

in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 141. CHAMPION. Same as Champaine, q. v. See Middleton, ii. 73; Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 19; Tusser, ii, 7; Holinshed,

Hist. Engl. p. 29. CHANCE. The game of hazard. CHANCE-BAIRN. A bastard. North. Also called a chance-child, or chanceling.

CHANCE-BONE. The huckle-bone. CHANDELEUSE. Candlemas-day. (Fr.)

CHANDRY. A place where candles were kept. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 197; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 4, 20*, 47, 63, 82; Rutland Papers, p. 40. CHANE. Fell. (A.-N.)

CHANELLE. A gutter. Prompt. Parv. CHANFROUS. Very fierce. North.

CHANGE. (1) A shift. Var. dial.

(2) To transpose. Palsgrave.

CHANGEABLE. Variegated, a term applied to silks and cloths.

CHANGE-FACE. To blush.

Why, to change face They say in modest maides are signes of grace. Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. C. iv.

CHANGELING. A child left or changed by the fairies for the parents' own child. It was either deformed, mischievous, or idiotic, and hence the term came to be generally applied to a child having those qualities. See Cotgrave, in v. Contrefaict.

CHANGERWIFE. An itinerant female huck-North.

CHANGINGLY. Alternately. North.

CHANKE. A dish in cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 97.

CHANKER. A chink. Dorset.

CHANKS. The under part of a pig's head. South. CHANNEL-BONE. See Cannel-bone. Channel, the windpipe, Marlowe, i. 106.

CHANNER. To scold. North. CHANNEST. To exchange. Exmoor. It is also explained, to challenge.

CHANTEMENT. Enchantment. Rob. Glouc. CHANTEPLEURE. A sort of proverbial expression for singing and weeping successively. (A.-N.) Roquefort gives the word explained, douleur, affliction.

CHANTER. (1) To mutter. Linc.

(2) Part of a bagpipe. North. CHANTERIE. An endowment for the payment of a priest, to sing mass agreeably to the appointment of the founder. (A.-N.) Chantryse, Tundale, p. 66; chaunterie, Ord. and

Reg. p. 248. CHANTREL. A decoy partridge. *Howell*. CHAP. (1) A familiar term for a companion. An abbreviation of chapman.

(2) A purchaser. Fairs in some part of the country are called chap-fairs. An awkward chap, equivalent to the phrase an ugly customer.

(3) A chink. Baret. (4) A knock. Percy.

240

(4) A knock. Percy. CHAP-BOOK. A little book printed for the purpose of being sold to hawkers.

CHAPCHURCH. A parish clerk. North. CHAPE. (1) The extremity of a fox's tail. North.

(2) The hook of a scabbard; the metal part at the top.

CHAPEL. A printing-house. See Holme's Academy of Armory, 1688; Life of Dr. Franklin, ed. 1819, p. 56.

CHAPELLE. A chaplain. (Lat.) His chapelle mette hym at the dore there. And wente bifore hym alle in fere.

Archæologia, xxii. 383.

CHAPERON. A French hood. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 159; Fairholt's Pageants, i. 5; Strutt, ii. 185.

CHAPETREL. The capital of a column.

For he fande therin xl. pelers of massy golde, ilkane of a grete thiknesse, and a grete lenthe, with thaire chapytralles. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 25.

CHAPIN. A chopine. (Span.) "Chapins, or high patins richly silver'd or gilt," Howell.

CHAPITLE. A chapter. (A.-N.) "To chapitle were i-drawe," Rob. Glouc. p. 473.

Y trowe for sothe he slept ful lytyl,

Whan he herde that grete chapytyl.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

CHAPMAN. A merchant, or buyer. (A.-S.)CHAP-MONEY. That which is abated or given again by the seller on receiving money.

CHAPPELLET. A small chapel. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 144.

CHAPPING. Ground full of chinks and crevices, arising from drought. CHAPPYD. Chopt. Weber.

CHAPS. Wrinkles. Craven.

CHAPYDE. Escaped.

Thare chapyde never no childe, cheftayne ne other. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

CHAR. (1) A species of trout, caught in Windermere lake. (2) To char a laughter, to raise a mock laugh.

North. (3) Ajar. North.

(4) A work or business. That char is charred, that work is done. North. See Stevens' Old Plays, ii. 64; Middleton, iii. 237, iv. 382; Peele's Works, i. 127; Sir Thomas More, p. 37; Boke of Curtasye, p. 4; Chester Plays, ii. | CHARLOCK. The mustard plant. West. 87; Towneley Myst. p. 106. Also, to hew stones. Char-woman, a woman hired by the day for miscellaneous work.

And drowze his swerde prively, That the childe were not war Ar he had done that char.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20. CHARACTERY. Writing; expression. Shak. CHARBOKULL. A carbuncle. (A.-N.) CHARCHE. Charge. Audelay, p. 43. CHARD. A chart. Harrison, p. 33.

CHARE. (1) To stop, or turn back. North. To hinder, or withstand. Pr. Parv.

(2) A narrow street. Newc.

(3) To counterfeit. North.

(4) To separate the chaff from the corn. South.

(5) A chariot. (A.-N.) See Sir Tryamoure, 913; Apol. Loll. p. 44.

Nay, sir, but 3e mot to him fare, He hath sent aftir the his chure; We shul you make therynne a bed, Into Egipte 3e shul be led.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33. (6) A wall-flower. Cant.

(7) To chase, or drive away. " Chare awey the crowe," Cov. Myst. p. 325.

CHARELY. Careful; chary, q. v.

Maundy Thursday CHARE-THURSDAY. See Holinshed, Hist. CHARETS. Chariots. England, pp. 24, 28. Charret, Patterne of

Painfull Adventures, p. 192.

CHARGE. A load, burthen; business, or matter. (A.-N.) As a verb, to weigh, or incline on account of weight. "Chylder wordys ar not to charge," are not to be much weighed or considered, Towneley Myst. p. 160. It often has the meaning, to weigh in one's mind.

CHARGEANT. Burthensome. (A.-N.) CHARGED. Ornamented; bordered.

CHARGEOUS. Troublesome. (A.-N.)

CHARGER. A large platter or dish. Chargeon, Test. Vetust. p. 175. CHARINESS. Caution; scrupulousness. Shak.

CHARITOUS. Charitable. (A.-N.)

He was agenwarde charitous, Ant to pité he was pitous.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 83.

CHARK. (1) A crack. North.

(2) Small beer. Yorksh.

(3) To creak. North. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033; Prompt. Parv. p. 70.

(4) To chop, or crack. Craven.
(5) To expose new ale to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of acidity, and therewith becomes clearer and sourer, fit for drinking. Linc.

(6) To make charcoal. West.

Ther is no fyre, ther is no sparke, Ther is no dore whiche may charke.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 122.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. The constellation Ursa Var. dial.

CHARLET. A dish in cookery. See the Forme of Cury, p. 27; Warner, p. 88; Ord. and Reg. pp. 450, 463; Feest, viii.; MS. Sloane 1201,

CHARM. (1) A hum, or low murmuring noise.

West. "A charm of birds," Peele's Works, i. 12, an expression also used by Milton. It may be doubted whether the word here does not mean a company of birds. A charm of goldfinches is a flock of those birds. Strutt's Sports, p. 38. "I cherme as byrdes do whan they make a noyse a great nomber togyther," Palsgrave. (2) To silence.

CHARMED-MILK. Sour milk. North. "Lac serosum, agitatum, butter milke, charme milke," Nomenclator, p. 94.

CHARMER. A magician. (A.-N.)

CHARMERESSE. An enchantress. (A.-N.)

CHARMING. Very well. Var. dial. CHARN-CURDLE. A churn-staff. North.

CHARNELL. The crest of a helmet. Meyrick, ii. 252; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 160; charneld, Brit. Bibl. i. 146.

CHARNICO. A kind of sweet wine, made near

Well, happy is the man doth rightly know The vertue of three cups of charnico-

Rowlands Humor Ordinaris, n. d. CHARRE. To return. W. Mapes, p. 348.

Drink turned sour by CHARRED-DRINK. being put into the barrel before it is cold. Kent. CHARREY. (1) Carts. (A.-N.)

(2) Dear; precious. North.

CHARTEL. A challenge.

CHARTERER. A freeholder. Chesh.

CHARTER-MASTER. A man who, having undertaken to get coals or iron-stone at a certain price, employs men under him.

CHARTER-PARTY. A bill of lading

CHARTHOUS. Carthusians. (A.-N.) CHARWORT. See Brackwort.

CHARY. Careful; sparing; cautious; scrupulous. Var. dial.

CHARYAWNT. Burdensome. Prompt. Parv. CHARYOWRE. A charger, or large dish. Pr. Parv.

CHASE. (1) A point at the game of tennis, beyond that struck by the adversary. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 542. According to Douce, the spot where a ball falls. "A chace on the wall, faire une chasse au pied du mur," Howell, sect. xxviii. which was marked on the wall. To chase, according to Holme, to miss the second striking of the ball back. See Skelton, ii. 488; Jonson's Conversations, p. 30; Malone's Shakespeare, xvii. 286; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 73. It would seem from Prompt. Parv. p. 68, a chace was a spot marked in any game, obiculum, a diminutive of obex.

At tennis for a chase and away, Ime your man, my hand and hart upon it.

The Tell Tale, Dulwich College MS. (2) To pretend a laugh. North.

(3) To enchase. Cov. Myst.

(4) A wood, or forest.

CHASOUR. A hunter. (A.-N.) CHASSE. The common poppy.

CHASTE. (1) Chastity. (A.-N.)

16

242

(2) To chastise, or correct. (A.-N.) See Const. Freemason. p. 27; Octovian, 219; Sir Tristrem, p. 268; MS. Douce 52; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. pp. 36, 51.

(3) Trained, broken in, a term applied to dogs and hounds.

CHASTEDE. Chastity. (A.-N.)

CHASTELAIN. The lord of a castle. (A.-N.) Chastlayne, Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1986; chattelains, Cotgrave, in v. Dignité.

CHASTEY. The chesnut. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

CHASTIE. To chastise. (A.-N.) Chasty, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 57.

CHASTILET. A little castle. (A.-N.) A pasty made in that shape was also so called. See the Forme of Cury, p. 85.

To accuse. Also, to question CHASTISE. closely, particularly as to some mischief done. West.

CHASTY. To chasten. (A.-N.) CHASYNG-SPERE. A hunting-spear.

With a chasyng spere he choppes doune many. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

CHAT. (1) A small twig, or fragment of anything. West.

(2) A tell-tale. Devon.

(3) A cat, or kitten. West. The firy chat he slou; withoute more, And of Archadie the cruel tusshy bore MS. Digby 230.

(4) A child. Devon.

CHATE. (1) A feast; a treat. Essex.

(2) A kind of waistcoat.

CHATES. The gallows. Harman.

CHATEUS. Chattels. (A.-N.) Also chatews.

See Rob. Glouc. pp. 18, 113. CHAT-POTATOES. Small potatoes. Lanc. CHATRE. To chatter. (A.-N.)

CHATS. Catkins of trees. West. "Chattes of haselle," Maundevile, p. 168.

CHATSOME. Talkative. Kent.

To tear; to make ragged; to CHATTER. North.

CHATTER-BASKET. A prattling child. Chatter-box, an incessant talker.

CHATTERNOUL. A lubber. North.

CHATTER-PIE. A magpie. Var. dial. CHATTER-WATER. Tea. Var. dial.

CHATTERY. Stony, or pebbly. Craven. CHATTOCKS. Refuse wood left in making

faggots. Glouc. CHAUCER'S-JESTS. Incontinence in act or language; probably from the licentious turn of

some of that poet's tales. Nares. CHAUDRON. Part of the entrails of an animal. Chaldrons, Middleton, iii. 55. Chaundron, Ordinances and Reg. p. 96. Chawtherne,

Topsell's Beasts, p. 90. CHAUFE. To warm; to heat. (A.-N.) Also, to heat exceedingly, especially applied to the first stages of corruption.

Jhesu, thi lufe me chaufe within, So that nathynge bot the I seke. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 211.

The head-piece of a barbed CHAUFRAIN. horse. Palsgrave. CHAULE. A jaw. West. "To chaule," to jaw

or scold, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

I shook hem bi the berdes so That her chaules i-wraste in two.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 47.

A chasm or cleft. Warw. CHAUM.

CHAUMPE-BATAILE. Battle in the open field. Kyng Alisaunder, 5553.

CHAUNCELRIE. Chancery. (A.-N.)

CHAUNCELY. Accidentally. (A.-N.) CHAUNCEMELE. A shoe. Translated in Pr.

Parv. p. 71, by subtelaris, a word formed from

CHAUNCEPE. A shoeing horn. Pr. Parv. A candlestick. A Sheffield CHAUNDLER.

word, given in Ray, ed. 1674, p. 10. CHAUNE. To gape, or open. (Fr.)

CHAUNTEMENT. Enchantment. See Lybeaus Disconus, 1901; Rob. Glouc. p. 28.

CHAUNTRE. A singer. (A.-N.)

Dysposed be kynde to bee a chauntre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140. CHAVE. (1) I have. West. See Peele's Works.

i. 8; Brit. Bibl. i. 108. (2) Chaff.

Azeyn the flum to fynde the chave, Corn there shul we fynde to have.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30. HAVEL. A jaw. Sir Tristrem. Chavyl, Ywaine and Gawin, 1991; chavyl-bon, Cov. CHAVEL.

Myst. p. 37. To chew. Yorksh. CHAVEPYS. See Chawdpys.

CHAVISH. (1) A chattering, prattling, or murmuring noise. South.

(2) Peevish; fretful. Kent.

CHAW. To be sulky. South. CHAW-BONE. The jaw-bone. Palsgrave. CHAWCERS. Shoes. (A.-N.)

CHAWDEWYN. A dish in ancient cookery, a receipt for which is given in MS. Sloane 1201,

CHAWDPYS. The strangury. (A.-N.) A receipt for it is given in MS. Linc. Med. f. 298.

CHAWE. To chew. Palsgrave. CHAWELLED. Chewed. Linc.

CHAWFON. A chafing-dish. (A.-N.) CHAWMERE. A chamber. (A.-N.)

CHAYERE. A chair. (A.-N.) CHAYME. A chain. Percy.

CHAYS. Chase. Percy, p. 2.

CHE. She. In the West country dialect, I. See Greene's Works, i. 96.

CHEADLE-DOCK. The Senecio Jacobæa.

CHEANCE. Turn; fall; chance.

CHEAP. Cheapside. The old distinctions of East and West Cheap were not confined to what is now called Cheapside.

CHEAPEN. To ask the price of any thing. Salop. This explanation is from More's MS. additions to Ray. "I see you come to cheap, and not to buy," Heywood's Edward IV. p. 66. "Cheap, to cheapen," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye," Palsgrave.

CHEAPS. Number. Weber. CHEAR. Look; countenance. Peele.

CHEASIL. Bran. Topsell.
CHEAT. The second sort of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet. There were two kinds of cheat bread, the best or fine cheat, mentioned in Ord. and Reg. p. 301, and the coarse cheat, ravelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, as Harrison expressly tells us, " used in the halles of the nobilitie and gentrie onelie," a fact which will readily explain a passage in Middleton, iii. 505, where Mr. Dyce has an unnecessary conjecture. "The second is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the colour therof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat, being cleane and well dressed, and out of this is the coursest of the bran taken," Harrison, p. 168. See Arch. i. 8; Florio, in v. Boffetto; Rutland Papers, p. 98; Boke of Curtasye, p. 21.

CHEATER. An escheator. Shak.

CHEATERS. False dice. Dekker.
CHEATRY. Fraud; villainy. North.
CHECK. (1) To taunt; to reproach. East. See Percy's Reliques, p. 78.

- (2) In hawking, " is when she forsakes her proper game, and flies at crows, pyes, or the like, that crosseth her in her flight." Gent. Rec. ii. 62. The base game itself was also called check.
- (3) Florio has, "Boccheggiáre, to play or checke with the mouth as some ill horses

(4) When a hound stops of its own accord, having lost scent, he is said to check.

(5) Equal; on the same footing. CHECKED. Chapped. Suffolk.

CHECKERE. A chess-board. (A.-N.)

CHECKERED. A checkered sermon, one filled with Greek and Latin quotations.

CHECKLING. Cackling; scolding. West. CHECKROLL. A roll or book containing the names of the servants in a palace or large mansion. "To put out of checkroll," to dismiss a servant. The checkroll is well noticed in the Ord. and Reg. p. 230.

CHECKSTONE. A game played by children with round small pebbles. It is mentioned in the early play of Apollo Shroving, 12mo. Lond.

1627, p. 49.

CHEE. A hen-roost. Kent.

CHEEF. "In cheef," in capite. CHEEK. To accuse. Linc.

CHEEK-BALLS. The round parts of the cheeks. North.

CHEEKS. Door posts. See the Craven Glossary, i. 67; Nomenclator, p. 212.

CHEEKS-AND-EARS. A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress, of temporary fashion. Nares.

CHEEK-TOOTH. A grinder. North.

CHEEN. Sprouted. Devon.

CHEEP. To chirp. North.

CHEER. To feast, or welcome one's friends. North.

CHEERER. A glass of spirit and warm water.

CHEERING. A merry-making. barde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 354; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 84.

CHEERLY. Pleasant; well-looking.

CHEERTEE. Regard. Hoccleve.

CHEESE. A bag of pummace from the cider-wring. Var. dial.

HEESE-BRIGS. Two long pieces of wood, crossed towards the middle by two shorter CHEESE-BRIGS. ones, for the purpose of being placed over a large pan containing cream, to support the skimming bowl after it has been used, so that it may drip into the liquid below. Linc. Also called a cheese-ladder.

CHEESECAKE-GRASS. Trefoil. North. CHEESE-FATT. A machine in which the whey is passed from the curd in making cheese. Chesse-late, a loft or floor to dry cheese on.

Cheese-rack, a rack to dry cheese on. CHEESELOPE. Rennet. North.

CHEESE-RUNNING. Lady's-bedstraw. South. CHEESES. The seeds of the common mallow. Var. dial.

CHEESTE. Strife; debate. (A.-S.) CHEEVING-BOLT. A linch-pin. Florio. CHEFE. (1) To obtain; to arrive; to succeed in

any business. "Wele had me chefede," MS. Morte Arthure.

(2) A sheaf of arrows

CHEFFERY. A small rent due to the lord of a district. See Holinshed, Cong. Ireland, p. 11. CHEFTANCE. Chiefmen; chieftains. (A.-N.)

CHEFTS. Chops of meat. North.

CHEG. To gnaw. Northumb. CHEGE. A frolic. Kent.

CHEGGLE. To chew or gnaw. North. CHEITIF. A caitiff. Langtoft, p. 177.

CHEK. Fortune; ill fortune. From the French echec?

CHEKE. (1) Choked. Ritson.

(2) Checked, as in the game of chess; and hence used metaphorically.

(3) A person, or fellow. Linc. CHEKELATOUN. A kind of rich cloth. (A.-N.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13664. Also spelt cicla-

toun, which is more correct. " Ciclatoun ant purpel pal," Warton, i. 12. CHEKENYD. Choked; stra Choked; strangled. Pr. Parv. CHEKERE. The exchequer. Langtoft, p. 312.

The game of chess, Rob. Glouc. p. 192. CHEKKEFULLE. Quite full. Chock-full is

still in use in various counties. Charottez chekkefulle charegyde with golde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69. CHEKLEW. Strangling? MS. Digby 185 reads chokelew, and MS. Laud. 735 chekelew.

Unto stelthe beware hem of hempen lane, For stelthe is medid with a cheklew bane.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 252. CHEKONYS. Chickens.

CHEKYNE. To choke. Pr. Parv.

CHEL. A churl. Pr. Parv.

CHELAUNDRE. A goldfinch. (A.-N.) Rom. of the Rose, 81, 663; Cocaygne, 95.

CHE CHELD. Chilled; cold. (A.-S.) CHELDEZ. Shields of a boar. CHELE. Chill; cold. (A.-S.) See Rob. Glouc. p. 7; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 256. And make unto myselfe a whippe, With whiche, in many a chele and hete, My woful herte is so to bete. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 85. For hungur, colde, thurste, and cheele, In many a drede chaungeth hys thoghte. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 27. I shall. West. CHELL. I shall. West. CHELP. To chirp. Northampt. CHELTERED. Clotted; coagulated. North. CHELYNGE. The cod-fish. Pr. Parv. CHEM. A team of horses. West. CHEMENEY. A chimney. CHEMISE. A wall that lines a work of sandy or loose earth. Bourne. CHENCHIP. Ruin. Audelay, p. 27. CHENE. The chin. (A.-S.) CHENILE. The henbane. (A.-N.) CHENYS. Chains. Than Alexander garte brynge many grete treez of irene and irene nayles. CHEORLIS. Churls; rustics. (A.-S.) CHEP. (1) The part of a plough on which the share is placed.

for to make a brygge of over that water appone schippez, and garte tye thame samene with chenys Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 15.

(2) Chance; fortune; success. Pr. Parv. CHEPE. (1) To cheapen; to buy. (A.-S.) Chepede, marketed, sold. Cheper, a seller, Collier's Old Ballads, p. 5.

(2) Cheapness. (A.-S.) A bargain, Towneley Myst. p. 102.

(3) A sheep. Take a chepes hert, and bryne it to powdre, and stampe it, and temper it up with oyle, and schave the hede, and anounte it therwith.

MS. Med. Linc. f. 281. CHEPING. Market; sale. (A.-S.) Also, a market place. Citra forum, on that parte of the chepyng, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 103. Chepyns, Const. Mason. p. 40.

CHEPOND. Selling. (A.-S.)

There he mony chapmen fond,

Dyverse marchaundise chepond. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.

CHEPSTER. A starling. North.
CHEQUER-TREE. The service tree. Sussex. The fruit is called chequers.

CHERCHE. A church. (A.-S.)

CHERCHER. "Xij. cherchers off the myddylle sworte" are mentioned in an early inventory in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58.

CHERCOCK. The mistletoe thrush. CHERE. (1) Countenance; spirits; behaviour; entertainment. (A.-N.)

(2) A chair.

(3) High. So explained by Hearne in gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 166.

CHEREL. A churl; carl; serf; peasant. (A.-S.) "With the cherel sone gan he mete," Ywaine and Gawin, 612. More generally spelt cherl. Cherld, Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 37.

CHERETE. Dearness; affection. (A.-N.) CHERICE. To cherish. (A.-N.) CHERISANCE. Comfort. (A.-N.)

CHERKE. To creak. Pr. Parv.

CHERLICH. Richly; sumptuously. (A.-N.) CHERLISH. Illiberal. (A.-S.)

CHERLYS-TRYACLE. Garlic. Arch. xxx. 405. CHEROF. Shrove; confessed.

CHERRILET. A little cherry. See Du Bartas,

quoted in Brit. Bibl. iv. 223, and p. 286. CHERRY. (1) Ruddy. Devon.

(2) To cherish. Park. CHERRY-COBS. Cherry-stones. West.

CHERRY-CURD-MILK. Beastlings, q. v. Oxon. CHERRY-FAIR. Cherry fairs are still held in Worcestershire and some other parts of the country on Sunday evenings, in the cherry orchards; and being almost always a resort for lovers, and the gay portion of the lower classes, may appropriately retain their significant type of the uncertainty and vanity of the things of this world. See Audelay's Poems, p. 22; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 231; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 90; Skelton, i. 2; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 133

Thys worlde hyt ys fulle fekylle and frele, Alle day be day hyt wylle enpayre;

And so sone thys worldys weele, Hyt faryth but as a chery feyre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. They prechen us in audience

That no man schalle his soule empeyre, For alle is but a cherye-fayre.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

This life, my son, is but a chery fare, Worldly ricches have ay in memory.

MS. Bodl. 221.

Therfore be the werldes wele, MS. Ashmole 61, f. 6. It farys as a chery feyre.

CHERRY-PIT. A childish game, consisting of pitching cherry-stones into a small hole. It was also played with nuts in the same manner.

CHERSED. Cherished.

My dyscyple whych y have chersed Me to betraye hym have they hyred. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 86.

CHERSID. Christened. (A.-N.)Off alle werkys in this worlde that ever were wrought, Holy chirche is chefe, there children been chersid;

For be baptim these barnes to blisse been i-brought, Thorough the grace of God, and fayre refresshed. Lelandi Itin. ix. 200.

See the example CHERTE. Love. (A.-N.)quoted under Aperte.

CHERVEN. To writhe, or turn about. Prompt.

CHESBOKE. A poppy.

The chyne, the cholet, and the chesboke chene. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 1.

CHESE. (1) To choose. (A.-S.)
(2) Saw. "Even til the hegh bord he chese,"

Syr Gowghter, 312.

CHESEBOLLE. A poppy.

Never the lesse that oure wirchippe and oure grete noblaye be sumwhate knawene to the, we sende the a male fulle of chesebolle sede in takennyng therof. Luke if thou may nombir and telle alle MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 9.

CHESFORD. A cheese vat. North. Cotgrave in v. Cagerotte, Esclisse.

CHESIBLE. A cope shorter than the principal cope, not close, but open on either side, so that the priest who wore it had the free use of his hands. On the fore and hinder part of it was embroidered a large cross. It was worn at high mass by the priest and deacon. See the Test. Vetust. p. 50; Piers Ploughman, p. 117; St. Winifred, 78.

CHESLE-MONEY. Roman brass coins found in some places in Gloucestershire, and so called by the country people.

Var. dial.

CHESLIP. A woodlouse. CHESOUN. Reason; mo Reason; motive. (A.-N.)Langtoft, pp. 129, 172; Sir Eglamour, 1261. The kynge had no chesowne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

Why he hem dyd and for what chesun, Of alle behoveth hym to zelde a resoun MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

CHESS. (1) To crack. Linc.
(2) To pile up. Craven. "Thre ches chambre," three chambers one over the other, Towneley Myst. p. 27.

CHESSIL. Gravel, or pebbles. (A.-S.) "Chesill, a bank of sand," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Cheselys, pebbles on the sea shore, or grains of sand, Cov. Myst. p. 56. A kind of sandy and clayey earth is called chessom.

CHESSNER. A chess-player. Middleton. CHEST. (1) A coffin. (Lat.) Chestid, placed in a coffin, Arch. v. 234. Cf. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

To pray for hym that lyeth nowe in his chest To God aboven, to yeve his sowle good reste. Ludgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 48.

(2) Chaste. Weber.

(3) Chased; pursued. (A.-N.)

CHESTE. Strife; debate. (A.-S.) See Langtoft, p. 19; Arthour and Merlin, p. 113; Gower, ed. 1554, f. 49; Kyng Alisaunder, 29. To fyste or to make cheste,

It thouste them thanne not honeste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32. And so wolde I my wordis plye,

That mysten wraththe an cheste avale. MS. Ibid. f. 87.

CHESTEINE. The chesnut. (A.-N.) Chestayn tree, Syr Gowghter, 71; chestayne, Palsgrave, f. 24; chesteynes, Maundevile, p. 307; Lybeaus Disconus, 1191; chesten, Cooper, in v. Aesculus; Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

CHESTER. A person who embalms, or places corpses in coffins. Huloet.

CHESTS. Chess. "The playe at chests," Nomenclator, p. 293.

CHEST-TRAP. A kind of trap used for taking pole-cats, &c.

CHET. A kitten. South. CHETE. (1) To cut. (A.-N.)

(2) To escheat. Pr. Parv.

CHETYLE. A kettle. Prompt. Parv. CHEURE. To work or char. Wilts.

thir chessebolle sedez, and if thou do thatt, thane CHEVACHIE. An expedition. (A.-N.) may the folke of oure oste be nowmerd. CHEVALRIE. Knighthood. (A.-N.) CHEVALROUS. Valiant. (A.-N.)

245

CHEVE. To compass a thing, succeed, or bring to an end; to thrive; to obtain, adopt. (A.-N.) Still used in the North of England.

Howsomever that it cheve, The knyght takis his leve.

Sir Degrevant, Lincoln MS. Scripture saith heritage holdyn wrongfully Schal never cheve, ne with the thred heyr remayne. MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

CHEVELURE. A peruke. (A.-N.) CHEVEN. A blockhead. North.

CHEVENTEYN. A chieftain. (A.-N.) Rob. Glouc. p. 24; Maundevile, p. 3; Kitson's Anc. Songs, p. 19. Cheventene, Sir Degre-

vant, 243. CHEVERE. To shake or shiver. See Hawkins'

Engl. Dram. i. 19; Digby Myst. p. 21. Engl. Dram. 1. 12, "Thair shaftes cheverd," broke to pieces, "I hafe cheveride for chele," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89. CHEVERIL. Kid leather. (Fr.)

very flexible conscience was constantly called a cheveril conscience. "Proverbiale est, he hath a conscience like a cheverel's skin, i. e. it will stretch," Upton's MS. add. to Junius.
"A large cheveril conscience," Optick Glasse

of Humors, 1639, p. 41. CHEVERON. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320.

CHEVESAILE. A necklace. (A.-N.)CHEVICE. To bear up. (A.-N.)

Success; completion. CHEVING. (A.-N.)"Evyll chevynge," Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2. CHEVISANCE. Treaty; agreement. (A.-N.) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 34, 77, 255; Chaucer, Cant. T. 13259, 13277, 13321; Piers Ploughman, pp. 92, 426; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 291; Rutland Papers, p. 118; Thynne's Debate, p. 24. It appears some-

by providencia in Pr. Parv. CHEVISH. To bargain; to provide. (A.-N.)

times to mean gain or booty, and is translated

CHEVORELL. The herb chervil. CHEWEN. To eschew. (A.-N.)

CHEWER. A narrow passage. CHEWERS. Chares or tasks. Devon.

CHEWERYES. Cherries. See a receipt in the Forme of Cury, p. 33.

CHEWET. A small pie. See Forme of Cury, p. 83; Ord. and Reg. pp. 317, 442; Middleton, iii. 273; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65.

CHEWREE-RING. To assist servants. Wilts. CHEYLE. Cold; chill. (A.-S.)

For many a way y have y-goo,

In hungur, thurste, cheyle, and woo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.

CHEYNES. Chains. Maundevile. CHEZ. To choose. North. CHIBBALS. Onions. (A.-N.)

CHIBDER. Children. Derbysh.

CHIBE. A kind of onion. North. CHICE. A small portion. Essex.

CHICHE. Niggardly; sparing. (A.-N.) See

Rom. of the Rose, 5588. So chichevache, a CHILDERMAS. Innocents' day. (A.-S.) lean spare cow. Chiche-faced, lean baby- CHILD-GERED. Of childish manners. (A.-S.) faced. Craven Gloss.

CHICHELINGS. Vetches. North.

CHICK. To germinate. Also, to crack; a crack, or flaw. East.

CHICKABIDDY. A young chicken. Var. dial. CHICKELL. The wheat-ear. Devon.

CHICKENCHOW. A swing. North.

CHICKEN-PEEPER. A chicken just peeping from the shell. See Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. F. i.

CHICKEN'S-MEAT. According to Forby, the chick-weed, but chickne-mete occurs in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, translated by intiba, the endive. Dross corn is also called chicken's-meat.

CHIDDEN. Wrangled; quarrelled. (A.-S.) CHIDDLENS. Chitterlings. Wilts.

CHIDE. To make an incessant noise. "I chyde, I multyplye langage with a person, je tence, Palsgrave. It is constantly used without any reference to quarrelling. Palsgrave has, "chidyng, altercation, noise," the word occurring in the latter sense in Shakespeare.

CHIDERESSE. A female scold. (A.-S.)

CHIDESTER. See Chideresse.

CHID-LAMB. A female lamb. South.

CHIEL. A young fellow. North.
CHIERTEE. Tenderness; affection. (A.-N.) Chyerte, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 408.

CHIEVE. (1) See Cheve.

(2) " Apex, stamen, the chieve or litle threds of flowers, as in gillofers, lillies," Nomenclator, p. 112.

CHIFE. A fragment. Suffolk. CHIG. To chew. Also a substantive, a quid of tobacco. Hence metaphorically, to ruminate upon. North. Sometimes pronounced chiggle. CHIKE. A chicken. (A.-S.) Hence applied to

a child, Sevyn Sages, 2159.

CHIL. A child. Ritson CHILBLADDER. A chilblain. South.

CHILD. (1) A youth trained to arms; a knight. This is not an unusual meaning of the word in old romances.

(2) A girl. Devon. "A boy or a child, I wonder," Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

CHILDAGE. Childhood. East.

CHILDE. To be delivered of a child. Corresponding to the French enfanter. See Chester Plays, i. 112; Maundevile's Travels, p. 133; Gesta Rom. 166. Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 233, speaking of saffron, says, " in this period of time also the heads are said to child, that is, to yeeld out of some parts of them diverse other headlets." This passage confirms an observation by White in Malone's Shakespeare, v. 220.

And howe a mayde in hir virginité Might also childe, and a modir be.

MS. Ashmole 39, f. 58.

The more dougtir childide a sone, and clepide his name Moab. He is the fadir of men of Moab unto this present dai; and the lesse dougtir childide a sone, and clepide his name Amon, that is, the sone of my peple. Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277. CHILDING. Bringing forth a child. Childingwoman, a breeding woman. Hence childing. productive, in Shakespeare.

In hire childynge to fele no penaunce, Sithe sche was bothe mayde, modir and wyf. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 9. Whiche the goddesse of childynge is,

And clepid was by name Isis.

Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 43. CHILDLY. Childish. Hoccleve.

CHILDNESS. Childishness. Shak.

CHILDRE. Children. (A.-S.) Very common in the provincial dialects. Childred, family, Plumpton Corr. p. 143.

So itt happenyd, as fortune wold, that oon of the childre of the sowdeyn come as the wynde drove hym. MS. Digby 185.

Of alle wemen that ever were borne That bere chylder, abyde and see.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47. CHILDWIT. A fine paid to the Saxon lord when his bondwoman was unlawfully got with child; and now within the manor of Writtle, co. Essex, every reputed father of a base child pays to the lord for a fine 3s. 4d. which cus-

tom is there still called childwit. Kennett,

MS. Lansd. 1033.

CHILE. A blade of grass. Leic. CHILL. (1) To take the chill off liquor by warming it. Var. dial.

(2) A cold. (3) I will. Dorset.

Somerset. CHILLERY. Chilly. Kent. In Romeus and Juliet, p. 71, we have chillish, which is still in

use in the provinces.

CHILVER. An ewe-sheep. West. Properly one year old, and also applied to ewe mutton. CHIMBE. (1) The prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel. (A.-S.)

(2) To chime, as bells. (A.-S.) CHIMBLE. To gnaw. Bucks. Fragments so made are called chimblings.

CHIMBLER. A chimney. North. More usually perhaps chimbley, and in some dialects chimdy.

CHIMENEY. A fire-place. (A.-N.)

Than was ther on a chymenay A gret fyr that brente rede.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 29.

CHIMER. To shiver. (A.-S.)

CHIMICKE. A chemist. Florio.

CHIMING. A certain kind of light perceived when we wake in the night or rise suddenly.

CHIMINGNESS. Melodiousness. Fairfax. CHIMLEY. A chimney or fire-place. This form,

which is very common in the provinces, occurs in an old inventory printed in Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 25.

CHIMP. A young shoot. Dorset. CHIMPINGS. Grits. North.

CHIMY. A smock; a shift. South.

CHIN-BAND. A kind of lace, generally twisted, which fastened the hat or cap under the chin. CHINBOWDASH. The tie of the cravat. Dorset. CHINCHE. A miser. (A.-N.) "God es no f. 241. Chyncherde, Skelton.

Every avowter or unclene man that is a glotun or chynche schal never have erytage in the rewme of

Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 32.

CHINCHEL. A small hammer. Craven. CHINCHERIE. Niggardness. (A.-N.)

And amonge other thingis that 30wre wilne, Be infecte with no wrecchid chincherie.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 278.

The herb groundsel. CHINCHONE.

CHINCHY. Niggardly. (A.-N.)
CHIN-CLOUT. A sort of muffler.
CHIN-COUGH. The hooping-cough. Var. dial.
CHINE. (1) Same as Chimbe (1). See Ordinances and Regulations, p. 295. Chine-hoop, the couple of the extreme hoop which keeps the ends of the staves together, and is commonly of iron. According to Kennett, the chine-hoops are the middle hoops.

(2) A kind of salmon. "Troutes, or chyne sal-

mon," Ord. and Reg. p. 181.

(3) A chink or cleft. In the Isle of Wight, a See Harrison's small ravine is so called. "I chyne as the Descr. of Britaine, p. 31. yerthe dothe whan it openeth in the sommer season for great drought," Palsgrave.

Broken in the back. Chined his CHINED.

back, i. e. broke his back.

CHINESES. The Chinese people.

CHING. A king. Rob. Glouc.

Hence Gravel; shingle. East. CHINGLE. chingly, abounding in gravel or grit.

CHINK. (1) A chaffinch. West.
(2) Money. Var. dial. The term occurs in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 22. "Dad or father, some money or chinke, as children use to say," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 355. "Have chinks in thy purse," Tusser, p. 191.

(3) A sprain on the back. East.

(4) To cut into small pieces. East. To loosen or separate earth for the purpose of planting. " Chynken or gape, as the ground dooth with dryeth," Huloet, 1552.

A rude kind of music CHINNY-MUMPS. caused by beating the chin with the knuckles, and by the rattling of the teeth causing sounds

in time. Yorksh.

CHIP. (1) To break, or crack. An egg is said to chip when the young bird cracks the shell. North.

(2) To trip. North.

(3) The cry of the bat.(4) To cut bread into slices.

CHIPPE. A ship. "Within chippe-burdez," on board vessels, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 71. "Sevene skore chippes," ib. f. 90.

The lady intille thair chippe thay hente. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 101.

CHIPPER. To chirp. East.

CHIPPINGS. Fragments of bread. North. See Ord. and Reg. p. 32.* Chipping-knife, a knife to cut bread with, ib. p. 294. Chipper, a person who cuts bread, ib. p. 233.

CHIP-UP. To recover. East.

chynche of his grace," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, | CHIQUINIE. A sequin, an Italian coin.

CHIRCHE. A church. (A.-S.) CHIRCHON. Churches. Rob. Glouc. p. 132. CHIRE. (1) To feast, or make cheer. Hall.

"Chyer of (2) A blade of grass or any plant.

grasse," Drayton's Harmonie, 1591. CHIRISTANE. A cherry-stone. "Chiristane kirnels," Reliq. Antiq. i. 52. Chirston, Gy of

Warwike, p. 367.
CHIRK. To chirp. (A.-S.) "Chyrkyd faste,"
Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 144. Applied to the

noises of various animals.

CHIRM. The melancholy under-tone of a bird previous to a storm. North. "Chyrme or chur, as byrdes do," Huloet, 1552.

CHIRRE. To chirp. Herrick.

CHIS. Chose. Weber.

247

CHISAN. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 448. Chysanne, Forme of Cury, p. 51. CHISEL. Bran; coarse flour. Linc.

CHISMATE. Quarrelling?

Of rebellyones, insurrectiones, and false chismate, Thay were ever war of on eche parte.

MS. Laned. 208, f. 19. CHISSOM. To germinate. West.

CHISTE. A chest. (Lat.)

CHIT. (1) To germinate. The first sprouts of anything are called chits.

(2) A forward child. Var. dial.
(3) "Chyts in the face lyke unto wartes, which is a kynde of pulse, lenticula," Huloet, 1552. CHITE. To scold. (A.-N.)

CHITRE. To chirp. "Chitering of briddis," Apol. Loll. p. 92.

But sche withalle no worde may soune,

But chitre as a brid jargowne. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 163. CHITT. A kind of bird, mentioned in Archæo-

logia, xiii. 350. CHITTER. (1) To shiver, or tremble. North.

"Chytteryng, quiveryng, or shakyng for cold, quercerus," Huloet, 1552. (2) To chirp. Palsgrave.

CHITTERLINGS. The small entrails. The frill of a shirt when ironed flat, is sometimes called a chitterlin shirt, being somewhat of the same appearance. See the New Bath Guide, ed. 1830, p. 83. Stubb seems to use the term for some kind of ornamental fringe. A small child is called a chitterling in Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 264. Part of the giblets or entrails of a goose are called chitters in the North of England.

CHITTING. Seed laid to chit, when it first shoots its small roots in the earth. More's MS.

add. to Ray.

CHITTYFACED. Baby-faced. Var. dial. Chittyface is used by our old writers as a term of contempt, not necessarily conveying the idea of leanness. See the Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 80; Cotgrave, in v. Chicheface.

CHIVAL. A horse. (Fr.) Upon the captive chivals came Into my tents againe.

Turbevile's Ovid, 1567, f. 148.

CHIVAUCHE. An expedition. (A.-N.)

CHIVER. To shiver. (A.-S.)
CHIVES. Chits of grass. Leic. "Chyve of safron or suche lyke," Palsgrave.

CHIVY. To chase; to pursue. Also a substantive. Possibly the same with chiven, Robin Hood, ii. 68.

CHIZEN. To munch. Line. CHIZZLY. Hard; harsh and dry. East.

CHOAK-DAMP. Foul air in a colliery. North. CHOAKING-PIE. A trick played on a heavy sleeper by lighting a piece of cotton and holdit to his nose.

CHOAK-PEAR. A cant term for a small piece of copper money.

CHOANE. A small fracture, or cleft. CHOATY. Fat; chubby. Kent.

CHOBBINS. Grains of unripened wheat left in the chaff, called in Suffolk chobs.

CHOCK. (1) To choke. Sussex.

(2) A part of a neck of veal.

(3) A piece of wood. North.
CHOCKLING. Hectoring; scolding. Exmoor.

CHOCKLY. Choky; dry. Sussex. CHODE. Chided. Miege.

CHOFF. Stern; morose. Kent.

CHOFFE. A churl. Pr. Parv. CHOGS. The cuttings of hop plants when dressed in the spring. South.

CHOILE. To overreach. Yorksh.

CHOKELING. Chuckling. Chaucer. CHOKES. The throat. Northumb. CHOKKE. To push, or pass through. (A.-N.) CHOL. The jole; head; jaws. (A.-S.) It is explained in a MS. Somersetshire glossary penes me, "that part extending from beneath the chin and throat from ear to ear," which seems to be the meaning of cholle in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 315; Beves of Hamtoun, pp. 96 104. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 59; Ywaine and Gawin, 1994.

CHOLEDE. Suffered. Probably an error for tholede in Rob. Glouc. p. 647.

CHOLER. Soot. North.

CHOLICKY. Choleric. East.

CHOLLER. A double chin. North.

CHOLT-HEADED. Thick-headed. " Choltheaded felow, whose heade is as greate as a betle or mall, tuditanus," Huloet, 1552.

CHOMP. To chew; to crush. North. CHON. To break. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 287, " tho that deth her hert chon."

CHONCE. To cheat. Devon.

HONGET. Changed. (A.-S.) Chongy, to change. "He nel chongy for no newe," MS. CHONGET. Harl. in Wright's Songs and Carols.

CHOOL. I will. Somerset. CHOONERING. Grumbling. Lanc.

CHOOR. See Char (4).

CHOORE. Thirty bushels of flour or meal, according to the Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 16.

CHOORY. To work, or char. Somerset. CHOOSING-STICK. A divining-rod. Somerset.

CHOP. (1) To flog. Essex.

(2) To exchange, or barter. Var. dial.

248

(3) To meet by chance. North.
(4) To put in. North. "Chopt up in prison," put in prison, True Tragedie of Richard III. p. 31.

CHOPCHERRY. A game in which a cherry is snatched for, alluded to in the Hesperides,

Herrick's Works, i. 198.

CHOPCHURCHES. Secular priests who gained money by exchanging their benefices. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 44.

CHOP-LOGGERHEAD. An intense blockhead.

Fast. CHOP-LOGICK. A person who is very argumentative. Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575. CHOPPER. A cheek of bacon. *Hants*.

CHOPPINE. (1) A clog or clog patten, or light framework, covered with leather, and worn under the shoe. They were not worn in this country except on fancy occasions, but were common in Venice, Spain, and other places. "Chioppiens for short," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.

(2) A quart measure. North.

CHOPPING. Fat; lusty. North.

CHORE. A narrow passage between two houses. A Wiltshire word given in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. Chare is still used at Newcastle in the same sense.

CHORK. Saturated or soaked with water. Northumb.

CHORLE. A churl. Ritson. CHOSES. Excuses. Plumpton Corr. p. 198. CHOSLINGES. Chosen people. (A.-S.)

Quen he to pin him-selfen did For his choslinges on rod tre.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. ili. f. 10.

CHOUCHE. A couch.

CHOUGH. A bird like a jackdaw, which frequents rocks by the sea-side. Sometimes a a young crow was so called. "Choughe, a yong crowe, corneille," Palsgrave.

CHOULE. A jaw. North. This form is found in Audelay's Poems, p. 77. The crop of a bird is also so called. The strap of the bridle under the jaw is called the choul-band.

CHOUNGE. Exchange. Weber.

CHOUNTING. Quarrelling. Exmoor. CHOUNTISH. Surly. Devon.

CHOUPS. Hips. The fruit of briars. North.

CHOUSLE. To munch. Linc.

CHOUT. A frolic, or merry-making. East. CHOVE. To sweep. (A.-N.) CHOVY. A kind of small beetle. East.

CHOW. (1) To grumble. North.

(2) To chew. Var. dial.

CHOWDER. A fish-seller. Devon.

CHOWFINGED. A stupid fellow. Lanc. CHOWRE. To grumble or mutter. Somerset.

But when the crabbed nurce

Beginnes to chide and chowre, With heavie heart I take my course To seawarde from the towre.

Turbevile's Ovid, 1567, f. 122.

CHOWSE. To cheat. Var. dial.

CHOWTER. To grumble or scold. Devon.

CHOYS. Shoes. See the Howard Household | CHUCKLE-HEAD. A fool. Devon. Books, p. 48.

CHRISECOLL. Crystal? See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 78. Perhaps the same with chrysocolla, Harrison's Descr. of England,

CHRISOME. Signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism: now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism, wherewith the women use to shroud the child if dying within the month; otherwise it is usually brought to church at the day of Purification. Chrisoms in the bills of mortality are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the chrisom-cloth; and in some parts of England, a calf killed before it is a month old is called a chrisom-calf. Blount. The anointing ointment was also called chrisome. "Wyth crysume enoyntede," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 54, reference being made to a coronation.
"Oile and crisme," Leg. Cathol. p. 243.
CHRIST CROSS. The alphabet. One early

school lesson, preserved in MS. Rawl. 1032, commences, "Christe crosse me spede in alle my worke," which seems to be alluded to in the Boke of Curtasye, p. 7. The signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

CHRISTENDOM. A christian name. Shak.

CHRISTENMESSE. Christmas.

CHRISTENTYE. Christendom. Percy. CHRISTIAN-HORSES. Sedan chairmen. Newc.

CHRISTLINGS. A small sort of plum. Devon. CHRISTMAS. Holly, with which houses are

decorated at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-BOXES. Boxes for money carried by poor men at Christmas to solicit contributions. Boxes being now no longer used the term is still retained for the contributions. Our first explanation is gathered from Melton's Sixe Fold Politician, 1609, p. 161. CHRISTMAS-LORD. The lord of misrule. See

Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 40.

CHRIST-TIDE. Christmas. In MS. Addit. 10406, f. 4, is a payment "to the poore at Cristide and Easter."

CHUBBY. (1) Surly; angry. East.

(2) Fat; swelling. Var. dial.

CHUCK. (1) A great chip. Sussex.

(2) A hen. Craven.

(3) A term of endearment. Sometimes, a wife. Earle's Microcosm. p. 184.

(4) A sea-shell. North. Chucks, a game played with five of them.

(5) To toss; to throw. Var. dial.

CHUCKER. Cosily. Sussex.

CHUCKERS. Potions of ardent spirits. North. CHUCKFARTHING. A game described by Strutt, p. 386. It is alluded to in Peregrine Pickle, ch. xvi.

CHUCK-FULL. Quite full. Warw.

CHUCKIE. A hen. Craven.

CHUCKS. (1) The cheeks. Devon.

(2) Pinched grains in the husk. Dorset. CHUFF. (1) A term of reproach, often applied to an old miser. See Florio, in v. Avarone; Nash's Pierce Penniless, p. 11; Forde's Tracts, p. 11. Chuffer, Towneley Myst. p. 216.

(2) Churlish; surly. Var. dial.

(3) A cheek. Cotgrave.

CHUFFY. Fat and fleshy. East. Cotgrave has the word in v. Dodu.

CHULLE. To bandy about.

We hafe bene chased to daye and chulleds as hares, Rebuyked with Romaynes appone theire ryche stedes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

Tho world makus a mon to ryse and falle, And chulles hym as men don a balle, That is casten fro hande to hande.

MS. Bib. Reg. 17 B. xvii. f. 142.

CHUM. (1) A bedfellow. Var. dial.

(2) To chew tobacco. Miege. CHUMMING-UP. A ceremony practised at some prisons on the arrival of a new comer, who is welcomed with the music of old swords and staves, and is afterwards expected to pay a small sum of money as the price of admission to their company.

HUMP. A log of wood for burning. "A great chip," according to Urry's MS. additions to Ray. The thick end of a sirloin of beef is

called the chump end.

CHUMPY. Small; stunted. Linc. CHUMS. Fragments of brick, the smallest used by masons.

CHÙN. A bad woman. West.

CHUNCH. Sulky. Linc. CHUNK. (1) A log of wood. Kent.

(2) To chuck one under the chin. Kent.

CHUNTER. To complain; to grumble; to mutter. Also spelt chunner and chunder.

CHURCH-ALE. A wake, a feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

CHURCH-CLERK. A parish-clerk. East.

CHURCHEARD. A church-yard. South. CHURCHE-GANG. Church-going. Rob. Glouc. CHURCHHAW. A church-yard. (A.-S.) Chirchehawe, Sevyn Sages, 2625. Chyrche-haye occurs in an early MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 221, and was in use in the seventeenth century, as appears from Lhuyd's MS. additions to Ray in Mus. Ashmol. Also called a churchgarth.

CHURCHING. The church-service, not the

particular office so called. East.

CHURCH-LITTEN. A church-yard, or burial ground. West Sussex. "When he come into that chirche-lyttoun tho," Chron. Vilodun. p. 114.

CHURCHMAN. An officiating minister. Var.

CHURCH-MASTERS. Church-wardens. North. CHURCH-REVE. A church-warden. (A.-S.) CHURCH-SCOT. Payment or contribution to the church. Kennett.

CHURCH-STILE. A pulpit. North.

CIERGES. Wax tapers. (A.-N.)

CHURCH-TOWN. A village near the church. | CHURCHWARDEN. A cormorant. South. CHURCHWORT. The herb pennyroyal. CHURL. The wallflower. Salop. CHURL'S-TREACLE. Allium, or garlic. CHURLY. Cheerless, applied to prospect; rough, applied to weather. Yorksh. CHURN-DASH. The staff belonging to a churn. CHURNEL. An enlargement of the glands of the neck. North. CHURN-GOTTING. A harvest-supper. North. CHURN-MILK. Buttermilk. East. CHURN-SUPPER. A supper given to the labourers at the conclusion of the harvest. North. CHURRE. Some kind of bird, species unknown, mentioned in Arch. xiii. 350. CHURRING. The noise made by a partridge in rising. North. See Cotgrave, in v. Cabab. CHURTY. Rocky soil; mineral. Kent. The word chart, which is in the names of some localities in Kent, is supposed to be connected with this term. CHUSE. To reprehend, or find fault. (A.-N.)Maundevile, p. 221. CHUSE-BUT. To avoid. Northumb. CHUSEREL. A debauched fellow. South. CHUTE. A steep hilly road. I. Wight. CHWOT. Dressed. Somerset. CHYCONES. Chickens. This form occurs in MS. Burney 356, f. 99. CHYDDER. To shiver. Skelton. CHYFE. Chief. Percy, p. 46. CHYKKYNE. To chirp. Pr. Parv. CHYLDERIN. Children. (A.-S.) CHYMBE. A cymbal. (A.-S.) As a chymbe or a brazen belle, That nouther con undirstonde ny telle. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76. CHYMMER. A gown cut down the middle, and generally used only by persons of rank and opulence. Archæologia, xxx. 17. CHYMOL. A hinge. Arch. x. 93. CHYN. The chine, or back. Weber. CHYNE. A chain. Langtoft. CHYNGYL. A shingle of wood. CHYPPE. To carp at. In wordys men weren never so wyce, As now to chyppe at wordys of reson. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 23. CHYRYSE. Cherries. CHYS. Choice; select. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 123; Cov. Myst. p. 180. CHYSTES. Chests. Weber. CHYTE. To chide. Towneley Myst. CHYVELEN. To become shrivelled. CICELY. Cow parsley. North. CICHLING. Vetches. North. CICILIA. The name of an ancient dance. See

610.

CIDDLE. To tickle. Kent.

CIDERAGE. The herb arsmart.

CIDE. To decide. South.

CIFTE. A sieve. Pr. Parv.
CILE. To seel or sew up the eyelids of a hawk. CILVERYN. To silver over. Pr. Pare. CIMBICK. A miserly fellow. (A.-N.) CIMICE. A wall-louse. (Ital.) CINCATER. A person who has entered his fiftieth year. CINGLET. A waistcoat. North. CINGULAR. A wild boar in its fifth year. Howell. CINOPER. Cinnabar. Jonson. CINQUE-PACE. A kind of dance, the steps of which were regulated by the number five. See Thynne's Debate, p. 52; Collier's Shak. iii. 335. CINQUE-PORT. A kind of fishing-net, having five entrances. CINQUETALE. A quintal. See Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 69. CINTER. The centering of an arch. See Cotgrave, in v. Douvelle. CIPE. A great basket. Berks. CIPIOUN. Scipio. Chaucer. CIPPUS. The stocks or pillory. Ben Jonson. Cf. Blount, in v. CIPRESS. A fine kind of gauze, very similar to crape. "Cypres for a womans necke, crespe," Palsgrave. CIRCLET. A round piece of wood put under a dish at table. North. CIRCLING-BOY. A roaring boy. Jonson. CIRCOT. A surcoat. Hardyng. CIRCUDRIE. Arrogance; conceit. (A.-N.) MS. Ashmole 59 reads surguyd. O where is all the transctorie fame Of pompe and pride and circudris in fere. Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 28. CIRCUIT. A circle or crown. Shak. CIRCUMBENDIBUS. A circuitous roundabout way. Var. dial. CIRCUMCIDE. To cut or pare off. (Lat.)
So prudently with vertu us provide, Oure vices alle that we may circumcide Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22. CIRCUMSTANCE. Conduct; detail. Shak. CIRNE. The lote-tree. "Cirnetre, alier," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82. CISS. Cicely. Tusser. CISSERS. Scissors. Huloet. CIST. (1) A chest. Yorksh. (2) A cess-pool. South. CITEE. A city. (A.-N.)CITIZEN. Town bred; delicate. Shak.
CITOLE. A kind of musical instrument with chords. (A.-N.) Citolers, persons who played on citoles, Ord. and Reg. p. 4. CITTE. To cut. (A.-S.) CITTERN. A musical instrument, similar to a guitar. Cittern-headed, ugly, in allusion to the grotesque figures with which the cittern the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 26; Brit. Bibl. ii. was ornamented. CIVE. To prove, or appear. (A.-N.)Be this ensample it may wel cive That man schalle homicide eschive. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 101.

CIVERY. A partition or compartment in a vaulted ceiling.

CIVIL. Sober; grave; plain. CIVIL-GOWN. The gown of a civilian. CIVITY. A city. " An ancient civitie," Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 9.

CLAAS. Close; tight. Yorksh.

CLAATH. Cloth. Craven.

CLACK. (1) A woman's tongue. Var. dial.

(2) A kind of small windmill set on the top of a pole to turn and clap on a board to frighten away birds.

(3) To cut off the sheep's mark from wool, which made it weigh less, and so diminished the duty payable on it. Blount.

(4) The clapper of a mill. See Cotgrave, in v. Claquet.

(5) The sucker or valve of a pump. Var. dial. (6) To snap with the fingers. See Florio, in v.

Castagnétte.

CLACK-BOX. The tongue. East. CLACK-DISH. A dish, or rather box, with a moveable lid, carried by beggars in former times, to attract notice by the noise it made, and to bring people to their doors. It was also called a clap-dish, and Forby mentions a phrase still in use, " his tongue moves like a beggar's clap-dish." In Kennett's time the term was applied to "a wooden dish wherein they gather the toll of wheat and other corn in markets."

CLACKER. A rattle to frighten away birds West. It is called a from a corn-field. clacket by Cotgrave, in v. Clac. "Clacks of wood," small pieces of wood to clap with, Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 113.

CLADDE. Covered with armour; armed. See Sir Tristrem, p. 145.

CLAES. Clothes. North.

CLAFE. Cleft.

> Thorow owt helme and hawberk cler, Hed and body he class yn sonder.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

CLAG. To stick, or adhere. North. Hence

claggy, glutinous, sticky.
CLAGGER. A well-timed remark. North. CLAGGUM. Treacle made hard with boiling. North. It is also called clag-candy.

CLAG-LOCKS. Locks of wool matted or clotted together. East.

CLAGS. Bogs. North.

CLAIKET. A hole, or puddle. CLAIKET. Barnacles, or brant-geese. See Ho-

CLAIM. To cry out. (Lat.)

CLAIM-UP. A mill is said to be claim'd up when it is overloaded. It also means to paste up a paper as an advertisement.

CLAIRG. To bedaub. North.

CLAIRON. A clar CLAITY. Dirty. A clarion. Cumb.

CLAKE. To scratch. North.

CLAM. (1) A stick laid across a stream of water.

(2) Clamminess. East. Any adhesive, viscous

matter. "To clam or sticke close unto. Florio, ed. 1611, p. 33.

251

(3) A slut. East. (4) To emaciate. East. A person who is starved is said to be clammed. "I would somer clam than go to the workhouse.'

(5) To daub; to glue. North.
(6) To pinch. North.
(7) Climbed. Yorksh. "He clam uppon the tree," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 33; clame, p. 107. See also Collier's Old Ballads, p. 99. Clambe, Perceval, 1223.

(8) To clog up. West. Also, to choke with thirst.

(9) To snatch; to shut. Linc.

(10) A kind of shell-fish, mentioned by Pennant. See Brit. Bibl. iv. 316.

(11) To castrate a bull or ram by compression. North.

(12) A rat-trap. South.(13) To rumple. Devon.

(14) To muffle a bell. See Waldron's Sad Shepherd, p. 167. According to some, to ring a bell irregularly or out of tune.

CLAMBEN. Climbed. (A.-S.)

CLAMBER. To climb. Var. dial. has clammer in his Lex. Tet.

CLAMBERANDE. Clustering.

CLAMBERSCULL. Very strong ale. East. CLAME. (1) To fasten one thing to another with any glutinous or clammy matter. North. To clame butter, to spread it upon bread.

(2) To call. Spenser. (3) An iron hook, to bind together horizontally the stonework of a piece of masonry.

(4) To challenge. (A.-N.) CLAMERYNE. To creep, or climb. Pr. Parv. CLAMMAS. (1) To climb. North.

(2) A noise, or clamour. North.

CLAMMERSOME. Clamorous; greedy. North. CLAMP. (1) An extempore and imperfect sort of brick-kiln. East.

(2) A mound of earth lined with straw to keep potatoes, beetroot, or turnips through the winter. East.

(3) To tread heavily. Var. dial. Sometimes clamper is heard in the same sense.

(4) A large fire made of underwood. North. (5) When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece across the grain, the first board is said to be clamped. CLAMPS. Andirons. North.

CLAMS. A kind of forceps or pincers, with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up thistles and weeds. North.

CLANCH. To snatch at. Linc.

CLANK. A clang, or bang. North.

CLANKER. A severe beating. North.

CLANLICHE. Cleanly; entirely. See Glouc. p. 97; Life of St. Brandan, p. 4. See Rob. CLANNES. Purity; chastity. Clansy, to purify,

Gesta Roman. p. 70. CLANT. To claw, or scratch. North.

CLAP. (1) To sit down. Var. dial.

(2) The lip, or tongue. West.

(3) A blow, or stroke. Var. dial. Skelton has the word in this sense. Clappe, to strike off, Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 51; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 188.

(4) To fondle, to pat. North.

(5) To place to, or apply. Var. dial.
(6) The lower part of the beak of a hawk. Gent.

(7) Low; marshy. East.

CLAP-BENE. A request made to infants in their nurse's arms to clap their hands as the only means they have of expressing their prayers. Pronounced clapbenny. See Bene (5).

CLAP-BOARD. Board cut in order to make casks. See Book of Rates, p. 32.

CLAP-BREAD. Cake made of oatmeal, rolled thin and baked hard. Also called clap-cake. According to Kennett, "they seem to be so called from clapping or beating the part till it is very thin.

CLAP-DISH. See Clack-dish.

CLAPER. To chatter. Oxon.

CLAP-GATE. A small horse-gate. East.

CLAPHOLT. Same as clap-board, q. v. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 401, 510; Book of Rates, p. 32.

CLAPPE. To talk fast. (A.-S.) Also a substantive. "Hold thou thy clappe," Chron. Vilodun. p. 94. See Clap (2); W. Mapes, p. 343.

CLAPPER. (1) The tongue. North.

(2) A plank laid across a running stream as a

substitute for a bridge. Devon.

(3) A rabbit burrow. (A.-N.) "Cony hole or clapar," Palsgrave. "A clapper for conies, i. e. a heap of stones, earth, with boughes or such like, whereinto they may retire themselves, or a court walled about and full of nests of boords for tame conies," Minsheu.

(4) A door-knocker. Minsheu.

CLAPPERCLAW. To beat and abuse. In the Clavis to Meriton, 1697, it is explained "to work earnestly, or beat or fight earnestly."

CLAPPERDUDGEON. Beggars who about with patched cloaks, accompanied by their morts.

CLAPPING. Noisy talking. (A.-S.)

CLAPPING-POST. The smaller of a pair of gate-

posts, against which the gate closes. East. CLAPSE. A clasp. West. We have the verb clapse in Chaucer, Cant. T. 275.

CLAP-STILE. A peculiar kind of stile, the horizontal ledges being moveable. Suffolk.

CLAPTE. Struck. (A.-S.)

CLARANERIS. Clarinets, or bells. Weber.

CLAREFID. Glorified. (Lat.)

A voice come fro hevene thore, I haf clarefid the, he saide.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 90.

CLARENT. Smooth. Devon. CLARESTER. See Clear-story. CLARET. See Clarry. CLARETEE. Brightness. Maundevile. CLARGYMAN. A black rabbit. Chesh.

CLARICORD. A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, containing from thirty-five to seventy strings. Florio calls it clarigols, and makes it synonymous with the harpsichord. He also spells it claricoes. See his New World of Words, ed. 1611, pp. 39, 173, 219; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 238. "Claricymballes, cimballes," Palsgrave. Sir W. Leighton has claricoales in his Teares or Lamentations of a Sorrowfull Soule, 4to. Lond. 1613.

CLARION. A kind of small-mouthed and shrillsounding trumpet, used commonly as a treble to the ordinary one. (A.-N.) Clarionere, a trumpeter, MS. Morte Arthure. Claryide, played on the clarion, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86. CLARISSIMO. A grandee of Venice.

CLARRY. Wine made with grapes, honey, and aromatic spices. Wine mixed with honey and spices. and afterwards strained, was called clarré, but the original claret was a sweet wine of itself made of the above-mentioned materials. See Launfal, 344; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1473, 9717; Kyng Alisaunder, 7582; Arthour and Merlin, p. 116; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 90; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 167; Ord. and Reg. pp. 435, 473; Digby Mysteries, p. 77. According to Forby, any sort of foreign red wine is called claret in the East of England.

The erle come to hur with that, Wyth pyment and wyth clarry

MS. Cantab. Pf. ii. 38 f. 117. CLART. To spread, smear, or daub. A flake of snow, when it is large and sticks to the clothes, is called a *clart*. So we have *clarts*, mud; clarty, muddy, sticky. Clarty-paps, a dirty sloven of a wife.

CLARYNE. To clear, or clarify.

CLASH. (1) To gossip. North. Also, an idle story, tittle-tattle; a tale-bearer. Clash-mesaunter, a tiresome repeater of stories.

(2) To throw anything carelessly, or bang it

about. North.
CLASHY. Foul; rainy. North.
CLASPER. A tendril. Oxon.

CLASP-KNIFE. A large pocket-knife.

CLAT. (1) To cut the dirty locks of wool off sheep. South.

(2) To break clods of earth or spread dung on a field. West. Also, a clod of earth.

(3) To tattle. See Clash (1).

(4) Cow-dung. West.

(5) A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 42.

CLATCH. A brood of chickens. Lanc.

CLATE. Some wedge belonging to a plough. Chesh.

CLATHERS. Clothes. West.

CLATS. Slops; spoon victuals. Linc.

CLATTER. Noise; idle talk. North. "Halden stille thy clater," Towneley Myst. p. 190. To chatter, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 170. To beat so as to rattle, Florio, ed. 1611, p. 293. Clatterer, a person who cannot keep a secret. For councel owght to be kept and not to be clatrid,

And children ben ay clatrings as thou wel knowest.

MS. Digby 41, f. 9.

CLATTERFERT. A tale-teller. hurst's Description of Ireland, p. 21.

CLATTY. Dirty; slovenly. Linc. CLAUCHT. Scratched; clawed.

Craven. In Lincolnshire. claucks, to snatch.

CLAUD. A ditch, or fence. North.

CLAUGHT. Snatched at. Northumb.

CLAUM. To scrape together. Linc.

CLAUNCH. To walk in a lazy, lounging manner. East.

CLAUSE. An end. or conclusion. (A.-N.)

CLAUSTER. A cloister. (Lat.) CLAUT. (1) To tear, or scratch. North. scrape together, to clean.

(2) The marsh ranunculus.

CLAVE. (1) The handle, or the part of a pair of small balances by which they are lifted up in weighing anything.

(2) Cleaved. Chester Plays, ii. 70.

CLAVEL. A mantel-piece. West. Called also clavel-tack, clavy, and clavy-piece. Claveltack is, I believe, the shelf over the mantel-

CLAVER. (1) To climb. North. " Clymbande and claverande one heghe," MS. Morte Arthure.

(2) To talk fast, to cajole any one by talking. North.

(3) Clover-grass. North.

The close was in compas castyne alle abowte With claver and clereworte clede evene over. Linc. MS. Morte Arthure, f. 87.

CLAVERS. Din; noisy talking. North. CLAVY-TACK. A key. Exmoor.

CLAW. (1) To curry favour. North.

(2) To seize, or snatch; to take away violently. "Claw me, and Ile claw thee," North. Howell, p. 11.

(3) One fourth part of a cow-gait in common pastures. North.

CLAW-BACK. A flatterer. See Cotgrave, in v. Jaquet; Barnahy's Journal.

CLAWE. To stroke. (A.-S.) Clauyng, stroking, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 34, or, perhaps, tickling.

CLAW-ILL. An ulcer in the feet of cattle. Denon.

CLAW-OFF. To reprove. North.

CLAWS. Clothes. Somerset.

CLAY. To shiver. Devon.

CLAY-COLD. Lifeless. South.

CLAY-DAUBIN. A custom in Cumberland. where the neighbours and friends of a newlymarried couple assemble, and do not separate till they have erected them a rough cottage.

CLAY-SALVE. The common cerate. East. CLAY-STONE. A blue and white limestone dug in Gloucestershire.

CLAYT. Clay or mire. Kent CLEACH. To clutch. Salop. Kent.

CLEACHING-NET. A hand net, with a semicircular hoop and transverse bar, used by fishermen on the banks of the Severn. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, calls it a cleek-net.

CLEAD. To clothe or clad. East.

CLEAK. To snatch. North.

See Stani- | CLEAM. To glue together. See Clam (2). CLEAMED. Leaned; inclined. North.

"To abolish CLEAN. (1) Entirely. Var. dial. cleane, or make to be forgotten," Rider. See Harrison's Desc. of Britaine, p. 52, England, p. 139; Cotgrave, in v. Anguille, Contre-fil, Denant.

(2) Clear in complexion; pure. See Stanihurst, p. 44; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 69.

(3) To wash, dress, and arrange one's toilet. Var. dial.

CLEANING. The after-birth of a cow. Also called the cleansing.

CLEANSER. A large kind of gun-picker. Meyrick, iii. 118,

CLEAR. (1) Pure; innocent. Shak.

(2) Same as clean (1). Clear and shear, totally, completely.

CLEAR-STORY. The upper story of a church. This term seems to have been used in a variety of ways for any method of admitting light into the upper parts of a building. It appears from Holme that clearstory windows are those which have "no transum or cross-piece in the middle of them to break the same into two lights," the meaning employed by Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2. "Clarestorie wyndowe, fenestrenula," Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

CLEAT. A piece of iron worn on shoes by To cleat, to strengthen any country people.

thing with iron. CLEAT-BOARDS. Mud pattens, broad flat pieces of board fastened to the shoes to enable a person to walk on the mud without sinking

CLEAVER. A school-boy's toy, consisting of a piece of thoroughly-soaked leather to which a string is attached. The leather is then closely squeezed to a stone by the feet to exclude every particle of air, when by pulling the string the stone may be lifted out of the flagging, the experiment being generally tried on pavement. North.

CLEAVERS. Tufts of grass. East.

CLECHE. To snatch, or seize.

Thus wolde he cleche us with his hande, With his fyngers on rawe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 82.

CLECK. To hatch. North.

CLECKIN. A chicken. North. In Towneley Myst. p. 311, clekyt, hatched.

CLECKING. Said of a fox, maris appetens. Craven

CLECKINGS. A shuttlecock. Cumb. CLECKS. Refuse of oatmeal. Linc.

CLED. (1) Clad; clothed. Chaucer. It occurs also in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.; Craven Glossary, i. 75; Towneley Myst. p. 131; MS. Lansd. 1033.

CLEDEN.

Goosegrass. Dorset.
Clayey, stiff. Kent. Harrison uses CLEDGY. the term in his Description of England, pp. 111, 170.

CLEEK. A hook, a barb. North. CLEERTE. Glory. (A.-N.)

CLEES. Claws. North. Also spelt cleyes. See the Nomenclator, p. 63; Marlowe, iii. 492; Maundevile, p. 198.

As a cat wolde ete fischis Withoute wetynge of his clees.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 110. CLEET. (1) The hoof. North.

254

(2) A stay or support.

CLEEVES. Cliffs. See Greene's Works. i. 147: clefe, Eglamour, 415.

CLEFFE. Cleaved. " Cleffe one the cukewalde," Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 67.

CLEFT. (1) Black slate. North.

(2) Timber fit for cooper's ware, spokes, &c. Yorksh.

CLEG. (1) The gad-fly. North. "Hornets, clegs, and clocks," Du Bartas, p. 361. "A clegge flie, solipuga," Baret, C. 594.

(2) A clever person; an adept. Lanc.

(3) To cling, or adhere. North. CLEGGER. To cling. Cumb.

CLEGNING. See Cleaning.

CLEKE. To snatch, grasp, or strike. "He clekys owtte Collbrande," MS. Morte Arthure.

The devell bekynnes with his honde Men als he wele kane, And with his fyve fyngerys He clekes mony a mone.

MS. Cantab, Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

CLEM. (1) Same as Clam (4, 8).

(2) St. Clement. South. (3) To climb. Arch. xxviii. 97.

CLEMYD. Closed; fastened. Arch. xxx. 405.

CLENCHE. To cling together. (A.-S.)

CLENCY. Miry; dirty. Linc. CLENE. Pure; clean. (A.-S.) CLENENESSE. Purity. (A.-S.)

CLENGE. To contract or shrink. To strain at, Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. where Baber reads clensynge, p. 27.

CLENKING. Clinking; jingling.

CLENSOUNE. Declension. Reliq. Ant. ii. 14. CLENT. To become hard, generally applied to

CLEOVES. Cliffs. Kyng Alis. 6277.

CLEPE. To call. (A.-S.) Clepton, pl. called, Chron. Vilodun. p. 97. Palsgrave has, "I clepe, I call, je huysche; this terme is farre Northerne." This verb is still used by boys at play in the Eastern counties, who clape the sides at a game.

CLEPEL. A kind of pipe forming part of a clock.

CLEPPS. A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. Cumb.

CLER. Polished; resplendent. Weber. Clers, clear, Sevyn Sages, 2036.

CLERE. A kerchief.

On their heades square bonettes of damaske golde, rolled wyth lose gold that did hange doune at their backes, with kerchiefes or cleres of fyne cypres. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 83.

CLERENESSE. Glory. (A.-N.)

CLERETE. Purity. (A.-S.) Some mane whenne he hase lange travelde bodyly and gastely in dystroynge of synnes and getynge of vertus, and peraventour hase getyn by grace a somdele ryste and a clereté in concyence.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 221. CLERGIE. Science; learning. (A.-N.) See Sevyn Sages, 46; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 2; Middleton, ii. 155. Clergially, learnedly, Piers Ploughman, p. 8; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 56.

I rede how besy that he was Upon clergye, an hed of bras

To forge and make it for to telle. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 104.

For thouse I to the steppis clergial Of these clerkis thre may not atteyne

Occieve, MS. Ibid. f. 263.

CLERGION. A young clerk. (A.-N.) CLERGY. An assembly of clerks. "Clergy, a nombre of clerkes," Palsgrave.

CLERK. A scholar. (A.-N.) To make a clerkes berde, i. e. to cheat him.

CLERLICHE. Purely. (A.-S.) CLER-MATYN. A kind of fine bread. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 135.

CLERTE. Brightness. (A.-S.) See Gesta Rom. p. 277; Audelay's Poems, p. 45; Apol. Loll. p. 5.

CLERYFY. To make known, or clear. CLESTE. To cleave in two. North. Huloet has this word, Abcedarium, 1552.

CLETCH. A brood of chickens. North.

CLETE. A piece of wood fastened on the yardarms of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping off the yards.

CLETHE. To clothe. North. CLETT. Gleet. MS. Med. Linc.

CLEVE. A dwelling. (A.-S.) CLEVEL. A grain of corn. Kent. CLEVEN. (1) Rocks; cliffs. (A.-S.

(A.-S.)(2) To split, or cleave. (A.-S.)

Sche was meteles vj. dayes,

For care hur herte clevyth. MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 68.

CLEVE-PINK. A species of carnation which grows wild on the Chedder cliffs. Cleve for cliff is common in early English.

Ynto a wode was veryly thykk, There clevys were and weyes wyck. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

CLEVER. (1) Handsome; good-looking. East. Kennett says, " nimble, neat, dextrous." Lusty; very well. Lanc.

(2) Clearly; fully. Kent.

(3) To climb, or scramble up. North.

(4) Affable. South.

(5) A clod, or tuft of coarse grass turned up by the plough. East.

CLEVERBOOTS. A clever person, generally in a satirical sense. Var. dial. Brockett has clever-clumsy.

CLEVET. Cleaved. See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 413; Anturs of Arther, xl. 13.

CLEVVY. A species of draft iron for a plough. North.

CLEW. (1) A ring at the head of a scythe which fastens it to the sned.

(2) Scratched. Sevyn Sages, 925.

(3) A rock. (A.-S.) "Bothe the clewez and the clyfez," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74. CLEWE. To cleave, or fasten to.

CLEWKIN. Strong twine. North.

CLEW3THE. Coiled. Chron. Vil. p. 99.

CLEY. A hurdle for sheep.

CLEYMANNE. A dauber. Pr. Parv.

CLEYMEN. To claim. (A.-N.) Cleymyn, Christmas Carols, p. 8; cleymyd, Apol. Loll. p. 42.

CLEYNT. Clung. Ritson.

CLEYSTAFFE. A pastoral staff. Pr. Parv.

CLEY3TE. Cleaved? See Morte d'Arthur, i. 157, "and cleyste hym under his ryght arme." CLIBBY. Sticky; adhesive. Devon.

CLICK. (1) To snatch. Var. dial.
(2) To tick as a clock. "To click or flurt with ones fingers as moresco dancers." Florio, ed. 1611, p. 52. "To clicke with ones knuckles," ib. p. 148.

(3) A blow. East.

CLICKET. (1) To chatter. East. "Her that will clicket," Tusser, p. 251. "A tatling huswife, whose clicket is ever wagging," Cotgrave.

(2) A clap-dish; anything that makes a rattling noise. Cotgrave. "A boy's clickets, flat bones wherewith a pretty rattling noise is made,"

Miege.

(3) A latch-key. (A.-N.) According to Salop. Antiq. p. 361, "to fasten as with a link over a staple." See cliketted, Piers Ploughman, p. 114.

(4) A term applied to a fox when maris appetens. Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

CLICKETY-CLACK. The noise that iron pattens make in walking. Var. dial.
CLICK-UP. A person with a short leg, who in

walking makes a clicking noise. Linc.

CLIDER. Goose-grass. Var. dial.

CLIELD. A child. Devon.

CLIFE. Clear; fine. (A.-N.)

CLIFFE. A rock. (A.-S.)

CLIFT. A cleft, or opening of any kind, as the split of a pen, the fourchure in Cotgrave, &c. See Nomenclator, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78; Urry's Chaucer, p. 94, l. 881. Clift, a cliff, Middleton, v. 405, and Moor's Suffolk Words. CLIFTY. Lively; active. North.

CLIGHTE. Closed; fastened together. Chester Plays, i. 115, and the list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartho-

lome, 1582.

CLIGHTY. Stiff; clayey. Kent. CLIM. (1) To climb. Var. dial. Drayton uses this form in his Battaille of Agincourt, p. 30. "The waves to climme," ib. p. 5.

(2) Clement. Forby gives the name to a kind of nursery goblin.

(3) To call, or challenge. (A.-N.)

CLIMBER. To clamber. Tusser. Jennings.

p. 115, has climmer. CLIME. The ascent of a hill. See Holinshed, Hist. of England, i. 38. CLIMP. (1) To steal. East.

(2) To soil with the fingers. East.

CLINCH. (1) To confirm an improbable story by a lie. Var. dial.

(2) A witty saying, or repartee. Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

(3) A claw, or fang. North. CLINCHING-NET. See Cleaching-net.

CLINCHPOUP. A term of contempt found in Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.

CLINCQUANT. Brass thinly wrought out into North. This is in More's MS. addileaves. tions to Ray. (Fr.)

CLINE. To climb. Warw.

CLING. (1) To shrink up. North. This is Kennett's explanation, and is used by Shakespeare.

(2) To rush with violence. North. CLINK. A hard blow. Var. dial.

CLINKE. To ring; to tinkle. (A.-N.)

CLINKER. (1) A bad sort of coal; a cinder from an iron furnace. Salop.

(2) A small puddle made by the foot of a horse or cow. Warw.

CLINKER-BELL. An icicle. Somerset.

CLINKERS. Small bricks. Var. dial. CLINKET. A crafty fellow. North.

CLINKS. Long nails. Var. dial.

CLINQUANT. Shining. (Fr.)

CLINT. To clench, and hence, to finish, to complete. Somerset.

CLINTS. Crevices among bare lime-stone rocks. North.

CLIP. (1) To shear sheep. North.

(2) To embrace. (A.-S.)

(3) To hold together by means of a screw or bandage. Salop.

(4) To call to. North. This is merely a form of *clepe*, q. v.

(5) To shorten. Craven.

(6) A blow, or stroke. East.

7) To shave. Rider CLIPPE. To cut. (A.-S.)

CLIPPER. A sheep-shearer. North.

CLIPPES. An eclipse.

CLIPPINGS. Fragments; broken victuals. CLIPPING-THE-CHURCH. An old Warwickshire custom on Easter Monday. The charity children joined hand in hand formed a circle completely round each church. See Hone's Every-day Book, i. 431.

CLIPS. (1) Eclipsed. Lydgate. It is a substantive in the Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 65; Lilly's Gallathea, ed. 1632, sig. R. i; Piers Ploughman, p. 377; Chron. Mirab. p. 93. Clipsy, as if eclipsed, Rom. of the Rose, 5349.

(2) Shears; scissors. Northumb.

3) Pot-hooks. North.

CLIPT-DINMENT. A shorn wether sheep; a mean looking fellow. Cumb. CLISHAWK. To steal. Linc.

CLISH-CLASH. Idle discourse. North. Also called clish-ma-clash, and clish-ma-claver.

CLIT. (1) Stiff; clayey; heavy. South. heavy, hazy, applied to the state of the atmosphere.

(2) Imperfectly fomented, applied to oread. | (2) To throw. North. Somerset.

CLITCH. To stick; to adhere; to become thick, or glutinous. Devon. CLIT-CLAT. A great talker. North.

CLITE. (1) Clay; mire. Kent.

(2) Goose-grass. Gerard marks this as obsolete, but it is in use in Oxfordshire at the present day.

(3) A wedge. Pr. Parv.

CLITER. To stumble. North. CLITHE. The burdock. Gerard.

CLITHEREN. Goose-grass. Gerard.

CLITPOLL. A curly head. Dorset.

CLITTER-CLATTER. A great noise. Var. dial. "I clytter, I make noyse as harnesse or peuter dysshes or any suche lyke thynges," Palsgrave.

CLITTERY. Changeable, stormy, applied to the

weather. Hants. CLITTY. Stringy; lumpy. West. CLIVE. (1) To cleave. Suffolk.

(2) A cliff. (A.-S.) CLIVER. (1) Goosegrass. Hants.

(2) A chopping-knife. East.

(3) Cliver-and-shiver, i. e. completely, totally. Somerset.

CLIVERS. The refuse of wheat. East.

CLIZE. A covered drain. Somerset. CLOAM. Earthenware. Devon. See Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 95. Clomer, a maker of earthenware, ib. p. 33.

CLOB. Some rough material used for building

cottages. Devon. CLOBB. A club. Eglamour, 308. Clobe-lome,

club-weapon, Perceval, 2053. CLOCHE. To break into a blister. (A.-N.)

So a canker unclene hit cloched togedres. MS. Laud. 656, f. 1.

CLOCHER. (1) A large cape or mantle. "The greet clocher up for to bere," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

(2) A belfry. Pr. Parv. CLOCK. (1) The noise made by a hen when going to sit.

Leef henne wen ho leith, Looth wen ho clok seith.

MS. Cott. Faust. B, vi. f. 91.

(2) The downy head of the dandelion in seed. North.

(3) A beetle. North.

(4) A bell. (A.-N.)

In common use with writers of (5) A watch. the sixteenth century.

(6) A kind of ornamental work worn on various parts of dress, now applied exclusively to that on each side of a stocking. Palsgrave has, "clocke of a hose," without the corresponding

(7) A cloak. Robin Hood, i. 98.

ČĹOCK-DRESSING. A mode of obtaining liquor on fictitious pretences. Craven.

CLOCK-SEAVES. The black-headed bog-rush. North.

CLOD. (1) To clothe. East.

(3) Clodded; hard. A.-S.) (4) A species of coal. West.

(5) The coarse part of the neck of an ox. See

Ord. and Regulations, pp. 288, 296.
(6) To break clods. See Harrison's England, p. 233. Palsgrave has it in the opposite sense, to form into clods.

CLODDER. To coagulate. Palsgrave.

CLODDY. Thick; plump. Wilts. CLODE. To clothe. (A.-S.)

And sche made Hercules so nice Upon hire love, and so assote, That he him clodeth in hire cote, And sche in his was clothid ofte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76.

CLODGE. A lump of clay. Kent.

CLODGER. The cover of a book. East. "Closere" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 83, in the same sense.

CLODGY. Close made; plump. Hants. CLOD-HEAD. A stupid fellow. North. CLOD-HOPPER. A farmer's labourer.

CLOD-MALL. A wooden hammer used for breaking clods. Salop.

CLODYS. Clothes. (A.-S.) CLOFFEY. A great sloven. Nort CLOFFING. The plant hellebore. North.

CLOFT. The jointure of two branches, or of a branch with the trunk. North.

CLOFYD. Cleft; split. (A.-S.)

CLOG. (1) To pickle, or prepare wheat for sow-`West.

(2) A sort of shoe, the upper part of strong hide leather, and the sole of wood. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 313.

(3) Any piece of wood fastened to a string for husbandry purposes.

(4) An ancient sort of almanac formerly used in Sweden and Denmark, made with notches and rude figures upon square sticks, still in use among the meaner sort of people in Staffordshire. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
CLOGGY. Sticky. Var. dial.

CLOGSOME. Deep; dirty; adhesive. Also, heavy, dull, tiresome. Var. dial.

CLOGUE. To flatter. Sussex.

CLOG-WHEAT. Bearded wheat. East. CLOINTER. To tread heavily. North.

CLOISTER-GARTH. The area inclosed by a cloister. Davies's Ancient Rites, pp. 114, 117. Any inclosure was called a cloister. Chaucer, Cant. T. 15511.

CLOIT. A clown or stupid fellow. North. CLOKARDE. A musical instrument mentioned

in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 1071. CLOKE. A claw, or clutch. See Towneley

Myst. p. 324; Skelton, i. 287. CLOKKE. To clog, or hobble in walking. (A.-N.)

CLOM. To clutch. North.

CLOMBE. Climbed. (A.-S.) Clombon, they climbed, Tundale, p. 67. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. Clome, climbed, Drayton's Poems, p. 410.

CLOME. To gutter, as a candle. North.

CLOMER. See Cloam. CLOMP. To clump, or walk heavily. North. Hence completion, one who walks heavily.

CLOMSEN. To shrink or contract. (A.-N.) CLONGYN. Shrunk; shrivelled. Shrunk; shrivelled.

I may wofully wepe and wake In clay tylle I be clongyn cold.

MS. Harl. 2259, f. 97.

CLONKER. An icicle. Somerset. CLOOM. Clay or cement. Kennett. CLOOR. A sluice. Northumb. CLOOTH. Cloth. (A.-S.) CLOOVIS. Gloves; gauntlets. CLOPE. A blow. (Germ.) CLOPLEYNTE. A complaint.

(A.-N.)So as 3e tolden here above

Of murmur and clopleynte of love. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47. CLOPPING. Lame; limping. Cornw. CLOSE. (1) An obscure lane. North.

(2) Clothes. Towneley Myst. p. 46.

(3) A farm-yard; an enclosure of any kind. ${\it Var.\ dial.}$

(4) A public walk. I. Wight.(5) Secret; selfish. Var. dial.

6) To enclose, or fix minerals in metal. Palsgrave.

CLOSE-BED. A press-bed. North. CLOSEDEN. Enclosed. Ritson.

CLOSE-FIGHTS. Things which are used to shelter or conceal the men from an enemy in

time of action. CLOSE-FISTED. Stingy; mean. Var. dial. CLOSE-GAUNTLET. A gauntlet with move-

able fingers. Meyrick, ii. 258. CLOSE-HAND-OUT. Apparently a game of guessing for money held in the hand. See Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, p. 113.

CLOSER. An enclosure. (A.-N.) Paisgrave and Tusser have closyer and closier.

CLOSH. (1) A Dutchman. South.

(2) The game of ninepins. It was prohibited by Edward IV. and Henry VIII. See Strutt, p. 271; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 36; Hooper's Early Writings, p. 393; Arch. xxvi.

CLOSURE. (1) A clencher. I. Wight.

(2) An enclosure. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 146.

A gutter. North.

 $\dot{C}\dot{L}OT$. (1) Same as clod (6).

(2) A clod North. " No clot in clay," Leg. Cathol. p. 2. See Black's Pen. Psalms, p. 52; Tundale, p. 115. A lump, Harrison's England, p. 215.

(3) To clog. Topsell's Beasts, p. 271.
(4) To toss about. North.

CLOTCH. To tread heavily. East.

CLOTE. (1) The yellow waterlily. Chaucer has clote lefe, 16045, explained the leaf of the burdock, although the present meaning best suits the context. See Gerard, p. 674, D. Cloten, Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arundel, 220.

(2) A wedge. Pr. Par. CLOTTRED. Clotted. (A.-S.) CLOTH. Arras. Middleton, i. 445. CLOTHE. The bed-clothes. Perceval, 1934. CLOT-HEAD. A blockhead. Var. dial.

CLOTH-OF-ESTATE. A canopy suspended over the place where the principal personages sat. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 99; Rutland Papers, p. 8; Eliz. of York, p. 66.

CLOTTER. A clothier. Weber.

CLOTTING. A method of catching eels with worsted thread. West.

CLOUCH. To snatch or clutch. Linc. The substantive occurs in Piers Ploughman, and in Topsell's Beasts, p. 269. CLOUD-BERRY. The ground mulberry. North.

From cloud, a hill. Staff.

CLOUDE. A clod. Ritson.

CLOUE. A fruit or berry. (A.-N.)

CLOUGH. (1) A ravine, or narow glen. "Into a grisly clough," Sir Tristrem, p. 225. It means a cliff in MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63. (2) The body of a tree, or where the main stem

divides into branches. Cumb.

(3) A wood. Lanc. CLOUGHY. Gaudily dressed. North.

CLOUNGE. Shrunk; shrivelled. Elyot. CLOUR. (1) A lump, or swelling. North.

(2) Hollow ground, or a field. (A.-N.) "Bareyn clowris," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 166. CLOUT. (1) A blow. Var. dial. See Richard Coer de Lion, 768; Cov. Myst. p. 98; Sir

Isumbras, 619. Also a verb. (2) "A Plimouth clout, i. e. a cane or staff," MS. Sloane 1946, f. 19.

(3) A piece or fragment. (A.-S.)
(4) To mend, or patch. Var. dial.

(5) The mark fixed in the centre of the butts at which archers shot for practice. Nares.

CLOUTER. To do dirty work. North. Clowter, a cobbler, Prompt. Parv.

CLOUTERLY. Clumsy; awkward. North. CLOUT-NAILS. Nails used for fixing clouts, or small patches of iron or wood. CLOVE. Eight pounds of cheese.

CLOVEL. A large beam, extending across the chimney in farm-houses. Devon.

CLOVER-LAY. A field of clover recently mown. Hants.

CLOVE-TONGUE. The black hellebore.

CLOW. (1) A floodgate. North. See Dugdale's History of Imbanking, 1662, p. 276. (2) To scratch. Cumb.

(3) The clove-pink. East.

(4) To work hard. North.

(5) To nail with clouts. West.

(6) A rock. (A.-S.)

These caitif Jewes dud not so now Sende him to seche in clif and clow. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 108.

CLOWCHYNE. A clew of thread. Pr. Parv. LOWCLAGGED. "Thur yowes are clow-clagg'd, they skitter faire," Yorksh. Dial. CLOWCLAGGED.

р. 43. CLOWDER. To daub. Linc.

CLOWDYS. Clods. Cov. Myst. p. 402. CLOWEN. (1) To bustle about. Cumb.

(2) Cleaved; cut down. Weber.

17

CLOWK. To scratch. North. CLOWSOME. Soft; clammy. North. CLOWT-CLOWT. "A kinde of playe called clowt clowt, to beare about, or my hen hath layd," Nomenclator, p. 299. CLOY. To prick in shoeing a horse. See Accloyd; Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 511. Also, to nail or spike up, as artillery CLOYER. A person who intruded on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. An old cant term. Cloyners, Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 69. CLOYSSE. Clothes. Towneley Myst. CLOZZONS. Talons; clutches. North. CLUB-BALL. A game at ball, played with a straight club. Strutt, p. 104. CLUBBE-WEED. Matfelon. Arch. xxx. 405. CLUBBEY. A kind of game, something like doddart. CLUBBISHLY. Roughly. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 140. CLUBID. Hard; difficult. Rel. Ant. i. 8. CLUB-LAW. Equal division. Kennett. CLUB-MEN. An irregular force of armed men who rose in the West of England in 1645, about the time of the battle of Naseby. See Wright's Pol. Ballads, p. 2. CLUBS. An old cry in any public affray. was the popular cry to call forth the London prentices. CLUBSTER. A stoat. North. Also called a clubtail. CLUCCHE. To clutch, or hold. (A.-S.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 359; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211. CLUCK. Slightly unwell. South. CLUD-NUT. Two nuts grown into one. North. CLUFF. To strike; to cuff. North. CLUKES. Clutches. North. CLULINGS. The clew-lines of a vessel. CLUM. (1) Daubed. Yorksh. (2) Climbed. North.(3) To handle roughly. West. (4) To rake into heaps. Devon. CLUME-BUZZA. An earthen pan. Devon. CLUMMERSOME. Dirty; sluttish. Devon. CLUMP. (1) To tramp. Var. dial. (2) A lump, or mass. North. (2) A lump, or mass. (3) Idle; lazy. Linc. CLUMPER. A large piece. Somerset. CLUMPERS. Thick, heavy shoes. East. CLUMPISH. Awkward; unwieldy. North. CLUMPS. (1) Twilight. East. (2) Idle; lazy; clownish. Also plain-dealing, honest. North. (3) Benumbed with cold. North. Cotgrave has this word, in v. Entombi. CLUMPY. (1) A dunce. South. (2) Aggregated; adhered. Devon. CLUNCH. (1) Close-grained hard limestone. Also close, applied to the temper, or the weather. North.

(2) A thump, or blow. East.

word, in v. Taille-bacon, Escogriffe.

CLUNCHY. Thick, and clumsy. East.

CLUNG. (1) Shrivelled; shrunk. "Hee is ching or hide-bound," Hollyband, 1593. (2) Heavy; doughy. Var. dial. (3) Empty; emaciated. Craven. (4) Daubed. Craven. (5) Tough; dry. East. (6) Soft; flabby; relaxed. Norf. (7) Strong. Berks. CLUNGE. To crowd, or squeeze. South. CLUNGED. Stopped. Craven. CLUNGY. Adhesive. North. CLUNK. To swallow. Devon. CLUNTER. (1) To walk clumsily. North. (2) A clod of earth. North. (3) To turn lumpy, as some things do in boiling. Yorksh. CLUNTERLY. Clumsy. Craven. CLUPPE. To embrace. Rob. Glouc. p. 14. CLUSE. (1) A cell. (Lat.) (2) A flood-gate. North. CLUSSOMED. Benumbed. Chesh. CLUSSUM. Clumsy. Chesh. CLUSTERE. To harden. (A.-N.) CLUSTERFIST. A clodhopper. See Cotgrave, in v. Casois, Escogriffe, Lourdaut. CLUT. To strike a blow. North. CLUTCH. (1) Close. Sussex. (2) To cluck. South. (3) A fist. Var. dial. Clutch-fist, a very large fist. (4) A covey of partridges. Also, a brood of chickens. East. (5) To seize; to grasp. Shak. CLUTE. A hoof. North. CLUTHER. (1) In heaps. North. (2) A great noise. Kent. CLUTS. Wedges. North. CLUTT. A small cloth. (A.-S.) The mytans clutt forgate he nost. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51. CLUTTER. (1) A bustle; confusion, disorder. See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 13. (2) " Grumeau de sang, a clot, or clutter of congealed bloud," Cotgrave. "Cluttered bloud," Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 94. (3) A plough-coulter. South. CLUTTER-FISTED. Having large fists. See Armin's Nest of Ninnies, p. 27. CLUTTERY. Changeable. CLUUTTS. Feet. Cumb. CLY. Goose-grass. Somerset. CLYKYTH. Noises abroad. Then fleyth sche forthe and bygynnyth to chyde, And clykyth forthe in hure langage, Wat falshode ys in maryage. Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 2. CLYNE. To incline. (A.-N.) CLYPPES. An eclipse. Palsgrave. CLYTENISH. Sickly; unhealthy. Wilts CLYVEN. Rocks. Kyng Alis. 5429. CNAFFE. A lad, or boy. CNAG. A knot. North. CNOBLE. Knob; tuft. Arch. xxx. 405. (3) A clod-hopper. North. Cotgrave has this CNOPWORT. The ball-weed. CNOUTBERRY. The dwarf-mulberry. There is a tradition in Lancashire that King Canute or Cnout being reduced to great extremity was | COATE. A cottage. North. Apparently a furpreserved by eating this fruit.

CNOWE. To know or recognize. (A.-S.) He was so beseyn with peyne a throwe, That his frendes coude him not enowe.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 69.

CNYT. Knit; tied. (A.-S.) See Wright's Seven Sages, p. 24.

CO. (1) To call. North.

(2) The neck. (A.-N.) "The co, la choune,"
W. de Bibblesworth, Rel. Ant. ii. 78.

(3) Come! Devon.

COACH-FELLOW. A horse employed to draw in the same carriage with another. Hence, metaphorically, a person intimately connected with another, generally applied to people in low life. Ben Jonson has coach-horse.

COACH-HORSE. A dragon-fly. East. COAD. Unhealthy. Exmoor.

COADJUVATE. A coadjutor. This word occurs in the Description of Love, 8vo. 1620.

COAGULAT. Curdled. (Lat.) COAH. Heart or pith. North.

COAJER. A shoemaker. Exmoor. COAKEN. To strain in vomiting.

COAKS. Cinders. Yorksh.

COAL-BRAND. Smut in wheat.

COAL-FIRE. A parcel of fire-wood set out for sale or use, containing when burnt the quantity of a load of coals.

COAL-HARBOUR. A corruption of Cold Harbour, an ancient mansion in Dowgate Ward, London, frequently alluded to by old writers.

COAL-HOOD. (1) A bullfinch. West.

(2) A wooden coal-scuttle. East.

COAL-RAKE. A rake used for raking the ashes of a fire or oven.

COAL-SAY. The coal-fish. North.

COAL-SMUT. A fossil or efflorescence found on the surface of coal.

COALY. (1) A lamplighter. Newc.

(3) A species of cur, famous for its sagacity. North.

COALY-SHANGIE. A riot, or uproar. North. COAME. To crack. Googe.

COANDER. A corner. Exmoor.

COAP. A fight. North.

COARSE. Bad, applied to the weather. Var.

COARTE. To compel, or force. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 276.

Dyves by dethe was straytely coartid Of his lyf to make a sodeyne translacion.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 101. COASAY. A causeway. Tundale, p. 33. COASH. To silence. North.

COAST. To approach, or pursue.

COASTING. A courtship. Shak.

COAT. (1) The hair of cattle, or wool of sheep.

(2) A petticoat. Cumb. Any gown was formerly called a coat, as in Thoms's Anec. and Trad. p. 94.

COAT-CARDS. Court-cards, and tens. See Arch. viii. 150, 163; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 86; Du Bartas, p. 593.

nace in Léland's Itin. iv. 111.

COATHE. (1) To swoon, or faint. Linc.

(2) The rot in sheep. Somerset. COATHY. (1) To throw. Hants.

(2) Surly; easily provoked. Norf. COAT-OF-PLATE. A coat of mail made of several pieces of metal attached to each other by wires. Meurick.

COB. (1) A blow. Var. dial. Also a verb, to

strike or pull the ear, or hair. (2) To throw. Derbysh.

(3) A basket for seed. North.

(4) Marl mixed with straw, used for walls. West.

(5) A leader, or chief. Chesh. To cob, to outdo,

(6) A small hay-stack. Oxon.

7) A sea-gull. Var. dial.

(8) A stone or kernel. East. Also called a cobble.

(9) Clover-seed. East.

(10) A young herring. Florio seems to make it synonymous with the miller's-thumb, in v. Bózzolo, and Grose gives cobbo as a name for that fish.

11) A chuff, or miser; a wealthy person. See the State Papers, ii. 228, and Nash, quoted by Nares. In the following passage it seems to mean a person of superior rank or power.

Susteynid is not by personis lowe, But cobbis grete this riote sustene.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267.

(12) A Spanish coin, formerly current in Ireland, worth about 4s. 8d.

(13) A lump, or piece. Florio.

COBBER. A great falsehood. North.

COBBIN. A piece or slice of an eel or any other fish.

COBBLE. (1) A round stone. North. "Good cobled stonys," Torrent of Portugal, p. 55. "Cobling stones," Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 330. Round coals are also called cobbles.

(2) To hobble. Var. dial. (3) An icicle. Kent.

(4) Cobble-dick-longerskin, a kind of apple so called.

(5) Cobble-trees, double swingle trees, or splinter bars. North.

COBBLER'S-MONDAY. Any Monday throughout the year. North.

COBBS. Testiculi. North.

COBBY. Brisk; lively; proud; tyrannical; headstrong. "Cobby and crous, as a new wash'd louse." North.

COB-CASTLE. A satirical name for any building which overtops those around it, more usually applied to a prison. North.

COB-COALS. Large pit-coals. North.

COB-IRONS. Andirons. Also, the irons by which the spit is supported. East.

COB-JOE. A nut at the end of a string. Derbysh. COBKEY. A punishment by bastinado inflicted on offenders at sea.

My L. Foster, being a lytle dronk, went up to the mayn-top to fet down a rebel, and twenty at the least after hym, wher they gave hym a cobkey upon | the cap of the mayn-mast. MS. Addit. 5008.

COBLE. A peculiar kind of boat, very sharp in the bow, and flat-bottomed, and square at the " Fakene stern, navigated with a lug-sail. theire coblez," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 61.

COBLER'S-DOOR. In sliding, to knock at the cobler's door is to skim over the ice with one foot, occasionally giving a hard knock on it

with the other.

COBLER'S-LOBSTER. A cow-heel. Camb. COBLOAF. A crusty uneven loaf with a round top to it. Loaves called cobbs are still made in Oxfordshire. See Edwards's Old English Customs, p. 25. Aubrey mentions an old Christmas game called cob-loaf-stealing. Shakespeare seems to use the term metaphorically. "A cobloafe or bunne," Minsheu. COBNOBBLE. To beat. Var. dial.

COB-NUT. A game which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, three at the bottom and one at the top of each heap. All the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher. The nut used for pitching is called the cob. It is sometimes played on the top of a hat with two nuts, when one tries to break the nut of the other with his own, or with two rows of hazel nuts strung on strings through holes bored in the middle. The last is probably the more modern game, our first method being clearly indicated by Cotgrave, in v. Chastelet, "the childish game cobnut, or (rather) the throwing of a ball at a heape of nuts, which done, the thrower takes as many as he hath hit or scattered." It is also alluded to in Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 88, 333; Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 322.

COB-POKE. A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat.

COB-STONES. Large stones. North.

COB-SWAN. A very large swan. Jonson.

COB-WALL. A wall composed of straw and clay, or *cob* (4).

COBWEB. Misty. Norf. Drayton compares clouds to cobweb lawn, a thin transparent lawn.

COCHEN. The kitchen. (A.-S.) COCHOURE.

He makyth me to swelle both flesshe and veyne, And kepith me low lyke a cochoure. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6. f. 46.

COCK. (1) A common mode of vulgar sa-Iutation.

(2) The needle of a balance. See Cotgrave, in v. Languette.

(3) To walk lightly or nimbly about, applied to a child. North.

(4) A piece of iron with several notches fixed at the end of the plough-beam, by which the

plough is regulated.
(5) A cock-boat. "Leape into the cocke," Hoffman, 1631, sig. C. i.

(6) To hold up. Lanc.(7) To contend? See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 90; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 153.

(8) A conical heap of hay. Also, to put hay into cocks, Tusser, p. 168.

(9) To swagger impudently. Cocking, Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 35.

COCKAL. A game played with four huckle-bones. See MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162; Nomenclator, p. 293.

COCK-A-MEG. A piece of timber fastened on the reeple in a coal mine to support the roof.

COCK-AND-MWILE. A jail. West. COCKAPERT. Saucy. Var. dial.

COCK-APPAREL. Great pomp or pride in small matters. Linc. Now obsolete.

COCKARD. A cockade.

260

COCKATRICE. A familiar name for a courtezan, very commonly used in our early drama. tists. See Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. i.; Peele's Jests, p. 18; Tarlton's Jests,

COCK-BOAT. A small boat, sometimes one that waits upon a larger vessel. They were formerly common in the Thames, and used with oars.

COCK-BRAINED. Fool-hardy; wanton. Palsgrave has this term, and it also occurs in the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 101.

COCK-BRUMBLE. Rubus fructicosus, Lin. COCK-CHAFER. A May bug. Var. dial. COCK-CHICK. A young cock. North.

COCK-CROWN. Poor pottage. North. COCKED. Turned up. Var. dial. Metaphori-

cally used for affronted.

COCKEL-BREAD. "Young wenches," says Aubrey, " have a wanton sport which they call moulding of cockle-bread, viz. they get upon a table-board, and then gather up their knees and their coates with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro, as if they were kneading of dowgh, &c." See further particulars in Thoms' Anec. and Trad. p. 95. I question whether the term cockelbread was originally connected with this indelicate custom. Cocille mele is mentioned in an old medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 304.

COCKER. (1) To alter fraudulently; to gloss over anything. South.

(2) To indulge, or spoil. Var. dial. This is a very common archaism. "So kokered us nor made us so wanton," More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig. L. ii.

(3) To crow, or boast. North.

(4) A cock-fighter. Var. dial. See Thoms's Anecdotes and Trad. p. 47; cokker, Towneley Myst. p. 242.

(5) To rot. Norf.

COCKEREL. A young cock. See Marlowe, ii. 44; Cotgrave, in v. Cochet, Hestoudeau; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 133.

COCKERER. A wanton. Cotgrave.

COCKERS. A kind of rustic high shoes, or halfboots, fastened with laces or buttons. Old stockings without feet are also so called. North. See Percy's Reliques, p. 80; Piers Ploughman, pp. 120, 513. Rims of iron round



wooden shoes are called cokers in Cum-

COCKET. (1) "To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyst or stone is cocketted within another," Thomasii Dict. 1644.

(2) Swaggering; pert. Coles. Kennett explains it, brisk, airy. "Not too loud nor cocket," Rape of Lucrece, p. 44. See Cotgrave, in v.

(3) A docquet. Cotgrave.

(4) Cocket bread was the second kind of best bread. Cowel.

COCKEY. A common sewer. Norf.

COCK-EYE. A squinting eye. Var. dial.

COCK-FEATHER. The feather which stood upon the arrow when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the notch. Nares.

COCK-GRASS. Darnel. Cambr.

COCK-HANNELL. A house-cock. Huloet. COCKHEAD. That part of a mill which is fixed into a stave of the ladder on which the hopper rests.

COCKHEADS. Meadow knobweed. North. COCK-HEDGE. A quickset hedge.

COCK-HOOP. A bullfinch.

COCK-HORSE. To ride a cock-horse, to promise children a ride. Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 235, uses the term for a child's rocking-horse. "Cockhorse peasantry," Marlowe, iii. 412, upstarts. See Cotgrave, in v. Cheval. In some places, riding a cock-horse is applied to two persons on the same horse. COCKING. Cockfighting. North. See the

Plumpton Corr. p. 251.

COCKISH. Wanton. North.

COCKLE. (1) Agrostemna githago, Lin. Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 170. Quædam herba quæ vocatur vulgo cokkylle, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 30.

And as the cockille with hevenly dew so clene Of kynde engendreth white perlis rounde.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

(2) To cry like a cock. Cumb.

(3) To wrinkle. Var. dial.

(4) A stove used for drying hops. Kent.(5) To "cry cockles," to be hanged.

(6) The cockles of the heart? Grose gives a phrase involving this term.

COCKLEART. Day-break. Devon. Sometimes called cock-leet.

COCKLED. Enclosed in a shell. Shak.

COCKLER. A seller of cockles. North. COCKLE-STAIRS. Winding stairs.

COCKLETY. Unsteady. North.

COCKLING. Cheerful. North.

COCKLOCHE. A simple fellow. (Fr.) COCKLOFT. A garret. Hence a burlesque

phrase for the scull.

COCKMARALL. A little fussy person. Linc. "Cockmedainty," in Brockett, p. 75.

COCKMATE. A companion. Lilly.

COCKNEY. A spoilt or effeminate boy. "Puer in deliciis matris nutritus, Anglice a kokenay, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 14. "Cockeney,

acersa, vineolus," Huloet, 1552. Forby has cock-farthing in a similar sense, a term of endearment used to a little boy. "To be dandlyd any longer uppon his father's knee, or to be any longer taken for his father's cockney, or minyon, or darlyng," Palsgrave's Aco lastus, 1540. The veracious Tusser says, p. 276, "some cockneys with cocking are made very fools;" and according to Dekker, Knight's Conjuring, p. 29, the term is derived from the cockering or indulgent mothers. A cockney was also a person who sold fruit and greens, qui vendit collibia, Prompt. Parv. p. 281. Dicitur etiam collibista qui vendit collibia, Joan. de Janua. The word is also stated to signify a little cook, but I find no certain authority for such an interpretation. It was frequently used as a term of contempt, as in Chaucer, Cant. T. 4206; Hall's Poems, 1646, repr. p. 28; Twelfth Night, iv. 1. Some writers trace the term with much probability to the imaginary land of Cokaygne, so curiously described in the well-known poem printed by Hickes. Florio has, "Cocágna, as Cucágna, lubbarland;" and a ballad in the Roxburghe collection is entitled, "An Invitation to Lubberland, the land of Cocaigne." See Catalogue of B. H. Bright's Library, 1845, p. 26. To these the lines quoted by Camden, in which the "King of Cockeney" is mentioned, afford a connecting link, and the modern meaning of cockney, one born in Cockaigne, or Lubberland, a burlesque name for London, seems to be clearly deduced. The King of the Cockneys was a character in the Christmas festivities at Lincoln's Inn in 1517, Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 295; and Fuller tells us that a person who was absolutely ignorant of rural matters was called a cockney, which is most probably the meaning of the term in Lear, ii. 4, and is still retained. What Bow-bells have to do with it is another question. In the London Prodigal, p. 15, a country fellow says to another, "A and well sed cocknell, and boe-bell too." See also Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 186, "Bow-bell suckers," i. e. sucking children born within the sound of Bow-bell.—But a cocknell is properly a young cock, as appears from Holly band's Dictionarie, 1593; which also seems to be the meaning of cokeney in Piers Ploughman, p. 134, and, as Mr. Wright remarks, in Heywood's Proverbs, but a lean chicken was so called, as appears from a passage quoted in Malone's Shakespeare, x. 117. Florio mentions cockanegs in v. Caccherelli, and cockney's-eggs may not be therefore so great an absurdity as is commonly supposed. In Devonshire cockernony is the name of a small cock's egg, which if hatched is said to produce a cockatrice or something exceedingly noxious. A cock's egg, according to Forby, is an abortive egg without a yolk. The absurd tale of the cock neighing, related by Minsheu and traditionally remembered, may deserve a passing notice.

A young heyre, or cockney, that is his mothers darling, if hee have playde the waste-good at the innes of the court, or about London, falles in a quarrelling humor with his fortune, because she made him not king of the Indies.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592. COCK-O-MY-THUMB. A little diminutive person. North.

COCK-PENNY. A customary present made to the schoolmaster at Shrovetide by the boys, in some of the schools in the North, as an increase of salary. See Brockett, and Carlisle on

Charities, p. 272. COCK-PIT. The pit of a theatre. Also, a place

used for cock-fighting.

COCKQUEAN. A beggar or cheat. (Fr.) COCK-ROACH. A black-beetle. West.

COCKS. (1) Cockles. Devon.

(2) A puerile game with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain. One holds a stem, and the other strikes on it with another.

COCK'S-FOOT. Columbine. Gerard. A game where boys COCK'S-HEADLING. mount over each other's heads.

COCKS'-HEADS. Seeds of rib-grass.

COCKSHUT. A large net, suspended between two poles, employed to catch, or shut in, woodcocks, and used chiefly in the twilight. Hence perhaps it came to be used for twilight, but Kennett says, "when the woodcocks shoot or take their flight in woods." Florio has the latter sense exclusively in p. 79, ed. 1611. COCK'S-NECKLING. To come down cock's

neckling, i. e. head foremost. Wilts. COCKSPUR. A small shell-fish. See Brome's

Travels, ed. 1700, p. 275. COCK-SQUOILING. Throwing at cocks with

sticks, which are generally loaded with lead. West. Sir Thomas More calls the stick a cockstele.

COCKSURE. Quite certain. COCKWARD. A cuckold. COCKWEB. A cob-web. N Var. dial. North. COCK-WEED. Same as cockle (1). COCKY. Pert; saucy. Var. dial. COCKYBABY. The arum. I. Wight. COCKYGEE. A rough sour apple. West. COCOWORT. The shepherd's-purse, bot. COCTYN. Scarlet, or crimson. Baber. COCUS. Cooks. (A.-N.)

COD. (1) A pillow or cushion. North. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

Faire coddis of silke Chalked whyte als the mylke. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

(2) A bag. (A.-S.) In Elizabeth's time the little bag or purse used for perfumes was so called.

(3) The neck of a net, the bag at the end in which it is usual to place a stone to sink it.

(4) A pod. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 7; Cotgrave, in v. Ers, Goussu; Becon, p. 450.

(5) A large seed-basket. Oxon.

COD-BAIT. The caddis worm. North.

A pillow-case. COD-BERE.

CODDER. A pea-gatherer. Midx.

CODDLE. To indulge or spoil with warmth. Also to parboil, as in Men Miracles, 1656, p. 43. To coddle-up, to recruit.

CODDY. Small; very little. North.

CODE. Cobbler's wax. " Bepayntyd with sow-

ter code," Digby Myst. p. 35. CODGER. An eccentric old person; a miser. Codger's-end, the end of a shoemaker's thread. Codgery, any strange mixture or composition. COD-GLOVE. A thick hedge-glove, without

fingers. Devon.

CODINAC. A kind of conserve.

CODLINGS. Green peas.

CODLINS. Limestones partially burnt. North. CODPIECE. An artificial protuberance to the breeches, well explained by its name, and often used as a pincushion! Also spelt codpiss. See Howel, sect. xxxiii.; Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 36; Thynne's Debate, p. 64; Cotgrave, in v. Esquillette; Middleton, iii. 81. The same name was given to a similar article worn by women about the breast.

CODS. Bellows. North.

CODS-HEAD. A foolish fellow. North. CODULLE. A cuttle-fish. Pr. Parv. COD-WARE. Pulse. Tusser, p. 37.

COE. (1) An odd old fellow. Norf.

(2) A small house near a mine, used by the workmen. North.

COF. Quickly. Quickly. (A.-S.)
Forth a wente be the strem, Til a com to Jurisalem; To the patriark a wente cof, And al his lif he him schrof.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 77. COFE. A cavern, or cave. (A.-S.)

COFERER. A chest-maker. COFF. To chop, or change. Oxon.

COFFE. A cuff. (A.-S.)

COFFIN. The raised crust of a pie. Also a conical paper for holding spices, &c. or a basket or chest. See Florio, pp. 107, 473; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65; Ord. and Reg. p. 442; Nomenclator, p. 259; Langtoft, p. 135; Prompt. Parv. p. 128; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 18.

COFRE. A chest. (A.-N.) Cofrene, to place

in a coffer. COFT. Bought. Northumb.

COFYN. The shell, or rind. COG. (1) To entice. Sussex. (2) To suit or agree. East.

(3) The short handle of a scythe.

(4) A wooden dish, or pail. North. (5) To lie or cheat. Also, to load a die. " To

cogge a dye," Cotgrave, in v. Casser. COG-BELLS. Icicles. Kent.

COGER. A luncheon. South. COGFOIST. A cheat, or sharper.

COGGE. A cock-boat. (A.-S.) Than he coveres his cogge, and caches one ankere. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

COGGERIE. Falsehood; cheating.

COGGLE. (1) To be shaky. (2) A cock-boat. North.

(3) A small round stone. Linc.

(4) To harrow. North. COGHEN. To cough. (A.-S.) COGMEN. Dealers in coarse cloth. COGNITION. Knowledge; information. (Lat.) COG-WARE. A kind of worsted cloth. COHIBITOR. A hinderer. Hall. COHORTED. Incited; exhorted. COHWE. To cough. (A.-S.)
COIGNE. The corner stone at the external angle of a building. (A.-N.) "Versura is also the coygne or corner of an house or walle wherat men dooe turne," Elyot. COIL. (1) A hen-coop. North. (2) A tumult, or bustle. (3) A lump, or swelling. North.(4) To beat, or thrash.

COILE. To choose, or select. (A.-N.) Also, to strain through a cloth.

COILERS. That part of a cart-horse's harness which is put over his rump and round his haunches to hold back the cart when going down-hill.

COILET. A stallion. (A.-N.) COILONS. Testiculi. (A.-N.) COILTH. A hen-coop. North. COINDOM. A kingdom. (A.-N.)

COINE. A quince. (A.-N.)
COINTE. Neat; trim; curious; quaint; cun-(A.-N.)

COINTESE. A stratagem. (A.-N.)

COISE. Chief; master. Cumb. "Coisy," excellent, choice, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p.118. COISTERED. Inconvenienced. (Fr.)

COISTREL. An inferior groom. See Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, pp. 89, 127. Originally, one who carried the arms of a knight.

COISTY. Dainty. North.

COIT. (1) To toss the head. East.
(2) To throw. North. "If you coit a stone," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 326. See Anec. and Trad. p. 12.

COITING-STONE. A quoit.

COITURE. Coition. Topsell. COKAGRYS. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 66.

COKE. (1) To cry peccavi. North. Šussex.

(2) To pry about. (3) A cook. (Lat.)

COKEDRILL. A crocodile. Weber. Maundevile has cokodrilles, p. 321.

COKEN. To choak. North. COKER. (1) A reaper. Wa (1) A reaper. Warw. Originally a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest-

(2) To sell by auction. South.

COKES. A fool. Coles. See Cotgrave, in v. Effeminé, Enfourner, Fol, Lambin. More correctly perhaps, a person easily imposed upon. COKEWOLD. A cuckold. (A.-N.)

COKIN. A rascal. (A.-N.)

Quath Arthour, thou hethen cokin, Wende to thi devel Apolin.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 236. COKYRMETE. Clay. Pr. Parv. Corresponding to the Spanish tapia.

COKYSSE. A female cook. Hyt is now hard to deserne and know A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelars wyf, From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow, For who shall be fresshest they ymagyn and stryf. MS. Laud. 416, f. 74.

COL. (1) Charcoal. (A.-S.)(2) To strain. North.

COLAGE. A college. See Hardyng's Chron. ff. 87, 216; Tundale, p. 71.

All suche executours specyally I bytake, That fals be unto hym that may not speke ne go, Unto the grete colage of the fyndis blake. MS. Laud. 416, f. 95.

COLBERTAIN. A kind of lace mentioned in Holme's Academy of Armory, 1688.

COLD. (1) Could; knew. Percy.

(2) To grow cold. (A.-S.)
He was aferd, his hert gan to cold, To se this marvelous thyng to-for his bed. MS. Laud. 416, f. 63.

(3) Cold-rost, i. e. nothing to the point or purpose.

(4) Sober; serious. COLD-CHILL. An ague-fit. East. COLD-COMFORT. Bad news. COLDER. Refuse wheat. East. COLD-FIRE. A laid fire not lighted. COLDHED. Coldness. (A.-S.) COLDING. Shivering. Chesh.

COLD-LARD. A pudding made of oatmeal and suet. North.

COLD-PIE. To give a cold pie, or cold pig, to raise a sluggard in the morning by lighted paper, cold water, and other methods.

COLD-PIGEON. A message. COLD-SHEAR. An inferior iron.

COLE. (1) Pottage. North. (2) Sea-kale. South.

(3) Cabbage. (A.-N.) "Cole cabes," Elyot in v. Brassica. See Ord. and Reg. p. 426.

(4) To put into shape. North.
(5) To cool. Oxon. "Lete hir cole hir bodi thare," Leg. Cath. p. 93.

(6) A colt. Weber.
(7) The neck. (A.-N.)
(8) A species of gadus.

COLEMAN-HEDGE. A common prostitute. COLE-PROPHET. A false prophet, or cheat. COLER. A collar. (A.-N.) S Papers, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. i. 41. See Rutland

COLERIE. Eye-salve. (Lat.)
COLERON. Doves. Chron. Vilodun. p. 32.
COLESTAFF. A strong pole, on which men carried a burden between them.

COLET. The acolyte, the fourth of the minor orders among Roman Catholic priests. COLFREN. Doves. Rob. Glouc. p. 190

COLISANCE. A badge or device. COLKE. The core. North. For the erthe y-likned may be

To an appel upon a tree, The whiche in myddes hath a colke, As hath an eye in myddes a yolke.

Hampole, MS. Addit. 11305, f. 93. COLL. (1) To embrace, or clasp. (Fr.)

(2) To run about idly. North.

COLLAR. (1) Soot. Var. dial. "All his collow and his soot," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 190.

(2) Smut in wheat. Kent.(3) To entangle. North.

(4) To collar the mag, to throw a coit with such precision as to surround the plug.

COLLAR-BALL. A light ball used by children to play with. East.

COLLAR-BEAM. The upper beam in a barn, or other building. COLLAR-COAL. Same as collar (1).

COLLARD. Colewort. East. COLLATION. A conference. (A.-N.)

COLLAUD. To unite in praising. (Lat.) Collawdid, Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 114.

COLLAYES. A kind of broth. Huloet.

COLLECTION. A conclusion or consequence. Or perhaps sometimes observation.

COLLEGE. An assembly of small tenements having a common entrance from the street. Somerset.

COLLER-EGGS. New laid eggs. North.

The setting which surrounds the stone of a ring. Some article of apparel worn round the neck was also so called. See Du Bartas, p. 370. COLLEY. (1) Soot. Var. dial. Hence collied,

blackened, as in Shakespeare.

(2) Butchers' meat. North.

(3) A blackbird. Somerset.

COLLIER. A seller of coals or charcoal. A little black insect is also so called.

COLLING. An embrace. (A.-N.) COLLOCK. A great pail. North.

COLLOGUE. To confederate together, generally for an unlawful purpose; to cheat; to converse secretly.

COLLOP. A rasher of bacon; a slice of flesh. Var. dial.

COLLOW. See Collar.

COLLYGATE. To bind together. (Lat.) See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 145.

COLLY-WESTON. A term used when anything goes wrong. Chesh. COLLY-WOBBLE. Uneven.

West.

COLLY-WOMPERED. Patched. North.

COLMATE. A colestaff. Durham. COLMOSE. The seamew. See Calmewe.

COLNE. A basket or coop. "Scirpea, a dounge potte or colne made with roddes or russhes," Elyot.

COLOBE. A kind of short coat reaching to the knees. (Lat.)

COLOFORY. Common rosin.
COLOFRE. Fine gunpowder, mentioned in

COLON. (1) The largest intestine, and hence metaphorically hunger.

(2) Stalks of furze-bushes, which remain after burning. North. COLORYE. An ointment for the eyes, men-

tioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 284.

COLOUR. A pretence. " Colour, a fayned

matter," Palsgrave. To fear no colours, to fear no enemy.

COLPHEG. To beat, or buffet. Nares. COLPICE. A leaver. Warw.

COLRE. Choler. (A.-N.)

The fyre of his condicion Appropreth the complexion,

Whiche in a man is colre hote. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 195. COLSH. Concussion. North. COLT. (1) To ridge earth. South. A bank that falls down is said to colt in.

(2) To cheat. An old cant term.

(3) An apprentice. West.

(4) A new comer, who is required to pay a forfeit called colt-ale.

(5) A small piece of wood, sometimes found loose inside a tree.

(6) A third swarm of bees in the same season. West.

(7) To crack, as timber. Warw.

COLTEE. To be skittish. Devon. Chaucer has coltish, and Huloet coltitche.

COLT-PIXY. A fairy. West. The fossil echini are called colt-pixies' heads. To beat down apples is to colepixy in Dorset.

COLUMBINE. Dove-like. (Lat.)

COLVER. Delicious. North. COLVERE. A dove. (A.-S.) COM. Came. North. Also Also a substantive,

coming or arrival. COMAND. Commanded. Ritson.

COMAUNDE. Communed. Warkworth.

COMB. (1) A valley. Var. dial. See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 169.

A sharp ridge. North.

(3) A balk of land. Devon.

(4) The window-stool of a casement. Glouc.

(5) A brewing-vat. Chesh.

(6) To acrospire. West. Hence coming-floor, the floor of a malt-house. (7) To cut a person's comb, to disable him.

(8) A mallet. Devon.

COMB-BROACH. The tooth of a comb for dressing wool. Somerset. COMBERERE. A trouble. Combird, troubled.

Wright's Seven Sages, p. 115.

The ryche emperowre Raynere Wottyth not of thys comberere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

Troublesome; difficult of COMBERSOME. access. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 29. COMBRE-WORLD. An incumbrance to the world. Chaucer.

COMBURMENT. Incumbrance. Weber.

COMBUST. Burnt. (Lat.) A term in astrology when a planet is not more than 8° 30' distant from the sun. See Randolph's Jealous Lovers, p. 77.

COME. (1) Coming; arrival.

Now thy comly come has comforthede us alle. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

(2) To be ripe. Dorset.

(3) A comfit. North.

(4) Came. Perceval, 1365.

(5) To go. Sir Eglamour, 713.

(6) To succumb; to yield. Combee seems used in the same sense in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 126. "I can't come it," I cannot manage it.
(7) To become. Var. dial.
(8) To overflow, or flood. West.

(9) When such a time has arrived, e.g. "it will be ten year come August." This usage of the word is very common.

COME-BACK. A guinea-fowl. East.

COMEBE. A comb. Rel. Ant. i. 9. COME-BY. To procure. "Come by now," get out of the way. "Come down upon," to reprove, to chide.

COMED. Came. Var. dial. CO-MEDLED. Well mixed. Shak.

COME-IN. To surrender.

COMELING. A stranger; a guest. North. "An unkind cumlyng," Ywaine and Gawin, 1627. See Harrison's Desc. of Britaine, p. 6; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Eawtcumbling occurs in Tim Bobbin.

To comlyngis loke ze do no gile. For suche were 3oureself sumwhile.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 43. To commune. Coverdale.

COMENDE. Coming. (A.-S.)

Tille it befelle upon a playne,

They syzen where he was comende. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71.

COMENE. Came, pl. (A.-S.) COME-OFF. A phrase equivalent to "come

on," to execute any business. In the pro-vinces it now means, to alter, to change. Shakespeare has it in the sense of paying a

COME-ON. To grow, to improve; to encroach; to succeed, or follow. Var. dial.

COME-OVER. To cajole. Var. dial.

COME-PUR. A familiar way of calling, properly to pigs. Leic.

COMERAWNCE. Vexation; grief.

COMEROUS. Troublesome.

COMESTIBLE. Eatable. Becon.

COME-THY-WAYS. Come forward, generally spoken in great kindness. Go your ways, a mode of dismissal. Both phrases are in Shakespeare.

COMFORDE. Comfort.

He es my lufe and my lorde. My joye and my comforde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

COMFORTABLE. A covered passage-boat used on the river Tyne.

COMFORTABLÉ-BREAD. Spiced gingerbread. Sugared corianders are still called comforts.

COMIC. An actor. Steele.

COMICAL. Ill-tempered. West COMINE. To threaten. (Lat.)

COMING-ROUND. Recovering from sickness; returning to friendship.

COMINGS. The sprouts of barley in process of fermentation for malt. Comming, Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 169. See Comb (6). COMINS. Commonage. Midland C.

COMISE. To commit. Comise the with pacience, And take into thy conscience Mercy to be thy governoure.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 102

COMITY. Courtesy. Becom.

COMLAND. A covenant. (A.-N.)COMLOKER. More comely.

COMLYLY. Courteously.

COMMANDER. A wooden rammer used to drive piles of wood into the ground. See Florio, p. 186; Nomenclator, p. 302; Baret, C. 907.

COMMANDMENTS. The nails of the fingers are often called the ten commandments.

COMMAUNCE. Community. (A.-N.)

COMMEDDLE. To mix, or mingle. (Fr.)COMMEN. Coming. North.

COMMENCE. A job; an affair. South. COMMENDS. Commendations; regards; compliments. Shakespeare has this word. " I doe not load you with commends," Royall King

and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. E. ii. COMMENSAL. A companion at table. (A.-N.)

COMMENT. To invent; to devise. COMMENTY. The community. COMMEVE. To move. Chaucer.

COMMISED. Committed. " Autorité commysed unto theme," MS. Cott. Cart. Antiq.

xvii. 11.

COMMIST. Joined together. (Lat.)
COMMIT. To be guilty of incontinence. Shak. COMMITTED. Accounted; considered.

COMMODITY. (1) Wares taken in payment by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers. The practice is still common, though the name is extinct.

(2) "The whore, who is called the commodity,"

Belman of London, 1608. (3) An interlude. Shak.

(4) Interest; advantage. COMMOLYCHE. Comely.

COMMONER. A common lawyer.

COMMONEYS. A choice kind of marble, highly prized by boys.

COMMON-HOUSE. That part of a monastery in which a fire was kept for the monks to warm themselves during the winter. Davies's Ancient Rites, p. 138.

COMMON-PITCH. A term applied to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about

three-fourths of the entire span. COMMONS. Provisions, a term still in use at Oxford and Cambridge.

COMMORSE. Compassion; pity.

COMMORTH. A subsidy, a contribution made on any particular occasion. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 209.

COMMOTHER. A godmother. North.

COMMUNE. (1) The commonalty. (A.-N.) (2) To distribute. Palsgrave.

COMMUNES. Common people. Chaucer. COMMUNICATE. To share in. (Lat.)

COMMY. Come. Skelton.

COMNANT. A covenant; an agreement. See | COMPLINE. Even-song, the last service of Torrent of Portugal, p. 35. COMON. Communing; discourse. COMOUN. A town, or township. COMPACE. To encompass. (A.-N.)And in so moche in herte doth delite His tendir lymis to wylde and compace. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13. COMPAIGNABLE. Sociable. (A.-N.) Frendly to ben and compaygnable at al. MS. Fairfax 16. COMPAINE. A companion. (A.-N.)COMPANAGE. Sustenance; food. ((A.-N.)" To huere companage," Wright's Pol. Songs. COMPANION. A scurvy fellow. A frequent sense of the word in old plays. COMPANYE. To accompany. Whenne thei had companyed him so, Forth in pees he bad hem go. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. 1. 77. COMPANY-KEEPER. A lover. East. company with a woman, futuo, Palsgrave. COMPARATIVE. A rival. Shak. COMPARISONS. Caparisons. COMPARITY. Comparison. COMPAS. (1) Countess. Hearne. (2) Compost. "Lay on more compas," Tusser's Husbandry, p. 36. At Highworth and thereabout, where fuell is very scarce, the poore people do strow strawe in the barton on which the cowes do dung, and then they clap it against the stone walles to drie for fuell, which they call ollit fuell. They call it also compas, meaning compost. Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 292. (3) Form; stature. (A.-N.)
(4) A circle. (A.-N.) COMPASMENT. Contrivance. (A.-N.) Thorow whos compassement and gile Fulle many a man hath loste his while. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76. COMPASS. An outline. East. COMPASS. An outline. Loss.
COMPASSED. Circular. Compassed window, a bay window, or oriel. Shak.
COMPASSING. Contrivance. Chaucer. COMPENABULL. Sociable; willing to give participation in. See the Cokwoldis Dance, COMPENSE. To recompense. Whereof my hope myste arise My gret love to compense. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 155. To seve his synne was despensed With golde, whereof it was compensed. MS. Ibid. f. 101. COMPERE. A gossip; a near friend. (A.-N.)

COMPERSOME. Frolicsome. Derbysh. COMPERTE. A relation, or narrative. (A.-N.) See Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 50, 85.

COMPEST. To compost land. See Harrison's

COMPLE. (1) Angry. Yorksh. (2) To taunt, or bully. North. COMPLEMENT. Ornament; accomplishment.

To lament for.

COMPERÝCION. Comparison.

Descr. of England, p. 109.

COMPLIN. Impertinent. Yorksh.

COMPLAIN.

the day. (A.-N.)I was in my florishinge age in Christes churche at midnyght, afore sonryse, at the first houre, at third houre, at the sixt houre, at the ix, houre, in the evening, and at compline. Redman's Complaint of Grace, 1554. COMPLISH. To accomplish. COMPLORE. To weep together. COMPON-COVERT. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 61. COMPONE. To compose; to calm. (Lat.) Sometimes, to compose, or form. COMPOSITES. Numbers which are more than ten and not multiples of it. A division in ancient arithmetic, which became obsolete about the year 1500. COMPOSTURE. Composition; compost. COMPOSURE. Composition; frame. COMPOWNED. Composed; put together. COMPRISE. To gather, or draw a conclusion. See Huarte's Examen, 1604, p. 289. COMPROBATE. Proved. COMPROMIT. To submit to arbitration. (Lat.) See Ford's Line of Life, p. 66; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 5. COMPTE. Account. (A.-N.)COMPYNELLE. A companion. Sche rose hur up feyre and welle, And went unto hur compynelle. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 130. COMRAGUE. A comrade. COMSEMENTE. A commencement. And syr Gawayne by God than sware, Here now made a consemente That bethe not fynysshyd many a yere. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 107. COMSEN. To begin; to commence; to endeavour. (A.-S.) Comsede, Piers Ploughman, p. 402; comsith, Depos. Ric. II. p. 21. COMSING. Beginning; commencing. COMTH. Came; becometh. Hearne. COMUNALTE. Community. COMYN. (1) Litharge of lead. (2) Cummin. Gy of Warwike, p. 421. (3) Common; mutual. (4) The commons. (A.-N.) Than hath that lady gente Chosyn hym with comyns assente. MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 76. Of hym we wylle owre londes holde Be the comyns assent. MS. Ibid. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81. (5) An assembly. For zit was never suche comyn, That couthe ordeine a medecin. Gower, MS. Cantab. COMYNER. A partaker. (A COMYNLICHE. Commonly. (Lat.) COMYNTE. Community. CON. (1) To learn; to know. North. Also, to calculate; to consider. (2) To fillip. North. (3) To return thanks. (4) A searching mode of knowing whether a hen is with egg. North.
(5) Can; is able. See Can (4).

(6) Stout; valiant. Verstegan. 7) A squirrel. Cumb.

CONABLE. Convenient; suitable. (A.-N.) It also signifies famous, as conabull in Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 148.

Covenant. Weber. We have CONANDE. conante in Langtoft's Chron. p. 163.

CONANDLY. Knowingly; wisely.

CONCEIT. (1) To think, or suppose; to suspect. Also, an opinion. West. Often, good opinion. (2) Conception; apprehension. (A.-N.)

(3) An ingenious device.

CONCEITED. Fanciful; ingenious. Also, inclined to jest, merry.

CONCELLE. Advice. (A.-N.) CONCENT. Harmony. (Lat.)

CONCERN. An estate; a business. Var. dial. Sometimes, to meddle with.

CONCEYTATE. Conception.

CONCEYTE. See Conceit (2)

CONCEYVED. Behaved. CONCHONS. Conscience. Weber.

See Wright's Mo-

nastic Letters, pp. 132, 133. CONCINNATE. Fit; decent. Hall. CONCLUDE. To include.

CONCLUSION. An experiment.

CONCREW. To grow together. CONCURBIT. A subliming-vessel. CONCUSSION. Extortion. (Lat.)

CONCYS. A kind of sauce. COND. To conduct. Chaucer.

CONDE. Perused; known. (A.-S.)CONDER. (1) A corner. Devon.

(2) A person stationed on an eminence to give notice to fishers which way the herring-shoals

CONDERSATE. Congealed.

CONDESCEND. To agree. East. This is also an archaism.

CONDESCENDE. To yield. (A.-N.) Hence

condescent, agreement, Hawkins, ii. 93. The same Agnes Commyne, wydowe, by the condiscente and procurement of the said John and Jane, came to the major of the cittle of Newe Sarum.

MS. Chancery Bills, Turr. Lond. Ff. 10, no. 53.

CONDETHE. Safe conduct.

CONDIDDLED. Dispersed; mislaid; frittered away; stolen. Devon.

CONDIE. To conduct. Langtoft, p. 182. But condite only of the sterre shene.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23.

CONDISE. Conduits. (A.-N.) CONDITION. Temper; disposition; nature. East. Common in early works.

CONDLEN. Candles.

CONDOG. A whimsical corruption of the word concur. Besides the examples given by Nares may be mentioned Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. ii.

CONDON. Knowing; intelligent.

CONDRAK. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320,

CONDUCT. (1) Hired. (Lat.)

(2) A conductor. See Ord. and Reg. pp. 282, 283, 403.

CONDUCTION. Charge; conduct. See Egerton Papers, p. 242; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 78.

CONDUCT-MONEY. Money paid to soldiers and sailors to take them to their ships.

CONDUL. A candle.

CONE. A clog. North.

CONESTABLE. A constable. (A.-N. CONE-WHEAT. Bearded-wheat. Kent.

CONEY. A bee-hive. Tusser.
CONEY-FOGLE. To lay plots. Linc.
CONEY-LAND. Land so light and sandy as to be fit for nothing but rabbits. East.

CONFECT. A sweetmeat. CONFECTE. Prepared.

And whanne the water fully was confecte, Liche the statute and the rystes colde.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7. CONFECTED. Pliable. North.

CONFECTION. A sweetmeat; a drug. CONFECTURE. Composition. (A.-N.)

CONFEDER. To confederate.

CONFEIT. A sweetmeat. See Warner's An-

tiq. Culin. p. 55; Ord. and Reg. p. 430.
CONFER. To compare. Hooper.
CONFERY. The daisy. See Reliq. Ant. i. 55;

Pr. Parv. p. 112; MS. Sloane 5, f. 2. CONFINE. To expel; to banish.

CONFINED. Engaged as a labourer for a year to one master. Linc.

CONFINELESS. Boundless.

CONFINER. A borderer. CONFISKE. To confiscate. (A.-N.)

CONFITEOR. A confessor. CONFITING. A sweetmeat.

CONFLATE. Troubled. (Lat.)

CONFLOPSHUN. Confusion; a hobble. North.

CONFORT. Comfort; consolation.

CONFOUND. To destroy. Shak. CONFOUNDED. Ashamed.

CONFRARY. A brotherhood. CONFUSE. Confounded. (A.-N.)

CONFY. A confection.

CONGE. (1) To bow. East. (2) To expel. (A.-N.) See Langtoft, p. 323; Piers Ploughman, pp. 65, 258.

CONGELATE. Congealed. CONGEON. A dwarf. Minsheu.

CONGERDOUST. A dried conger.

CONGIE. Leave. (A.-N.)

CONGRECE. Suite of servants. (A.-N.)
CONGREE. To agree together.

CONGRUELY. Conveniently; fitly. See Hall, Henry V. f. 31; Gesta Rom. p. 198. Congruent, Strutt, ii. 190.

CONGRUENCE. Fitness.

CONGURDE. Conjured. Syr, seyde the pylgryme,

Thou haste me congurde at thys tyme. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 194.

CONIFFLE. To embezzle. Somerset. CONIG. A rabbit. See Minot, p. 37. Hence conigar, a rabbit-warren. West. Florio has connie-grea, p. 117; connygar, Elyot in v. Vivarium; conyngerys, Lydgate, p. 174; cunniegreene, Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 81.

CON 268 CONISAUNCE. Understanding. (A.-N.) CONJECT. (1) Thrown into. Becon. (2) To conjecture. CONJECTE. To project. (A.-N)
CONJECTURE. To judge. (A.-N.)
CONJOUN. A coward. (A.-N.) CONJURATOUR. A conspirator. CONJURE. To adjure. (A.-N.) CONJURISON. Conjuration. (A.-N.) CONKABELL. An icicle. Devon. CONKERS. Snail-shells. CONNA. Cannot. Var. dial. CONNAT. A marmalade. (A.-N.) CONNE. (1) A quince. (1.-N.) (2) To know; to be able. (1.-S.) CONNER. A reader. Yorksh.
CONNEX. To join together. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 3; MS. Harl. 834. CONNICAUGHT. Cheated. CONNIEARS. A beast's kidnies. North. CONNING. Learning; knowledge. CONNY. See Canny. CONOUR. Any small outlet for water; sometimes, a funnel? CONPACE. To compass or contrive. As a prince devoid of alle grace, Ageins God he gan to conpace. Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hatton 2. A conquest. CONQUERE. CONQUINATE. To pollute. Skelton. CONREY. Run together. Hearne. CONSCIENCE. Estimation. North. CONSECUTE. To attain. (Lat.) CONSEIL. Counsel. (A.-N.) CONSENTANT. Consenting to. (A.-N.) CONSERVE. To preserve. $(A.-\dot{N}.)$ CONSERVISE. A conservatory. CONSEYLY. To advise. R. Glouc. p. 214. CONSORT. (1) A companyor band of musicians; a concert. (2) To associate with. CONSOUD. The less daisy. CONSPIREMENT. Conspiracy. But suche a fals conspirement, Thoug it be prive for a throw, God wolde not were unknowe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 72. CONSTABLERIE. A ward, or division of a castle, under the care of a constable. (A.-N.) CONSTER. To construe. Hence, sometimes, to comprehend. CONSTILLE. To distil. Lydgate. CONSTOBLE. A great coat. East. Also called a consloper. CONSTORY. The consistory. (A.-N.)CONSUETE. Usual; accustomed. (Lat.) CONTAIN. To abstain. Also, to restrain. Both an active and neuter verb. CONTAKE. Debate; quarrelling. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 7; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 59; contakt, Tundale, p. 2. Also spelt conteke and

conteck. CONTANKEROUS. Quarrelsome. West. CONTAS. A countess. Hearne has a queer illustration of this word in his glossary to Rob. Glouc. p. 635.

CONTEKOUR. A person who quarrels. See Langtoft's Chron. p. 328. CONTEL. To foretel. Tusser. CONTENANCE. Appearance; pretence. CONTENE. To continue. CONTENTATION. Content; satisfaction. CONTIGNAT. Successively. Hearne. CONTINENT. That in which anything is contained. Shak. CONTINEWE. Contents. CONTOURBED. Disturbed. y am destourbed In alle myn herte, and so contourbed, That y ne may my wittes gete.

Gower, MS. Suc. Antiq. 134, f. 39. CONTRAIRE. Contrary; opposite. (A.-N.) CONTRAPTION. Contrivance. West. CONTRARIE. To go against, vex, oppose. (A.-N.) Contrariant, Hall, Edw. IV. f. 22. Occasionally a substantive.

And whanne they diden the contrarye, Fortune was contrariende.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34. CONTRARYUS. Different. (A.-N.) He muste bothe drynke and ete

Contraryus drynke and contraryus mete. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138. CONTRAVERSE. Quite the reverse. CONTREE. A country. (A.-N.)
CONTREFETE. To counterfeit; imitate. (A.-N.)

CONTREVE. To contrive. (A.-N.) CONTREVORE. A contrivance. "Here now a contrevore," Langtoft, p. 334. CONTRIBUTE. To take tribute of. CONTRIVE. To wear out, pass away. CONTROVE. To invent. (A.-N.)

CONTUBERNIAL. Familiar. (Lat.)
CONTUND. To beat down. Lilly.
CONTUNE. To continue. Not for the sake

of the rhyme, as Tyrwhitt thinks. It occurs also in prose.

CONTURBATION. Disturbance. CONVAIL. To recover. CONVALE. A valley. Holme.

CONVAUNCED. Promised. (A.-N.) CONVENABLE. Fitting. Skelton.

CONVENE. Arrangement. (A.-N.) CONVENT. To summon; to convene.

CONVENTIONARY-RENTS. The reserved rents of life-leases.

CONVENT-LOAF. Fine manchet. CONVERSANT. To converse. *Palsgrave*. CONVERTITE. A convert.

CONVEY. Conveyance. Hence to steal, for which it was a polite term, as Pistol insinuates. Conveyance is also used for stealing.

CONVICIOUS. Abusive. (Lat.)
CONVINCE. To conquer; to convict.
CONVIVE. To feast together.

CONVOY. A clog for the wheel of a waggon.

CONY. A rabbit. Also rabbit-skin, as in Mid-

dleton, iii. 39; Test. Vetust. p. 734. CONY-CATCH. To deceive a simple person; to cheat. Sometimes merely to trick. Conycatcher, a sharper.

CONYGARTHE. A rabbit warren. Palsgrave. (10) A pinnacle; the rising part of a battlement. (20) CONYNE. Knowledge. (A.-N.)
With fals conyne whiche sche hadde, (20) COPART. To join; to share.

Hire clos envye tho sche spradde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

CONYNGE. A rabbit. (A.-N.) He went and fett conynges thre, Alle baken welle in a pasty.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

COO. (1) Fear. North. (2) To call. Cumb.

(3) A jackdaw. Pr. Parv.
COOB. A hen-coop. Wilts.
COOCH-HANDED. Left-handed. Devon. COOK. (1) To throw. Var. dial.

(2) To disappoint; to punish. North.

COOK-EEL. A cross-bun. East. COOKLE. A pair of prongs with an aperture

through which the meated spit is thrust. East.

COOKOLD. A cuckold. COOLER. A large open tub. Var. dial. COOLING-CARD. Literally a bolus, according to Gifford, and hence metaphorically used in the sense of a decisive retort in word or action. It seems also to be used for bad news. Gifford has ridiculed Weber's derivation of the term from card-playing, but see the True Tragedie of Ric. III. p. 23.

COOM. Dust; dirt. North. COOMS. Ridges. East. COOP. (1) Come up! Var. dial.

(2) A closed cart. North.

(3) A hollow vessel made of twigs, used for taking fish in the Humber.

COOPLE. To crowd. North. COORBYD. Curved. Lydgate.

COORE. To crouch. Yorksh. " Coore downe on your heeles," Baret, C. 1258.

COOSCOT. A wood-pigeon. North. COOSE. To loiter. Devon.

COOT. (1) The water-hen. "As stupid as a coot," and " as bald as a coot," old proverbial sayings. See Cotgrave, in v. Escossois, Magot. Drayton has coot-bald.

(2) The ancle, or foot. North.

COOTH. A cold. North. COP. (1) A mound, or bank; a heap of anything. North. Also, an inclosure with a ditch round

(2) To throw underhand. Var. dial.

(3) The top, or summit. (A.-S.)

The watris zeden and decreesiden til to the tenthe monethe, for in the tenthe monethe, in the firste dai of the monethe, the coppis of hillis apeeriden. MS. Bodl. 277

(4) The round piece of wood fixed at the top of a bee-hive.

(5) The beam that is placed between a pair of drawing oxen.

(6) That part of a waggon which hangs over the thiller-horse.

(7) A cop of peas, fifteen sheaves in the field, and sixteen in the barn.

(8) A lump of yarn. North.

(9) A fence. North.

COPATAIN. A conical hat; one in the form of a sugar loaf. The word is also spelt coppidtanke, coppentante, and coppintank. " A copentank for Caiphas," Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, 1576. See Du Bartas, p. 364; Nomenclator, pp. 165, 449; Skelton, ii. 429. According to Kennett, p. 54, " a hat with a high crown is called a copped crown hat."

COP-BONE. The knee-pan. Somerset.

COPE. (1) To top a wall with thin bricks or

(2) To chop or exchange. East. "Copen or by," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 105.

(3) A cloak; a covering. (A.-N.) The grettyst clerke that ever thou seyst To take hym undur hevyn cope.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

(4) A tribute paid to the lord of the manor for smelting lead at his mill. (5) A large quantity. East.

(6) To fasten; to muzzle. East.

(7) Futuo. "And is again to cope your wife," Othello, iv. 1.

(8) An error, or fault. (A.-N.) 9) To give way. Warw.

(10) To pare a hawk's beak.

COPEMAN. A chapman, or merchant. COPENTANK. See Copatain.

COPERONE. A pinnacle. Pr. Parv.

COPESMATE. A companion, or friend. Dent's Pathway, p. 305; Brit. Bibl. ii. 540. COP-HALFPENNY. The game of chuck-far-

thing, played with halfpence.

COP-HEAD. A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of an animal. Copped, crested. "Coppet, huppe," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. COPIE. Plenty. (Lat.)

COPINER. A lover. (A.-S.) COPIOUS. Plentiful. (Lat.)

COPPEL. A cup, or basin. (A.-N.) COPPEL. A small cup. (Fr.)

COPPER-CLOUTS. Spatterdashes. Devon. COPPERFINCH. A chaffinch. West.

COPPER-ROSE. The red field poppy.

COPPET. Saucy; impudent. North.

COPPID. Peaked, referring to the fashion of the long-peaked toe. "Galoches y-couped," Piers Ploughman, p. 370. "Couped shone," Torrent of Portugal, p. 51. "Shone decopid," Rom. of the Rose, 843.

Stond on hir tois coppid as a lark, Putte oute hir voyse and lowde will syng, That all the strete therof shall ryng.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 52. COPPIE. A dram. North.
COPPIN. A piece of yarn taken from the spin-

dle. North.

COPPING. A fence. North.
COPPLE-CROWNED. With a head high, and rising up, spoken of a boy with hair standing up on the crown of his head, of a bird with a tuft of feathers on its crown. Coppull is a

COPPLING. Unsteady. East. COPPROUS. A syllabub.

COPPY. (1) A coppice. West.

(2) A child's stool; a foot-stool. North. "Colrakus and copstolus," Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.

COP-ROSE. Same as copper-rose, q. v. Also, copperas, vitriol, Kennett, p. 55.

COPS. (1) A connecting crook of a harrow. West.

(2) Balls of yarn. Lanc.

COPSAL. A piece of iron which terminates the front of a plough.

COPSE. To cut brushwood, tufts of grass, &c.

COPSE-LAUREL. The spurge laurel.

COPSES. See Cop (6).

COPSON. A fence placed on the top of a small dam laid across a ditch. South.

COPT. Convex. North.

COPT-KNOW. The top of a conical hill. North. COP-UP. To relinquish. East.

COP-WEB. A cobweb. Var. dial.

COPY. To close in.

CORACLE. A small boat for one person, made of wicker-work, covered with leather or hide, and pitched over, so light as to be easily carried on the back. West.

CORAGE. Heart; inclination; spirit; courage.

CORALLE. Dross: refuse. (A.-N.)

CORANCE. Currants. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 402; Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. E. i.; Forme of Cury, p. 70. CORANT. Running. (A.-N.)

CORANTO. A kind of dance, with rapid and lively movements.

CORASEY. Vexation. Hall.

CORAT. The name of a dish described in the Forme of Cury, p. 15.

In architecture, a projection or bracket from a wall or pillar to support some weight. Corbe is also found in Elizabethan writers. Corbel-stonys, Kennett, p. 55. Corbettis, House of Fame, iii. 214. Corbel-table, according to Willis, the upper table below the hattlements.

CORBETTES. Gobbets. Warner.

CORBIN-BONE. The bone between the anus and bladder of an animal, La Chasse du Cerf, Paris, 1840.

Then take out the shoulders slitting anone, The belly to the side to the corbin-bons.

Booke of Hunting, 1586.

CORBO. A thick-hafted knife. CORBY. A carrion crow; also, a raven. North. Hall uses corbyn, Henry VIII. f. 77, but considers it necessary to enter into a full explanation of the word.

CORCE. (1) To chop, or exchange.

(2) Body; stomach. (A.-N.)

He start to hym wyth gret force, And hyt hym egurly on the corce. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

name for a hen in the Turnament of Totten- | CORD. (1) A cord of wood, a piece 8 ft. by 4 ft. and 4 ft. thick. Also, a stack of wood. Cordwood, wood, roots, &c. set up in stacks. (2) Accord. Weber. CORDANLI. In accordance.

270

CORDE. To accord; to agree. (A.-N.)

Hur hart to hym can corde, For to have hym to hur lorde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.

CORDELLES. Twisted cords; tassels. CORDEMENT. Agreement. (A.-N.) He kyssyd hur at that cordement.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 103.

CORDEVAN. Spanish leather, from Cordova (or Corduba) a place formerly celebrated for its manufacture. Also spelt cordewayne, cordoweyne, &c. See Arch. xi. 93; Cov. Myst. p. 241; Brit. Bibl. ii. 401; Hakluyt, 1599, i. 189: Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 24; Davenant's Madagascar, ed. 1648, p. 19. Although originally made in Spain, cordevan leather was afterwards manufactured mostly in England from goat-skin. CORDINER. A shoemaker.

CORDLY. A tunny.
CORDONE. An honorary reward given to a successful combatant.

CORDY. Made of cord.

CORE. (1) To sweep a chimney. (2) A disease in sheep. Devon.

(3) The middle of a rick when the outside has been cut away all round.

(4) Chosen. Chron. Vilod. p. 121. *coren king," Gy of Warwike, p. 428. CORELLAR. A corollary. Palsgrave.

CORERCIOUS. Corpulent; corsy.

CORESED. Harnessed. (A.-N.)

CORESUR. A courier. $(\lambda - N.)$ CORETTE. To correct.

CORF. A large coal-basket. There is a basket used for taking fish also so called.

CORFOUR. The curfew. (A.-N.) CORFY. To rub. North.

CORHNOTE. Cidamum, bot. CORIANDER-SEED. Money.

CORINTH. A brothel. Shak.

CORINTHIAN. A debauched man.

CORKE. The core of fruit. CORKED. Offended. Var. dial. CORKER. A scolding. Var. dial.

CORKES. Bristles.

CORKS. Cinders. Lanc. CORLE. To strike, or pat. Becon.

CORLET-SHOES. Raised cork-shoes. CORLU. A curlew

CORMARYE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 31.

CORME. The service-tree. (A.-N.)CORMORANT. A servant. Jonson.

CORN. (1) Chosen. (A.-S.)

(2) A grain of salt, &c. Corned-beef is salted beef. (3) Oats. North.

CORNAGE. A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNALL. The head of a tilting lance. See | Lybeau's Disconus, 1604; Richard Coer de Lion, 297. Also a coronal, or little crown, as in Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 8.

CORNALYN. Cornelian.

CORN-BIND. Wild convolvolus. CORN-COCKLE. Corn campion.

CORN-CRAKE. The land-rail.

CORNDER. A receding angle. CORNED. (1) Intoxicated. Salop.

(2) Furnished with grain. North.
(3) Peaked; pointed. See Skelton, i. 149;
Collier's Old Ballads, p. 29.
CORNEL. (1) A corner. West. "The cornel

of the quadrant," MS. Sloane 213.

(2) A kernel. See Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 74; Prayse of Nothing, 1585; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 22.

(3) A frontal. Pr. Parv.
(4) An embrasure on the walls of a castle. (A.-N.) See Kyng Alis. 7210.

With six stages ful of towrelles, Wel flourished with cornelles.

Richard Coer de Lion, 1842. CORNELIUS-TUB. The sweating-tub of Cornelius, formerly used for the cure of a certain disease.

CORNEMUSE. A rustic instrument of music, blown like our bagpipe. That it was not identical with the bagpipe, as Nares supposes, seems clear from Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 200, where a distinction is made between the two. "With cornuse and clariones," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 72.

Of bombarde and of clarion, With cornemies and schalmele. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

CORNER. A point at whist. CORNER-TILÉ. A gutter-tile.

CORNET. (1) A small conical piece of bread. Warner's Antiq. Cul. p. 101.

(2) Same as coffin, q. v.

CORNICHON. A kind of game, very similar to quoits. (Fr.)

CORNISH. The ring placed at the mouth of a cannon.

CORNISH-HUG. A particular lock practised by the Cornish wrestlers.

COŔNIWILLEN. A lapwing. Cornw.

CORNLAITERS. Newly married peasants who beg corn to sow their first crop with.

CORN-ROSE. The wild poppy.

CORNWALL. A woman who cuckolds her husband was said to send him into Cornwall without a boat.

CORNY. (1) Tipsy. Var. dial.

(2) Abounding in corn. East.
(3) Tasting well of malt. (A.-S.) "Cornie aile," new ale, Christmas Carols, p. 47.

CORODY. A sum of money or an allowance of food and clothing allowed by an abbot out of a monastery to the king for the maintenance of any one of his servants. A corody could be purchased on a plan similar to our annuities.

CORONAL. A crown, or garland.

With kelle and with corenalle clenliche arrayede. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87

CORONEL. A colonel. (Span.) COROUN. A crown. (A.-N.)

Ryche ladyys of grete renouns They do make hem ryche corouns.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22. COROUNMENT. Coronation. (A.-N.)

COROUR. A courser. (A.-N.)

CORP. A corpse. North. Middleton has this form of the word.

CORPHUN. A herring.
CORPORAL. A corporal of the field was one who guarded and arranged the shot or arms of the soldiers on the field of battle.

CORPORAS. The cloth which was placed beneath the consecrated elements in the sacra-

CORPORATION-SEATS. The large square pew in some churches generally appropriated to strangers.

CORPORATURE. A man's body, or corporation, as we still say. See the Man in the Moone, 1657, p. 74.

CORPSE-CANDLE. A thick candle used formerly at lake-wakes. Aubrey, p. 176, mentions a kind of fiery apparition so called.

CORRETIER. A horse-dealer. CORRID-HONEY. Hard, candied honey.

CORRIGE. To correct. (A.-N.) CORRIN. A crown. (A.-N.)

CORRIVAL. A partner in affection; a rival. In a Description of Love by W. C. 1653, is a poem, " To his love fearing a corrival."

CORROSY. A grudge; ill-will. Devon. CORRUMPABLE. Corruptible. (A.-N.)

CORRUMPE. To corrupt. (A.-N.) CORRUPTED. Ruptured. Suffolk.

CORRYNE-POWDER. Corn powder, a fine kind of gunpowder.

CORS. (1) The shaft of a pinnacle. Willis's Arch. Nom. p. 71.

(2) The body. (A.-N.) The body of a chariot was sometimes so called.

(3) Course. Weber. CORSAINT. A holy body; a saint. (A.-N.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 109; Langtoft, pp. 44, 308.

He sekes seyntes bot seldene, the sorere he grypez That thus clekys this corsaunt owte of thir heghe clyffez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

Ne never hadde they amendement, That we herde, at any corseynt. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

CORSARY. A pirate.

CORSE. (1) To curse. (A.-S.)

(2) Silk riband woven or braided. "Corse of a gyrdell, tissu," Palsgrave.

CORSERE. A horseman. Also a war-horse, as in Todd's Illustrations, p. 214; and sometimes, a horse-dealer.

CORSEY. An inconvenience or grievance. See Dent's Pathway, pp. 306, 369; Tusser, p. 32; Stanihurst, p. 25.

CORSING. Horse-dealing.

CORSIVE. Corrosive. CORSPRESANT. A mortuary.

CORSY. Fat; unwieldy.

CORTEISE. Courtesy. Also an adjective.

Launcelot lokys he uppon, How corteise was in hym more Then evyr was in any man.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 113.

CORTER. A cloth. CORTESLICHE. Courteously. CORTEYSEAR. More courteous.

CORTINE. A curtain.

CORTS. Carrots. Somerset.

CORTYL. A kirtle. CORUNE. See Coroun.

CORVE. About the eighth of a ton of coals. Boxes used in coal mines are also called corves.

CORVEN. Carved; cut. (A.-S.) Corvens wyndows of glase, With joly bandis of brase.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

The wode was wallyd abowte, And wele corvyn wyth ryche ston.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

With mannys hondes as sche were wroghte, Or corvyn on a tree. MS. Ibid. f. 69.

CORVISOR. A shoemaker.

CORWYN. Curved. Arch. xxx. 406.

CORY. A shepherd's cot. Pr. Parv.

CORYAR. A currier. (Lat.) CORYED. Curried; drubbed.

CORYNALLE. Same as cornall, q. v. The schafte was strong over alle, And a welle schaped corynalle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

CORYS. Course.

Ne 3yt the love off paramours, Woche ever athe be the comyn corys Among them that lusty were.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 5.

CORZIED. Grieved. From Corsey. COS. (1) Because. Var. dial.

(2) A kiss. Audelay, p. 60. COSEY. Snug; comfortable. Also a term for half tipsy.

COSH. (1) The husk of corn. East.

(2) Quiet; still. Salop.

(3) A cottage, or hovel. Craven. This term occurs in Prompt. Parv.

COSHERING. A set feast made in Ireland of noblemen and their tenants, who sat the whole time on straw. The coshering was always accompanied with harper's music. See a curious description in Stanihurst, p. 45.

COSIER. A cobbler.

COSIN. A cousin, or kinsman.

COSINAGE. Kindred. (A.-N.) And how he stood of cosinage

To the emperoure, made hem asswage.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47. COSP. The cross bar at the top of a spade.

The fastening of a door is also so called. COSSE. A kiss. (A.-S.) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 29; Gy of Warwike, p. 203.

COSSET. A pet lamb. Hence a pet of any kind. Also, to fondle.

COSSHEN. A cushion.

COSSICAL. Algebraical. Digges, in 1579, described the "Arte of numbers cossicall."

COST. (1) Loss, or risk. North. (2) The mantagreta, bot.

(3) A dead body. Devon.

(4) A side, or region. (A.-N.)
(5) A rib. East.
(6) Manner; business; quality. to kythe," Degrevant, 364.

(7) " Nedes cost," a phrase equivalent to positively. Chaucer, Cant. T. 1479.

COSTAGE. Cost; expense. (A.-N.) "duelle at his costage," Lincoln MS. f. 134.

COSTARD. (1) A kind of large apple. Hence costard-monger, or costermonger, a seller of apples; one, generally, who kept a stall. Metaphorically, the head is called a costard.

(2) A flask, or flasket. Urry's MS. additions to Ray.

COSTE. To tempt. Verstegan.

COSTED. Richly ornamented. COSTEIANT. Coasting. (A.-N.)

The grete soldan thanne of Perse Hath in a marche costeiant.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 78.

COSTEN. Cast. Langtoft, p. 106. COSTENED. Cost.

COSTERING. (1) A carpet. (2) Swaggering; blustering. Salop.

COSTERS. Pieces of tapestry used on the sides of tables, beds, &c. See Test. Vetust. p. 228. "Costerdes covered with whyte and blewe," Squyr of Lowe Degré, 833.

COSTIOUS. Costly.
COSTLEWE. Expensive; costly.

COSTLY. Costive. East.
COSTLY-COLOURS. A game at cards.

COSTMOUS. Costly. Hearne. COSTNING. Temptation. Ven

Verstegan. COSTREL. A small wooden bottle used by labourers in harvest time. The ancient drinking cup so called was generally made of wood. Vasa quædam quæ costrelli vocantur, Matth. Paris. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 56. Spelt costret in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

COSTY. Sumptuous; costly. COSTYFHED. Costiveness.

COSY. A husk, shell, or pod. Beds,

COT. (1) A finger-stall. East.

(2) Same as cosp, q. v.(3) Refuse wool. North.

(4) A man who interferes in the kitchen. North.

(5) A small bed, or cradle.
(6) A pen for cattle.
(7) A coat. (A.-N.)
COTAGRE. A sumptuous dish described in the Forme of Cury, p. 79.

COTCHED. Caught. Var. dial. COTCHEL. A sack partly full. South. COTE. (1) To coast, or keep alongside. (Fr.)

Also, a pass or go-by.
(2) In hunting, when the greyhound goes endways by his fellow, and gives the hare a turn. Often used in the sense, to overtake.

(3) A cottage. (A.-S.)

(4) A salt-pit.

COTE-ARMURE. An upper garment, worn over the armour, and generally ornamented with armorial bearings.

COTED. (1) Quoted. (Fr.)
(2) Braided. Is this the meaning in Shakespeare? COTE-HARDY. A close-fitting body garment, buttoned all the way down the front, and reaching to the middle of the thigh.

COTERELLE. A cottager. Pr. Parv.

COTERET. A faggot.
COTGARE. Refuse wool. Blount.
COTH. A disease. (A.-S.) Cothy, faint, sickly.
East. Browne has cothish.

COTHE. (1) Quoth; saith.

(2) To faint. East. COTHISH. Morose. Ray.

COTIDIANLICH. Daily. (A.-N.)

To strengthe also his body and his lymes in exercise and use cotidianlich, that is to sey, day after day, in dedes of armes.

Vegecius, MS. Deuce 291, f. 5.

COTINGE. Cutting. (A.-S.) COT-LAMB. A pet-lamb. Suffolk.

COTLAND. Land held by a cottager in soccage or villenage. Kennett.

COT-QUEAN. An idle fellow; one who busies himself in base things; a man who interferes with females' business. A term of contempt.

Perhaps a corruption of cock-quean, q. v. COTSWOLD-LIONS. Sheep. "Have at the lyons on cotsolde," Thersites, ap. Collier, ii.

COTTAGE-HOUSEN. Cottages. Wilts. COTTED. Matted; entangled. Linc.

Also pronounced cottered, and cotty.

COTTEN. To beat soundly. Exmoor. COTTER. (1) To mend or patch. Salop.

(2) To fasten. Leic.

(3) To be bewildered. West.

- COTTERIL. (1) A small iron wedge for securing a holt. Also called a cotter. The term is applied to various articles implying this definition.

(2) A cottage. Kennett.
(3) A piece of leather at the top and bottom of a mop to keep it together. Linc.

(4) A pole for hanging a pot over the kitchen fire. South.

(5) The small round iron plate in the nut of a wheel.

COTTERILS. Money. North. COTTERLIN. A cosset lamb. East.

COTTING. Folding sheep in a barn.

Heref. COTTON. To agree; to get on well; to succeed, or prosper. Var. dial. It is a common archaism.

A cottager. Hall. It occurs also COTTYER. in Piers Ploughman, p. 529.

COTYING. The ordure of a rabbit.

COTZERIE. Cheating. (Ital.)

COUCH. (1) A bed of barley when germinating for malt.

If the grain be of a dark colour, and many corns have brown ends, we judge them to have been heated in the mow, and they seldom come well in the Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 304.

(2) To squat, said of the boar, sometimes of the hare or rabbit.

(3) Left-handed. East.

(4) A den; a small chamber of any kind.
COUCHE. To lay, or place. (A.-N.) Frequently applied technically to artists' work. Alle of palle werke fyne

Cowchide with newyne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

COUCHER. A setter.

COUCH-GRASS. A kind of coarse bad grass which grows very fast in arable land.

COUD. (1) Cold; called. North.

(2) Knew; was able. Pa. t. COUF. A cough. Craven.

COUFLE. A tub. Rob. Glouc. p. 265.

COUGH-OUT. To discover. COUHERDELY. Cowardly.

Who migt do more couherdely? Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141. COUL. (1) To pull down. North.

(2) Cole, or cabbage. Somerset.

(3) A large wooden tub. Formerly, any kind of cup or vessel.

(4) To scrape earth together. North.

(5) A swelling or abscess. Yorksh. COULD. See Coud (2). With the infinitive mood it expresses a past tense, as could be, was, could take, took, &c.

COULDE. To chill, or make cold.

COULING-AXE. An instrument used to stock up earth. Salop.
COULPE. A fault. (A.-N.)

COULPENED. Carved; engraved. (A.-N.)

COUL-RAKE. A scraper. North.

COULTER. A plough-share.

COUNDUE. To guide, or conduct.

COUNDUTE. A song. (A.-N.)
COUNFORDE. Comfort. (A.-N.)
COUNGE. (1) To beat. Northumb.

(2) A large lump. North.

(3) Permission. (A.-N.)

They enclined to the kyng, and coungé thay askede. Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 58.

COUNGER. To shrink; Chester Plays, i. 16. To conjure; ib. ii. 35.

COUNSEL. (1) Secret; private; silence.

(2) To gain the affections. North.

COUNT. To account; to esteem. (A.-N.) Also

to guess, to expect eagerly.
COUNTENANCE. (1) Importance; account.
In old law, what was necessary for the support of a person according to his rank.

(2) Custom. Gawayne.

COUNTER. (1) Hounds are said to hunt counter when they hunt backward the way the chase came; to run counter, when they mistake the direction of their game.

(2) To sing an extemporaneous part upon the plain chant.

(3) A coverlet for a bed.

COUNTER-BAR. A long bar for shop windows. Counter-barred, shut in with a bar on the outside.

COUNTER-CHECK. A check against a check: an order to reverse another order.

274

COUNTERE. An arithmetician. (A.-N.) Ther is no countere nor clerke Con hem reken alle. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 110. COUNTERFEIT. A portrait, or statue. piece of bad money was also so called, and imitation crockery was known as counterfeits.
COUNTERPAINE. The counterpart of a deed.
See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Greene, i. 70. COUNTERPASE. The counterpoise. (A.-N.) "The countrepase was light," Lydgate, p. 50. COUNTERPLETE. To plead against. (A.-N.) Ageyn the trouthe who so evere stryve, Or counterplete or make any debat. MS. Digby 232, f. 2. COUNTERPOINT. A counterpane. COUNTERS. Pieces resembling money formerly used in calculations. COUNTERWAITE. To watch against. (A.-N.) COUNTIS. Accounts. COUNTISE. Art; cunning. (A.-N.) COUNTOUR. (1) A treasurer. (A.-N.) (2) A compting-house. Chaucer. COUNTRE. To encounter. COUNTRETAILLE. A tally answering exactly to another. (A.-N.)
COUNTRIES. The under-ground works in some mines are so called. COUNTRY. A county. Var. dial. COUNTRYFIED. Rustical. Var. dial. COUNTRY-SIDE. A tract or district. North. COUNTRY-TOMS. Bedlam-beggars, q. v. In - has one property of a scholar, poverty: you would take him for Country Tom broke loose from the gallows. Midsummer Moon, or Lunacy Rampant, 1660. COUNTRY-WIT. Coarse, indelicate wit. COUNTY. A count; a nobleman. "Countie an erledome, conté," Palsgrave. COUNTYRFE. To contrive. COUP. To empty or overset. North. COUPABLE. Guilty; culpable. (A.-N.) COUPAGE. A carving, or cutting up. COUP-CART. A short team. North. "A coupe-waine," Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 7. Rather, a long cart? See Coop (2). COUPCREELS. A summerset. Cumb. COUPE. (1) A basket. Ellis, iii. 133. (2) A cup; a vat. (A.-N.) Of hys cowpe he servyd hym on a day, In the knyghtys chaumbur he laye. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 147. (3) A coop for poultry. (4) A piece cut off. Minsheu. Also, to cut with a sword or knife. (5) To blame. (A.-S.) COUPE-GORGE. A cut-throat. (A.-N.) COUPING. An onset; an encounter. COUPIS. Coping. COUPLING. A junction. North. COUPRAISE. A lever. North. COURAGE. Heart. (A.-N.)Also, to embolden or encourage. COURAKE. Cauliculus, bot.

COURBE. Curved; bent.

Hire nekke is schorte, hire schuldris courbe,

That myste a mannis luste destourbe.

COURBULY. Tanned leather. (A.-N.) COURBYNG. Strengthening a vessel by bands or hoops. COURCHEF. A kind of cap. Her courchefs were curious. Hir face gay and gracyous. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133. COURDEL. A small cord. Salop. COURE. (1) Heart; courage. (A.-N.) (2) To crouch down. (A.-N.) Often applied to a brooding hen. See Florio, p. 129; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 157; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 195. "The kyng coueris the cragge," MS. Morte Arthure, i. e. creeps up it. DURL. To rumble. North. COURL. COURSER-MAN. A groom. COURT. The principal house in a village. Also, a yard to a house, which is also called a courtain. COURT-CUPBOARD. A moveable sideboard, generally covered with plate, and in fact used solely for that purpose, without drawers. COURT-DISH. A kind of drinking-cup so called. Gifford sadly blunders on the word in his ed. of Jonson, v. 380. COURTELAGE. Agarden, or court-yard. (A.-N.) COURTEPY. A short cloak of coarse cloth. (A.-N.) Courtbies, Skelton, ii. 420. COURT-FOLD. A farm-yard. Worc. COURT-HOLY-WATER. Insincere complimentary language. "To fill one with hopes or court-holy-water," Florio, p. 215. See Cotgrave in v. Court, Eau. COURTINE. A curtain. Also, to hide behind a curtain. COURTING-CARDS. Court cards. COURT-KEEPER. The master at a game of racket, or ball. COURT-LAX. A curtle-ax. COURT-LODGE. A manor-house. Kent. COURT-MAN. A courtier. (A.-N.) COURT-NOLL. A contemptuous or familiar name for a courtier. See Brit. Bibl. i. 108; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 42; Peele, iii. 86. COURT-OF-GUARD. The place where the guard musters. COURT-OF-LODGINGS. The principal quadrangle in a palace or large house. COURT-ROLLER. The writer or keeper of the rolls of a court of law. COURTSHIP. Courtly behaviour. COUSE. To change the teeth. Warw. Formerly, to exchange anything, as in the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 281. COUSIN. A kinsman. (Fr.) Often a familiar mode of address to a friend. Cousin Betty, or Cousin Tom, a bedlamite beggar; now applied to a mad woman or man. COUTELAS. A cutlass. (Fr.) COUTER. A plough-coulter. North.
COUTERE. A piece of armour which covered Bristes the rerebrace with the bronde ryche, Kerves of at the coutere with the clene egge. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.

COUTHE. (1) To make known, discover, publish. (A.-S.) COVERYE. To take care of. COVETISE. Covetousness. That it be couthe here alle opinly

To wite in soth whether I in chastité Have ledde my lyf of herte faythfully. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

(A.-S.)(2) Affable; kind.

(2) A cold. North. (4) Could, part. past. COUTHER. To comfort. North. COUTHLY. Familiarity.

COUVER. A domestic connected with a court kitchen. Ord. and Reg. p. 331.

COUWE. Cold. Hearne. COUWEE. "Ryme couwée," versus caudati, common final rhyme.

COVANDE. A covenant. (A.-N.)

There salle he se me at hys wylle, Thyne covandes for to fulfille.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 116.

(A.-N.)COVART. Secret.

COVAYTE. To covet; to desire. (A.-N.) In Criste thou covayte thi solace. His lufe chaunge thi chere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 222. COVE. (1) A cavern, or cave. Also, a small

harbour for boats. (2) A lean-to, or low building with a shelving

roof. COVEITISE. Covetousness.

COVEL. A kind of coat. (Belg.)

COVENABLE. Convenient; suitable. Sometimes equivalent to needful.

COVENAWNT. Faithful. Ritson.

COVENT. A convent. (A.-N.) A covenant, agreement, MS. Morte Arthure.

COVERAUNCE. Recovery. (A.-N.) COVERCHIEF. A head-cloth. (A.-) (A.-N.)

COVERCLE. A pot-lid. (A.-N.)

COVERE. To recover. (A.-N.) To MS. Morte Arthure; Rel. Ant. ii. 86. To regain, Whan Tryamowre was hole and sownde,

And coverede of hys grevus wounde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78. With myrthe and game them betwene To covyr hur of hur care. MS. Ibid. f. 85.

COVERLYGHT. A coverlet. Hæc supellex tilis est superius indumentum lecti, Anglice a coverlyght, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 13. Coverlyte, Gesta Rom. p. 133.

COVERNOUR. A governor.

COVER-PAN. A pan with a cover used in the

COVERT. (1) A kind of lace described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59.

(2) Secresy. (A.-N.) Also an adj. Sometimes, covered.

(3) A covering. Cov. Myst. Also, a cover for game.

COVERT-FEATHERS. The feathers close upon the sarcels of a hawk.

COVERTINE. A covering.

COVERTURE. A covering.

gif he ever thynke his bargayn to acheve, He owith for to kepe hym under the coverture Of trowthe and of connyng, this I yow ensure. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

(A.-N.)COVEY. (1) To sit or hatch.

(2) A cover for game.

(3) A close room; a pantry. See Davies' Ancient Rites, pp. 126, 142.

COVINE. Intrigue; fraud; deceit; a secret contrivance; art. In law, a deceitful compact between two or more to prejudice a third party. Also a verb, to deceive. Covinliche. deceitfully, Gy of Warwike, p. 32.

And alle that are of here coveyn, Alle she bryngeth to helle peyn.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

And thus by sleygte and by covine, Aros the derthe and the famyne. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 153. For yff thou be off soche covyne,

To gete off love by ravyne, Thy lust yt may the falle thus.

As yt fylle to Tereus. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.

And whanne they be covyned, They faynen for to make a pees. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

COW. (1) The moveable wooden top of a maltkin, hop-house, &c.

(2) To frighten. South. Shakespeare has cowish. timid. Also a substantive.

(3) To scrape. Craven.

COW-BABY. A coward. Somerset.

COW-BERRIES. Red whortle-berries. COW-BLAKES. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. Var. dial.

COW-CALF. A female calf.

COW-CAP. A metal knob put on the tip of a cow's horn. West.

COWCHER. A book in which the transactions of a corporation were registered. See Lelandi Itin. iv. 182.

COW-CLAP. Cow-dung. Cow-clatting, spreading manure on the fields.

COW-CUMBER. A cucumber. Var. dial. This form occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

COW-DAISY. Same as cow-plat, q. v. COWDE. (1) A piece, or gobbet of meat.

(2) Obstinate; unmanageable. West. (3) Could.

COWDEL. Caudle. COWDY. (1) A small cow. North.

(2) Pert; frolicsome. North.

COWED. Cowardly; timid. North. A cow without horns is called cowed.

COWEY. Club-footed. North.

COW-FAT. The red valerian. COWFLOP. The foxglove.

Devon.

COW-FOOTED. Club-footed. North.

COWGELL. A cudgel. Huloet. COW-GRIPE. A gutter in a cow-stall to carry off the filth.

COW-GROUND. Cow-pasture. Glouc.

COW-HERD. A cow-keeper.

COW-JOCKEY. A beast-dealer. North.

COWK. (1) A cow's hoof. Devon.

(2) To strain to vomit. North. Also pronounced cowken and cowker.

COWL. (1) To cower down. North. (2) See Coul and Cow.

(3) A poultry coop. Pr. Parv. COW-LADY. The lady-bird.

A paire of buskins they did bring Of the cow-ladyes corall wing.

Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

COWLAY. A meadow for cows.

COWLICK. A stiff tuft of hair on a cow. Also the same as calflick, q. v.

COWLSTAFF. A staff used for carrying a tub or basket that has two ears. See Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 367; Strutt, ii. 201. COWLTES. Quilts. Mapes, p. 334.

COW-MIG. The drainage of a cow-house or North. dung-hill.

COW-MUMBLE. The cow-parsnip.

COWNCE. Counsel.

COWNDER. Confusion; trouble. North. COWOD. Cold. Tundale.

COW-PAR. A straw-yard. Norf. COWPIN. The last word. North.

COW-PLAT. A circle of cow-dung.

COW-PRISE. A wood-pigeon. North. COW-QUAKE. Common spurry. East.

COWRING. A term in falconry, when young hawks quiver and shake their wings, in token of obedience to the old ones.

COWS. Slime ore. North.

COWS-AND-CALVES. See Bulls-and-cows. COWSE. To chase animals. Also, to walk about

West.

COWSHARD. Cow-dung. Called also cowsharn, cowscarn, and cows'-easings. See Cooper in v. Scarabæus; Cotgrave, in v. Bouse; Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579; Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592; Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 31.

Hartflies, they say, are bred out of the dung of

the deer, as beetles are out of cowshorns. Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 168.

COWSHUT. A wood-pigeon. North. COW-STRIPLINGS. Cowslips. North. Brockett has cow-stropple. A cowstrople in the month of January, 1632, was considered sufficiently curious to be presented as a new-year's gift. See Chron. Mirab. p. 21.

COWT. A colt. Var. dial.

COWTHERED. Recovered. North.

COWTHWORT. The motherwort.

COW-TIE. A strong rope which holds the cow's hind legs while milking.

COW-TONGUED. Having a tongue smooth one way and rough the other, like a cow. Hence applied to one who gives fair or foul language as may suit his purpose. COW-WHEAT. The horse-flower.

COW3E. A cough.

COX. Same as Cokes, q. v. Hence cox-comb, the top of a fool's cap, which was terminated with a cock's head and comb. Coxcomb was applied also to the cap and head of a fool. Coxe is apparently an adjective in Hawkins, i. 236, unless the article is supplied, as in Dodsley. Coxy, conceited, in Warwickshire. Forby has coxy-roxy, merrily and fantastically tipsy.

COXON. A cockswain.

COY. (1) A decoy. Also, to decoy.

(2) A coop for lobsters. East. COYE. (1) To quiet; to soothe. (A.-N.)

(2) To move, or stir in anything.

COYEA. Quoth you. Yorksh. COYLLE. A coal.

COYNFAYTES. Comfits. COYNTELICHE. Cunningly.

COYSE. Body. (A.-N.)

And prively, withoute noyse. He bryngeth this foule gret coyee.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.

COYSELL. A consul, or judge. (A.-N.)

COYTES. Quoits. COYVE. A coif.

COZE. To converse with earnestly and familiarly. South.

CRA. A crow. East.

CRAB. (1) An iron trivet to set over a fire. Chesh.

(2) A potato apple. Lanc.

(3) To break, or bruise. North.

CRABAT. A gorget, or riding-band. Nares says, a cravat.

CRABBAT. Handsome; comely.

CRABBUN. A dunghill fowl.

CRABE. To fight one with another. A term in falconry.

THER. The water-rat.

CRABER.

CRAB-LANTHORN. An apple-jack. See p. 73. Also, a cross, forward child.

CRAB-VERJUICE. Vinegar made from crabs. Sometimes, the juice itself.

CRAB-WINDLASS. A windlass used on the deck of a barge.

CRACCHE. To scratch. (A.-S.)

CRACHED. Infirm; broken. (Fr.) Crachy still in use in Shropshire.

CRACHES. The herb chickweed.

CRACHYNGE. Cracking.

CRACK. (1) A boast. Also a verb. Sometimes, to challenge.

(2) To converse. Norf. Also, chat, conversation, news.

(3) Chief; excellent. In early plays, an arch, lively boy. (4) To restrain. North.

(5) To curdle. Craven.

(6) " In a crack," immediately.

(7) A blow or stroke. Also a verb, to strike or throw.

(8) Crepitus ventris. North

(9) A charge for a cannon.

(10) To creak. Palsgrave.

(11) A prostitute. North. CRACK-BRAINED. Flighty.

Var. dial. CRACKED. Cracked-piece, a girl Cloven. who is no longer a virgin. She was then said to be cracked in the ring. This latter expression was originally applied to a coin which was cracked beyond the circle containing the inscription, and then considered no longer current; but it is used metaphorically in a variety of ways.

CRACKEL. A cricket. North. CRACKER. A small baking dish; a small waterbiscuit; a piece of glass shaped like a pear. North.

CRACKET. A low stool. North. CRACKFART. A foolish boaster.

CRACKHALTER. A mischievous boy. Shakespeare has the term crack-hemp.

CRACKING-WHOLE. A slickenslide.

CRACKLE. Pork crackling.

CRACKLINGS. Crisp cakes. Sussex. More usually called cracknels. See Elyot, in v. Collura.

CRACKMAN. A hedge.

CRACKOWES. Long pointed shoes, turned up in a curve. Perhaps so called from Cracow "With her longe crakowis," in Poland. Reliq. Antiq. i. 41.

CRACKROPE. A fellow likely to be hung. A term of contempt.

CRACOKE. Refuse of tallow. Pr. Parv. CRACONUM. Same as cracoke, q. v.

CRACUS. A kind of tobacco.

CRADDANTLY. Cowardly. North.

CRADDINS. Mischievous tricks. North. CRADEL. Some part of clothing mentioned in

Arthour and Merlin, p. 111; corresponding perhaps to the cratula. See Ducange, in v. CRADLE-SCYTHE. A scythe provided with a

frame to lay the corn smooth in cutting.

CRAFF. A sparrow. Cumb.

CRAFFLE. To hobble. Derbysh. CRAFTE. To deal craftily, or cunningly. Pals-

CRAFTESMAN. A man of skill. (A.-S.) CRAFTIMAN. An artificer. (A.-S.)

CRAFTLY. Knowingly; prudently. (A.-S.)CRAFTY. Skilfully made. (A.-S.)

CRAG. (1) The craw. East.

(2) A deposit of fossil sea-shells, found in the Eastern counties.

(3) The neck, or throat. See Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 135; Ord. and Reg. p. 95.

(4) A small beer vessel.

CRAIER. A kind of small ship. See Hall, Hen. IV. f. 18; Harrison, p. 201; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. i. 155; Hist. Scot. p. 120; Arch. xi. 162; Rutland Papers, p. 42

Be thanne cogge appone cogge, krayers and other. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

CRAISEY. The butter-cup. Wilts. CRAITH. A scar. West.

CRAKANE. The refuse of tallow. CRAKE. (1) A crow. North.

(2) To crack; to break. (A.-N.)

(3) To quaver hoarsely in singing. (A.-S.)
(4) To brag, or boast.

(5) To speak, or divulge. West. Also, to shout or cry.

(6) The land-rail. East.

(7) To creak.

CRAKE-BERRIES. Crow-berries. North. CRAKE-FEET. The orchis. North. CRAKE-NEEDLES. Shepherds'-needles. CRAKER. (1) A boaster.

(2) A child's rattle. East.

CRAKERS. Choice English soldiers in France temp. Henry VIII. Blount.

CRAKIT. Cracked. (A.-N.) CRALLIT. Engraven.

CRAM. (1) To tell falsehoods.

(2) A lump of food. North. (3) To tumble or disarrange. Linc.

CRAMBLE. To hobble, or creep. North.

CRAMBLES. Large boughs of trees.

CRAMBLY. Lame. North.

CRAMBO. A diversion in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. If the same word is repeated, a forfeit is demanded, which is called a crambo. It was also a term in drinking, as appears from Dekker.

CRAME. (1) To bend. Lanc.

(2) To join, or mend. North. CRAMER. A tinker. North.

CRAMMELY. Awkwardly. North. CRAMMOCK. To hobble. Yorksh. To hobble. Yorksh.

CRAMOSIN. Crimson. (A.-N.)

CRAMP-BONE. The patella of a sheep, considered a charm for the cramp.

CRAMPER. A cramp-iron.

CRAMPISH. To contract violently. (A.-N.) CRAMPLED. Stiff in the joints. CRAMPON. The border of gold which keeps a stone in a ring.

CRAMP-RING. A ring consecrated on Good Friday, and believed to be efficacious for preventing the cramp.

CRAMP-RINGS. Fetters. Harman.

CRAMSINE. To scratch; to claw.

CRANCH. To grind between the teeth; to crush any gritty substance.

Here doe I meane to cranch, to munch, to eate. Heywood's Royall King, sig. D. iii.

CRANE. The crinière. Hall. CRANE-GUTTED. Very thin. East.

CRANET. (1) Small crinière. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Meyrick, ii. 258.

(2) A small red worm. Cumb.

CRANGLE. To waddle. North. CRANION. (1) The skull. Percy.

(2) Small; spider-like. Jonson.

CRANK. (1) Brisk; jolly; merry. (2) A vessel over-masted.

3) An impostor. Burton.

(4) To mark cross-ways on bread-and-butter to please a child. *Kent*.

(5) To creak. North.

(6) To wind, as a river. Shak. Also, the bend. of a river.

(7) A reel for winding thread. Prompt. Parv. (8) The wheel of a well to draw water with. Ibid.

CRANKIES. Pitmen. North. CRANKLE. Weak; shattered. North.

CRANKS. (1) A toaster. North.

(2) Pains; aches. Craven.

(3) Offices. South.

CRANKY. (1) Merry; cheerful. Sometimes ailing, sickly; but crank is always used in the other sense, and the assertion in Prompt. Parv. p. 92, that it "usually signifies sickly or feeble," is quite a mistake.
(2) Chequered. North.

278

CRANNY. Quick; giddy; thoughtless. CRANTS. Garlands. Shak. CRANY. A crumb. Devon. CRAP. (1) A bunch, or cluster. West. (2) To snap; to crack. Somerset. (3) Darnel; buck-wheat. (4) A coarse part of beef joining the ribs. Var. dial. (5) The back part of the neck.(6) Dregs of beer or ale.(7) Money. North. (8) Assurance. Wilts. (9) Crept. North. CRAPAUTE. The toad-stone. (Fr.) Crapoté, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. CRAPER. A rope. (A.-N.) CRAP-FULL. Quite full. Devon. CRAPLE. A claw. Spenser.
CRAPON. A loadstone. (A.-N.)
CRAPPELY. Lame; shaky. Linc.
CRAPPING. Gathering crops. West.
CRAPPINS. Where the coal crops out. Salop.
CRAPPY. To snap. Somerset. CRAPS. (1) The refuse of hog's lard burnt before a firé. North. (2) Chaff of corn. West. Apparently the same as crappe, Pr. Parv. p. 100. CRAPSICK. Sick from over-eating or drinking. South. CRARE. See Craier. Broken; weakened. (A.-N.) CRASED. CRASEDEST. Most crazy. CRASH. (1) To crush, or grind. (2) A feast; an entertainment. (3) To be merry. North. CRASHING-CHETES. The teeth. CRASK. Fat; lusty; in good health and spirits; hearty. CRASKE. To crash. Pr. Parv. CRASPIC. A whale, or grampus. CRASSANTLY. Cowardly. Chesh. CRASSE. Thick; fat. Hall. CRASSECHE. To split, or crack. CRATCH. (1) A rack of any kind; a manger; a cradle. (2) To eat. Salop. (3) A pannier. Derbysh. Also, a kind of handbarrow; a wooden frame used in husbandry. (4) A wooden dish. Yorksh. (5) A clothes pole. Sussex.
(6) Warts on animals. North.
(7) To claw, or scratch. CRATCHINGLY. Feeble; weak. North. CRATE. (1) A wicker basket. North. Generally used for crockery. (2) An old woman. See Towneley Myst. p. 201. Ritson misreads trate in Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 77. CRATE-MEN. Itinerant venders of earthenware. Staff. CRATHAYN. A craven; a coward. CRATHER. A kind of scythe. CRATTLE. A crumb. North. CRAUCHE. The refuse of tallow.

CRAUP. Crept. West.

CRAVAISE. The cray-fish. (A.-N.)

CRAVANT. Craven; cowardly.

CRAVAS. A crevice. Pr. Parv. CRAVAUNDE. Coward. (A.-N.) CRAVE. (1) To claim money. North. (2) A chink, or cleft. Pr. Parv. CRAVEL. A mantel-piece. West. CRAW. (1) The bosom; the crop of a bird. l'ar. dial. (2) A crow. North. Properly, a rook. Sex Ling. Dict. 1549. CRAW-BUCKLES. Shirt-buckles. Beds. CRAW-FEET. The wild hyacinth. CRAWK. (1) Stubble. Also, a faggot. (2) The refuse of tallow. Pr. Parv. CRAWL. To abound. North. CRAWLEY-MAWLEY. In a weak and ailing state; unwell. Norf. CRAWLY-WHOPPER. A black-beetle. CRAWPARSED. Hog-breeched. North. CRAWSE. Jolly; brisk. Yorksh. CRAY. (1) See Craier. (2) A disease in hawks, proceeding from cold and bad diet. (3) A kind of gum. CRAYNE. A chink, or cleft. Pr. Parv. CRAYZE. A wild fellow.
CRAZE. To crack. Devon.
CRAZED. Foolish; insane. Vo
CRAZEY. Crow's foot. South. Var. dial. CRAZIES. Aches; pains. North. CRAZLED. Congealed. Yorksh. CRAZY. Infirm; dilapidated. CRAZZILD. Coals caked together. CREABLE. Capable of being created. CREACHY. Same as crazy, q. v. CREAG. The game of ninepins. CREAGIIT. A drove of cattle. CREAK. (1) A wicker basket. (2) " To cry creak," to be afraid, to desist from any project. Yorksh. (3) A hook. (4) A land-rail. North. CREAM. (1) To squeeze, or press. West. (2) To froth, or curdle. North. (3) A cold shivering. Somerset.(4) The holy anointing oil. CREAMER. One who has a stall in a market or fair. CREAMFACED. Pale. South. CREAM-WATER. Water with a kind of oil or scum upon it. CREAMY. Chilly. Devon. CREANCE. (1) Faith; belief. (A.-N.) This mayden taugte the creance Unto this wyf so perfitly. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 68. (2) Credit; payment. (A.-N.) And with his precyous bloode he wronte the bille Upon the crosse, as general acquytaunce To every penytent in ful creaunce. Rom. of the Monk, Sion College MS. (3) To borrow money. (A.-N.) (4) The string with which a hawk is secured. CREANT. Recreant; craven. CREAS. The measles. Yorksh. CREASE. (1) A curved tile. West.

(2) The top of a horse's neck.

a woman's neck.

(3) Loving; fond. Lanc. (4) A split, or rent. East. (5) To increase. Devon. CREATE. Created. (Lat.) CREATURE. (1) The Creator. (2) A poor miserable person. CREAUK. A crooked stick. North. CREAUNCER. A creditor. (A.-N.)CREAUNSER. A tutor. Skelton. CREAUNT. Believing. (A.-N.) CREBULLE. A cripple. (A.-N (A.-N.)CRECH. A crutch. North. CREDANS. Credit; reputation. CREDENT. Credible. Shak. CREDILLE. A cradle. Hear Hearne. CREE. (1) To seethe. North. (2) To pound, or bruise. North. (3) A hut or sty. Cumb. ČŔEECH. To scream. Somerset. CREED. Hard. Yorksh. CREEK. A servant. Suffolk. CREEL. (1) A wicker basket. North. (2) A butcher's stool. North. (3) A wooden frame for oak-cakes. CREEM. (1) To convey slily. Chesh. (2) To pour out. North. CREEN. To pine. Devon. CREENY. Small; diminutive. CREEP. (1) To raise, or hoist up. (2) A ridge of land. CREEPER. (1) A louse. Var. dial. (2) A small stool. North. CREEPERS. (1) Small low irons in a grate between the andirons. (2) A nervous fidget. Var. dial. (3) Low pattens. Norf. 4) Grapnels. East. CREEP-HEDGE. A vagrant. East. CREEPINS. A beating. Craven. CREEPLE. (1) A cripple. (2) To squeeze; to compress. East. CREEZE. Squeamish. West. CREIL. A dwarfish man. North. CREILED. Speckled; variegated. Cumb. CREKE. (1) A crane. (A.-N.) (2) A basket. Pr. Parv. CREKYNE. To cluck, as hens. Pr. Parv. CREME. Chrism; ointment. CREMESYN. Crimson velvet. CRENELLE. A loophole in a fortress. Sometimes, a battlement. CRENSEYN. Crimson. (A.-N.) CREOPEN. To creep; to crawl. CREPEMOUS. A term of endearment. Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. Still in use. CREPIL. A cripple. (A.-S.)CREPINE. Fringe worn with a French hood; the crespine, or golden net-caul, Planché, p. 117. CREPPID. Crept. (A.-S.) CRESCIVE. Increasing in power.

CRESCLOTH. Fine linen cloth.

CRESMEDE. Christened. (A.-N.)

CRESE. To increase. (A.-N.)

CRESOLITE. Crystal.

CRESSE. A rush. "I cownt hym noghte at a cresse," Lincoln MS. CRESSET. An open lamp, suspended on pivots in a kind of fork, and carried upon a pole, formerly much used in nocturnal processions. The light was a wreathed rope smeared with pitch or rosin stuck on a pin in the centre of the bowl. The cresset was sometimes a hollow pan filled with combustibles, and, indeed, any hollow vessel employed for holding a light was so called. CREST. (1) Increase. (A.-N.) (2) In architecture, a term for any ornamental upper finishing. I se castels, I se eke high towres, Walles of stone crestyd and bataylled. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 13. (3) The top of anything; the ridge of a hill or bank; a balk. (4) The rising part of a horse's neck. CREST-TILES. Tiles used for co Tiles used for covering the ridge of a roof. CRETE. A kind of sweet wine. " Creticke wine," Topsell's Beasts, p. 276. Thane clarett and creette clergyally rennene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55. CRETOYNE. A sweet sauce. (A.-N.) CREUDEN. Cried; roared, pl. CREUSE. A cup. (A.-N.) CREVASSE. A chink or crevice. (A.-N.) Crevescez, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15; Creveys, MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 7. CREVET. A cruet. East. CREVIL. The head. (A.-N.) CREVIN. A crack, or crevice. North. CREVISE. A cray-fish. (Fr.) lobster, as in MS. Arund. 249. Sometimes, a CREW. A coop. Salop. CREWDLE. To crouch together. North. CREWDLING. A slow mover. CREWDS. The measles. North. CREWEL. (1) A cowslip. Somerset. (3) Fine worsted, formerly much in use for fringe, garters, &c. CREWITING. Grumbling. Exmoor. CREW-YARD. A farm-yard. Line. CREYSEDE. Crossed. Hearne. CREYSERY. A crusade. (A.-N.) CRIANDE. Crying. (A.-N.) CRIB. (1) A child's bed. Var. dial. (2) A lock-up house. Salop. (3) A rack or manger. Var. dial. Also, a fold for cattle. A horse that draws in his CRIB-BITER. breath, and bites his manger. CRIBBLE. (1) A finer sort of bran. Cribil-brede, Reliq. Antiq. i. 9. See Cotgrave, in v. Bourgeois.
(2) A corn-sieve. Hollyband. CRICK. The gaffle of a cross-bow. CRICKER. A collier's horse. Also, a man

that carries heavy loads on a horse. West.

CRICKET. (1) A low stool.

(2) Said of a ferret, maris appetens.

Ford.

Merry; also, to jog | CRISLED. Goose-fleshy. CRISOME. See Chrisome. CRICKET-A-WICKET. un and down. CRICKLE. To bend; to stoop. Var. dial. CRICKS. Dry hedgewood. West. CRIED-UP. Much praised. Var. dial. CRIEL. A kind of heron. CRIEYNGES. Pravers. Weber. CRIG. A wooden mallet. North. Also a verb. to beat. CRIINDE. Crying. Rob. Glouc. CRIKKET. A creek. Leland. CRILIA Chilly; goosefleshy. Lanc. CRIM. (1) To shiver. I. Wight. (2) A small portion of anything. West. CRIMANY! Interi. of sudden surprise. Sometimes, crimine jemminy! CRIMBLE. To creep slily. East. act cowardly. CRIME. Cry; report. West., CRIMME. To crumble bread. CRIMMLE. To plait up a dress. CRIMP. (1) A game at cards. (2) A dealer in coals. Norf. (3) To be very stingy. Devon. (4) Inconsistent; inconclusive.
CRIMPS. In the crimps, well set out in clothes. CRINCH. (1) A small bit. Glouc. (2) Same as cranch, q. v. (3) To crouch together. North. CRINCHLING. A very small apple, also called a cringling. East. CRINCKLE. See Crimble. CRINCOMES. The lues venerea. CRINDLE. A kernel. Lanc. CRINE. To shrink; to pine. North. CRINETTS. The long small black feathers on a hawk's head. CRINGLE. A withe or rope for fastening a gate with. North. CRINGLE-CRANGLE. A zig-zag. North. CRINITE. Hairy. (Lat.) CRINK. (1) A very small child. West. (2) A crumpling apple. Heref. CRINKLE. (1) To rumple. Var. dial. (2) To bend; to waver. North. (3) To form into loops, as thread sometimes does. Linc. Suffolk. (4) To shrink.

CRISP. (1) Pork crackling. (2) To curl. Crispy, wavy. (3) Fine linen; cobweb lawn, (4) A kind of biscuit. North. CRISPE. Curled. (Lat.) CRISPING-IRON. A curling-iron. CRISPIN'S-LANCE. An awl. CRISPLE. A curl. Also a verb. CRISSY. A crisis. East. CRISTALDRE. The lesser centaury. Gerard. Spelt Cristesladdre, and explained centaurea major, in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3. CRISTEN. A kind of plum. CRISTENDOM. Baptism. Wickliffe. To crim-And that bastard that to the vs dere. Crystyndome schalle he non have here. ble-i'-th'-poke, to fly from an agreement, to MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38. URISTENE. Christian. (A.-N.) CRISTENING. Christian faith. CRISTINE. A kid. (A.-N.) CRISTING. Baptism. (A.-N.) CRISTYGREY. A kind of fur, much used in the fifteenth century. Of no devyse embroudid hath hire wede. Ne furrid with ermyn ne with cristy grey. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25. CRIT. A hovel. Salop. CRITCH. Stony. Linc. CRITICK. The art of criticism. CRITUARY. A kind of sauce. CROAK. To die. Oxon. CROAKER. A raven. Jonson. CROAKUM-SHIRE. Northumberland. CROAT. A bottle. Suffolk. CROB. (1) A clown. North. (2) To tyrannize over. Yorksh. CROBBE. The knops of leafy buds, used as pendants from the roof. CROCARD. Some kind of bird, mentioned in Arch. iii. 157; Ord. and Reg. p. 223. CROCE. (1) A cross. (A.-S.) (2) A crook; a crozier. CROCERE. The bearer of a pastoral staff, or crozier. Pr. Parv. CROCHE. (1) A crutch. (A.-N.) "Whiche wende his helpe a croche," Gower, MS. (2) The top of a stag's head, the knob at the CRINKLE-CRANKLE. A wrinkle. North. top of it. CROCHED. Crooked. (A.-N.) CROCHEN. The crochet in music. CROCHET. A hook. (A.-N.) "Full of crinklecrankles," Cotgrave. CRINZE. A drinking cup. CRIP. To cut the hair. CRIPLING. Tottery. North. CROCHETEUR. A porter. (Fr.) Short spars at the sides of CRIPLINGS. CROCK. (1) An old ewe. Yorksh. (2) The cramp in hawks. houses. CRIPPIN. See Crepine. (3) A kind of musket. CRIPPLE-GAP. A hole left in walls for sheep (4) Soot. Also, to black with soot. to pass through. North. Also called a crip-(5) A pot; an earthen vessel. To crock, to lay up in a crock. ple-hole. CRIPPLIFIED. Crippled. Munday. (6) To decrease; to decay. North. (7) Under hair in the neck. CRIPS. Crisp; curled. West. Cartilage. East. (8) The back of a fire-place. West. (9) An old laid egg. North. CROCK-BUTTER. Salt-butter. South. CRISIMORE. A little child. Devon. No doubt from chrisome, q. v.

CROCKET. A large roll of hair, much worn in the time of Edward I.

Be nat proud of thy croket Yn the cherche to tyfe and set.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

His croket kembt, and theron set A nouche with a chapelet.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 171.

CROCKETS. Projecting flowers or foliage used in Gothic architecture.

CROCKS. (1) Löcks of hair. Rel. Ant. ii. 175.

(2) Two crooked timbers, of natural bend, forming an arch, seen in old buildings. North.

CROCKY. (1) Sooty. East.

(2) A small Scotch cow. North.

CRODART. A coward. North.
CRODDY. To contest; to strive; to play very roughly. North.

CRODE. A mole. North.

CROFT. (1) A meadow near a house; a small common field; any inclosure.

(2) A vault. Kent. CROGGED. Filled. Oxon.

CROGGLE. Sour, or curdy. Yorksh.

CROGHTON-BELLY. A person who eats a great deal of fruit. Lanc.

CROGNET. The coronal of a spear.

CROICE. A cross. (A.-N.)

CROISE. A drinking-cup. CROISERIE. The Crusade. (A.-N.)

CROKE. (1) Refuse; the bad or useless part of anything. Linc.
(2) A kind of lance. (A.-N.)

(3) A trick; a turn. North.
(4) The ordure of the hare.

(5) To bend.

Into the water he crokede downe, And was in perelle for to drowne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

(6) A hook.

Hyt was made full weywarde, Full of crokys of stele harde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 39.

CROKED. Lame; infirm.

CROKEKELY. Hookedly.

CROKER. (1) A grower of saffron. See Harrison's England, pp. 232, 233.

(2) A cottage without stairs.

CROLLE. Curled. Kyng Alis. 1999.

CROLLING. The rumbling, or grumbling of the stomach. Palsgrave.

CROM. (1) To crowd. North.

(2) To arrange anything. Lanc.

CROME. (1) A crook; a staff with a hook at the end of it. Norf. This term occurs in the Pr. Parv. p. 104.

(2) Pulp; kernel; the crumb. See Forme of Cury, p. 62; MS. Arund. 249, f. 89. (A.-S.) CROMP. Witty. Oxon.

CROMPYLD. Crumpled.

Curving, said of a dog's tail. CROMPYNG. Maistre of the Game.

CROMSTER. A kind of vessel having a crooked

prow. (Dut.) CRONE. An old ewe. Also, an old woman, generally in an opprobrious sense.

meanings are said to be connected with each other.

CRONE-BERRIES. Whortle-berries.

CRONELL. A coronal, or garland. Also, the coronal of a lance, called cronet, by Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

CRONESANKE. The periscaria.

CRONGE. A hilt, or handle.

CRONIQUE. A chronicle. (A.-N.)

The tale y thenke of a cronique To telle, yf that it may the like.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

CRONK. (1) To croak; to prate. North.

(2) To perch. Yorksh.

(3) To exult over with insult. Hunter's Hallamsh.

CRONNY. Merry; cheerful. Derb.

CRONOGRAPHY. A history. Hall.

CRONY. An intimate friend. CROO. (1) To coo. North.

(2) A crib for cattle. Lanc.

CROOCH. To crouch down. Oxon. CROODLE. To cower; to crouch; to cuddle. Also, to feel cold.

CROOK. (1) The devil. Somerset.

(2) The crick in the neck.

(3) A chain in a chimney for hanging boilers on. North.

(4) A bend or curvature. Also a verb, to make crooked.

CROOKEL. To coo. North.

CROOKEN. To bend. Yorksh.

CROOK-LUG. A long pole with a hook at the end of it, used for pulling down dead branches of trees. Glouc.

CROOKS. (1) The furniture of pack-horses; long pieces of timber, sharpened above, and bent in a particular manner, to support burdens on horses. Devon.
(2) Hinges. North.

CROOL. To mutter; to murmur. CROOM. A small portion of a A small portion of anything. merset.

CROON. To bellow; to roar. North. Also, to murmur softly.

CROONCH. To encroach. East.

CROOP. To rake together; to be miserly.

CROOPBACK. A hump-back.

CROOPY. (1) Hoarse. North.

(2) To creep; to bend. Dorset.

CROOSE. An assistant to the banker at the game of basset.

CROOT. Same as crool, q. v.

CROP. (1) The gorge of a bird. "Neck and crop," completely, entirely.

(2) A shoot of a tree, grown in one season. North. Properly, the head or top of a tree, the extreme shoot; any shoot; a sprig of a plant.

(3) The spare-rib. Var. dial.

(4) The top. (A.-S.)

And of the hilles he telleth there aryste How he schalle bowe hem and the croppis hewe. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18. (5) To crop the causey, to walk unyieldingly | CROSS-PURPOSES. A child's game. Also. down the centre.

CROPE. (1) Crept. (A.-S.)

This lady tho was crope aside, As sche that wolde hireselven hide.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 68.

(2) To creep slowly. East.

(3) The crupper. Weber.

(4) The finial of a canopy, &c. (5) A band, or fillet. (A.-N.)

(6) Crooked. Palsgrave.

CROPIERS. The housings on a horse's back. (A.-N.)

CROPING. The surface of coal. CROPONE. The buttock or haunch. (A.-N.)

CROPORE. The crupper. (A.-N.)
CROP-OUT. To appear above the surface, as a stratum of coal, &c.

CROPPEN. (1) Crept. North.

(2) To eat, as a bird. (A.-S.)

(3) The crop of a hen. Cumb.

CROPPY. A Roundhead.

CROP-RASH. The loose soft stone above the solid vein. Warw.

CROP-WEED. The black matfellon.

CROSE. A crosier.

CROSHABELL. A courtezan. Kent.

CROSS. (1) To cashier.

(2) A piece of money.

(3) The horizontal piece near the top of a dagger.

(4) To dislodge a roe-deer. Also, to double in a chase.

(5) To keep the crop, to monopolize the market

(6) To cleave the back-bone, a term in cutting up deer.

CROSS-AND-PILE. The game now called heads-and-tails. See Nomenclator, p. 299.

CROSS-BARS. A boy's game.

CROSS-BATED. Chequered. CROSS-BITE. To swindle; to cheat; to deceive. Cross-bite, cross-biter, a swindler. Florio has, "Furbare, to play the cheater, the cunnie-catcher or crosse-biter."

CROSS-DAYS. The three days preceding the feast of Ascension.

CROSSE-BACCED. Having a bar through, as shot. See Ord. and Reg. p. 272. Qu. crossebarred?

CROSSED. Taken the cross.

CROSSE-ISLED. A church with transepts is so called.

CROSSELET. A crucible. (A.-N.)

CROSS-EYE. A violent squint. East.

CROSS-GARTERED. Having the garters crossed on the leg.

CROSS-GRAINED. Not straight grained, as wood. Hence, obstinate, peevish.

CROSS-LAY. A cheating wager.

CROSSLET. A frontlet.

CROSS-MORGANED. Peevish. North.

CROSS-PATCH. A peevish child. Also called a cross-pot.

CROSS-PATE. The cross at the top of a ball held by a sovereign.

confusion and difficulties.

CROSS-QUARTERS. Diagonal openings in the turret of a building.

CROSS-ROW. The alphabet.

CROSS-SOMER. A beam of timber. CROSS-SWORD. One with a cross-bar for its guard.

CROSS-THE-BUCKLE. A peculiar and difficult step in rustic dancing.

CROSS-TOLL. A passage toll.

In wrestling, when the legs are CROSS-TRIP. crossed one within the other.

CROSS-VEIN. One vein of ore crossing another at right angles.

CROSS-WEEK. Rogation week.

CROSS-WIND. To warp; to twist. North. Thou maist behold how it is scorcht with love, And every way croswounded with desire.

Woman in the Moone, 1597.

CROSTELL. A wine-pot. CROSWORT. Herba Crimatica, bot.

CROTCH. (1) A crutch. East. (2) Same as clift, q. v.

(3) A post with a forked top, used in building, &c.

(4) The place where the tail of an animal commences.

CROTCH-BOOTS. Water boots. East.

CROTCH-BOUND. Lazy. East.

CROTCHED. (1) Cross; peevish. East.

(2) Crooked; hooked. North.

CROTCHET. A metal hook

CROTCH-ROOM. Length of the legs. CROTCH-STICK. A crutch. East.

CROTCH-TAIL. A kite. Essex.

CROTCH-TROLLING. A method of trolling or angling for pike. Norf.

CROTE. A clod of earth.

CROTELS. The ordure of the hare, rabbit, or goat. Also called croteys and crotising. The Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, has croteynge of the hart.

CROTEY. Soup; pottage. (A.-N.)

CROTONE. A dish in cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 34.

CROTTE. A hole; a corner. (A.-N.)

CROTTLES. Crumbs. North. CROTTLING. Friable. North.

CROU. A hut; a sty. Devon.

CROUCH. A tumble; wrinkle. Oxon.

CROUCHE. (1) A piece of money.

Come hider to me, sone, and loke wheder In this purse whether ther be eny cros or crouche, Save nedel and threde and themel of lether. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 254.

(2) To sign with the cross. (A.-S.) Also, a cross. Hence Crutched Friars.

CROUCHMAS. Christmas.

CROUD. (1) To coo. North.

(2) The crypt of a church.

(3) A coarse apple pasty. Wilts.

(4) A fiddle. Also a verb. CROUDE. To shove together. (A.-S.)

CROUDEWAIN. A cart; a waggon. Perhaps a kind of barrow.

CROUHHE. A pan; a pitcher. CROUKE. (1) A crow. North. (2) An earthen pitcher. (A.-S.)
(3) To bend. (A.-S.) CROULE. Curled. Chaucer.
CROUME. Sharp; cutting. (A.-N.)
CROUN. The circle of hair produced by the priestly tonsure. (A.-N.) CROUNCORN. A rustic pipe. CROUNMENT. A coronation. (A.-N.)CROUP. (1) To croak. North.

(2) A disease in poultry.

(A.-N.)

(3) The ridge of the back. (A.-1.
(4) To stoop; to crouch. Cumb.

(5) The craw; the belly. Also, the buttock or haunch. CROUPY-CRAW. The raven. North.

CROUS. (1) Merry; brisk; lively; bumptious. " Cruse or crous, saucy, malapert, Bor." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Evidently connected with crus, wrathful, Havelok, 1966; and hence perhaps crusty. The following is an instance of the word in the same sense as in Havelok.

Azevn hem was he kene and crous. And seide, goth out of my Fadir hous. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.

(2) To catterwaul; to provoke. East. CROUSLEY. To flatter; to court. Devon. CROUTH. A fiddle; a croud, q. v. CROUWEPIL. The herb crane-bill.

CROW. (1) A cattle-crib. Lanc. (2) An iron gavelock. North.(3) To claim. Somerset.

(4) To pull or pluck a crow, to complain or quarrel with any one.

(5) To give the crow a pudding, to die. Shak.

(6) A pigsty. Devon. CROW-BELL.

In a ground of mine called Swices growes abundantly a plant called by the people hereabout crow bells, which I never saw anywhere but there. Mr. Rob. Good, M.A. tells me that these crow-bells have blew flowers, and are common to many shady places in this countrey.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 126. CROW-BERRY. Empetrum nigrum, Lin.

CROWCH. (1) A crutch. Percy.

Huloet. (2) Crooked.

CROW-COAL. Inferior coal. Cumb. CROWD. (1) To wheel about. Norf.

(2) To move one thing across another; to make a grating noise.

(3) Congealed milk. North. CROWD-BARROW. A wheel-barrow. Norf.

CROWDING. A barrow. Paston. CROWDLING. Timid; dull; sickly. CROWDY. A mess of oatmeal, generally mixed

with milk. North. CROWDY-KIT. A small fiddle. West. CROWDY-MAIN. A riotous assembly; a cock-

fight; a crowded mixture. North. CROWDY-MUTTON. A fiddler.

CROWDY-PIE. An apple-turnover. West. CROW-FEET. The wrinkles which spread from the outer corners of the eye.

CROWFLOWER. The crow-foot. North.

CROWISH. Spirited; pert. North. CROWKEEPER. A boy employed to scare crows from land, in former times armed with a bow. East.

CROWLANDE. Exulting; boasting.

CROWLE. To grumble, or make a noise in the stomach.

CROW-LEEK. The hyacinth.

CROWN. To hold an inquest. North. Sharp's Chron. Mirab. pp. 4, 88.

CROWNACLE. A chronicle. CROWNATION. A coronation. *Miege*. CROWNED-CUP. A bumper.

CROWNER. A coroner. Var. dial.

CROWNET. A coronet.

CROWNING. Slightly arched. East.

CROWN-POST. In building, the post which stands upright between the principal rafters.

CROWNS. Crowns-of-the-sun, a gold crown so called from the mint mark, worth about 4s. 6d. Crowns-of-the-rose were coined by Henry VIII. in 1526, and worth the same sum.

CROW-PARSNIP. The dandelion.

CROWPYNE. A crupper. Pr. Parv. CROWSHELL. The fresh-water muscle.

Wild parsley. CROWS-NEST.

CROWSOPE. The herb Samponaria.

CROWSTONE. The top stone of the gable end of a house.

CROWT. To pucker up.

CROW-TIME. Evening. Eas CROW-TOE. The ranunculus. East.

CROW-TRODDEN. Having crow-feet, q. v. CROYDON-SANGUINE. A sallow colour.

CROYN. To cry, as deer do in rutting time; to murmur low.

CROYZ. The cross.

CROZZILS. Half-burnt coals. Yorksh.

CRUB. A crust, or rind. Devon.

CRUBBIN. Food. West. CRUBBY. Dry crusty bread. Devon.

CRUBS. The wooden supporters of panniers,

or bags, on a horse. West. CRUCCHEN. To crouch. (A-S.)

CRUCE. Same as croise, q. v. They had sucked such a juce Out of the good ale cruce, Wherin they founde no dregges, That neyther of them his hed Coulde cary home to his bed, For lacke of better legges.

The Unluckie Firmentie.

CRUCHE. A bishop's crosier. CRUCHET. A wood-pigeon. North. CRUCIAR. A crucifier. Wickliffe. CRUCK. A crock, or pot. Junius. CRUCKLE. To bend; to stoop. East. CRUD. (1) Crowded. East.

(2) Carted; put in a cart, or barrow. Hence, conveyed.

(3) To coagulate. Baret.

CRUDDLE. To coagulate; to curdle. Also, to crowd or huddle.

CRUDELEE. To cry like a pheasant. CRUDLE. To shudder, or shake. North. CRUDLY. Crumbling. Salop.

284 CRU CRUDS. Curds. (A.-S.)CRUEL. (1) Very. Var. dial. (2) Keen; valiant. (3) Sad. Exmoor. (4) Fine worsted. (5) A cowslip. Devon. The shingles. Yorksh. CRUELS. CRUETS. The vessels which contained wine and water for the service of the altar. CRUIVES. Enclosed spaces in a dam or weir for taking salmon. North. CRUK. A bend, or shoot. Salop. CRUKE. A crooked staff. (A.-S.) Bi the tane of the laykanes that thou sent us, the whilke es made of wandez and crukez donwardez at the over-end, we understand that alle the kyngez of the werlde, and alle the grete lordez salle lowte tille MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 8. CRULE. (1) See *Cruel* (4). (2) To curl. (A.-S.) His hondes otherwhile to quake, Hit cropeth crulyng in his bake. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 23. (3) To shiver with cold. Also, to crouch near the fire when cold. CRUM. To stuff. North. CRUMBLES. Crumbs. East. CRUMCAKES. Pancakes. North. CRUME. A small portion. (A.-S.) CRUMENAL. A purse. Spenser. CRUMMY. (1) Plump; fleshy. North. (2) A cow with crooked horns. CRUMP. (1) Hard; crusty. North. Also, to eat a crusty loaf. (2) Out of temper. North.
(3) The cramp. Var. dial.
(4) Crooked. Crump-back, &c. "Crumpt or crookt," Nomenclator, p. 44. (5) The rump. North. CRUMPLE. (1) To rumple. Var. dial.

(2) To wrinkle; to contract. West. Crumplefooted, having no movement with the toes.

CRUMPLED. Twisted; crooked. Crumponde, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 329.

CRUMPLING. Same as Crinchling, q. v. Hence, a diminutive or deformed person. CRUMPLY. Wrinkled. Devon.

CRUMPY. Short; brittle. North. CRUNCH. To crush. Var. dial.

CRUNCKLE. To creak. Howell. Cotgrave, " to creake like a crane."

CRUNDLES. Scorbutic swellings. Devon. North.

CRUNEY. To bellow; to roar. CRUNEY. To whine. Devon.

CRUNKLE. To rumple. Var. dial.

CRUP. Crisp; short; surly. South. CRUPEL. A cripple. Rel. Ant. i. 243.

Meseles are hole and crupels go rist, Deefe han herynge, and blynde han sigt.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 81. CRUPYARD. The crupper. Topsell.

CRUS. See Crous. CRUSADO. A Portuguese coin, mentioned by Webster, i. 69; Harrison, p. 219.

CRUSE. Same as cruce q. v. See Florio, p.

226; Nomenclator, p. 233; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 34; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. i. 63.

CRUSH. Gristle. East. To crush a cup, to finish a cup of liquor.

CRUSKE. An earthen vessel.

CRUSSEL. Gristle. East. Also crustle. Minsheu has the first form.

CRUSTADE. A dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 32; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65; Ord. and Reg. pp. 442, 452; crustard, Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 70. CRUSTATION. The cusps of windows.

CRUSTIVE. Covered with crust.

CRUSTY. Surly; cross. Var. dial.

CRUT. A dwarf. North.

CRUTCHET. A perch. Warw. CRUTCH-NIB. The lower, or right hand handle

of a plough.

CRUTTLE. (1) A crumb. North. (2) To curdle. Northumb.

(3) To stoop down; to fall. North.

CRY. (1) Out of all cry, out of all estimation. Nares. " Cry you mercy," I beg your pardon. (2) The giving mouth, or the music of hounds.

(3) To challenge, bar, or object to. Somerset.

(4) A proclamation. (A.-S.)
(5) The head. (A.-N.)
CRYANCE. Fear. (A.-N.)
CRY'D-NO-CHILD. A woman cried down by her husband. Lanc.

CRYING-OUT. An accouchement.

CRYING THE-MARE. An ancient sport in Herefordshire at the harvest home, when the reapers tied together the tops of the last blades of corn, and standing at some distance, threw their sickles at it, and he who cut the knot had the prize. Also called crying-the-neck.

CRYKE. A creek. Prompt. Parv.

CRYMOSIN. Crimson.

CRYSEN. Cries. Audelay, p. 2. CRYSINEDE. Christened. (A.-N.)

Cowle fulle cramede of crysinede childyre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64. CRYSOME. See Chrisome.

And founde in a crysome oure Savyour swote, A blessyd chylde formyd in blode and bone.

MS.*Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. CRYSTALL. The crest?

Befyse smote Quore with Mordelay Upon the helme on hye, That the crystall downe fleye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 123.

CRYSTALS. The eyes. Shak.
CRYSTENDE. Christened. (A.-N.)
CRYSTYANTE. Christendom. (A.-N.)

CRYZOM. Weakly. Craven. CU. A cow. (A.-S.)

CUB. (1) A chest, or bin. North.

(2) A crib for cattle. Glouc. Also, to coop up, or confine in a coop.

(3) A lump or heap of anything; a confused mass. (4) A martern in the first year. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 75. Also, a young fox.

CUBA. A game at cards.

CUBBORD. A sideboard. Literally, a table for holding the cups. It sometimes had doors. CUBBY-HOLE. A snug place. Var. dial. CUBUR. A cover. (A.-N.) CUCCU. A cuckoo. (A.-S.)

CUCK. (1) To place a woman in the cuckingstool, q. v.

(2) To cast : to throw. North.

CUCK-BALL. Same as cuckoo-ball, q. v.

CUCKING-STOOL. An engine formerly used for the punishment of women, by ducking them in the water, after they were placed in a stool or chair fixed for the purpose. chair was sometimes in the form of a close stool, and the back of it generally ornamented with pictures of devils flying away with scolds. &c. It was originally used for the punishment of offences against the assize, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176. but was afterwards employed for scolds and prostitutes, and continued in vogue in some places till the middle of the last century. The sitting in the chair with the feet and head bare was also used as penance unaccompanied with the ducking, and the form of the stool of course contributed to increase the degradation. See further in Wright's Archæological Album. No. 2.

Item if an womman comme onto this lordshep an wold be kept privee withynne, and it be not the steweholders wil, thei shal doo the officers for to wite upon the peine of xl. s. and the same womman shal be take and made a fyne of xx. s. and be sette thries upon de cokyngestoele, and than forswere the lordship. MS. Bodl. e Mus. 229.

The plant burdock. Cuckold's-CUCKOLD. buttons, the burrs on it.

CUCKOLD'S-HAVEN. A spot on the Thames, a little below Rotherhithe, frequently alluded to by our early writers.

CUCKOLD'S-KNOT. A noose tied so that the ends point lengthways.

CUCKOO. The harebell. Devon.

CUCKOO-ALE. Ale drunk out of doors to welcome the cuckoo's return.

CUCKOO-BALL. A light ball for children, made of parti-coloured rags.

CUCKOO-BREAD. The wood-sorrel.

Orchis mascula, Lin. CUCKOO-FLOWER. The beautiful wild lychnis flosculi. Gerard, p. 201, "wilde water-cresses or cuckow flowers. cardamine." Nares has given a wrong explanation.

CUCKOO-LAMB. Early lamb. Oxon. A late yeaned lamb. Warw.

CUCKOO-MALT. Malt made in the summer months. Warw.

CUCKOO'S-MAIDEN. The wryneck. North. CUCKOO'S-MATE. The barley-bird. East. CUCKOO-SPICE. The wood-sorrel.

CUCKOO-SPIT. The white froth which encloses the larva of the cicàda spumària.

CUCKOO-TIME. Spring. North.

CUCKOW. A cuckold. Shak. CUCK-QUEAN. A female cuckold.

CUCRY. Cookery.

CUCUBES. Cubebs. CUCULLED. Hooded. ('at.) CUCURBITE. A gourd; a vessel shaped like a gourd. (Lat.)

CUCURD. A kind of plant.

Tak the rute of the wilde cucurd, and dry it, and schere it in schyves, and mak tentis therof to fande hou dene the hole is. MS. Med. Linc. f. 313. CUD. Could. North.

CUDBERDUCE. The Cuthbert-duck, a bird of the Farn island off Northumberland. See Arch, xiii, 341.

CUDDEN. A fool; a clown.
CUDDIAN. A wren. Devon.
CUDDLE. To embrace; to hug; to squeeze; to lie close together.

CUDDY. Cuthbert. North. Cuddy-ass is a common name for a donkey. Cuddy, a silly

CUDDY'S-LEGS. Large herrings.

CUDE-CLOTH. A chrisome cloth. North. CUDGEL. To embroider thickly.

CUDS-LIGGINS. An exclamation.

He smelt soe strangely, I told him you were not within; foh, cuds liggins, I cannot get the sent of him out of my nose.
CUD-WEED. The cotton weed. MS. Bodl. 30.

CUE. (1) Half a farthing. Minsheu. A cue of bread is the fourth part of a halfpenny crust. "J. Woods, under-butler of Christ Church, Oxon, said he would never sitt capping of cues," Urry's MS. add. to Ray. A cue of beer, one draught.

(2) A horse-shoe; the tip of a shoe made in that form. West. Also, an ox's shoe.

(3) In acting, the final or catch-word of a speech. Cue-fellows, actors who play together.

(4) Humour; temper. Var. dial.

CUERPO. To be in cuerpo, to be stripped of the upper garment.

CUFERE. To cover; to conceal.

Salle no fallace cufere our case, Ne consaile gette we noghte.

Poem on Death, Lincoln MS. CUFF. (1) To beat. To cuff over, to dilate. To cuff out, to pour out.

(2) To insinuate. East. (3) An old fellow. Middx.

(4) Glove, or meteyne. Pr. Parv. CUFFEN. A churl. See Cuff (3).

CUFFINQUIRE. A justice of the peace.

CUGLION. A stupid fellow. (Ital.)

times in the worst sense, a scoundrel. CUIFF. To walk awkwardly. North. CUINSE. To carve a plover. CUIRASS. Armour for the breast and back.

CUIRBOULY. Tanned leather. (A.-N.)

CUISSES. Armour for the thighs.

CUIT. A kind of sweet wine. See Florio, pp. 104, 128, 143, 505.

CUKER. Part of a woman's horned head-dress generally fringed with fur.

CUKKYNE. Alvum exonerare. Pr. Parv. CUKSTOLE. The toadstool.

CULCH. Lumber; stuff; refuse of any kind.

CULDE. Killed. Ritson. CULDORE. A colander.

CUL CULE. The fundament. (A.-N.) CULERAGE. The herb arsmart. CULL. (1) The bull-head. Glouc. (2) To pick; to choose. Var. dial. (3) To embrace. Somerset. (4) A cheat; a devil. Northumb. (5) Silly; simple. North. (6) To pull; to enforce. Skinner. CULLAVINE. Columbine. North. CULLEN. Cologne. CULLER. A chooser. Florio. CULLERS. (1) Colours. Alleyn Papers, p. 29. (2) Refuse sheep, culled from a flock as unfit for the market. Spelt culliars by Elyot, 1559. See the Nomenclator, p. 50. CULLICE. To beat to a jelly. Shirley. No doubt from cullis, q. v. CULLING. The light corn separated from the rest in winnowing.
CULLINGS. See Cullers (2).
CULLION. See Cuglion. CULLION-HEAD. A bastion. CULLIS. A very fine and strong broth, well strained, much used for invalids, especially for consumptive persons.

CULLISANCE. A badge of arms. See Tarlton's Jests, p. 12. Also spelt cullisen. It is corrupted from cognisance.

CULLOT. A cushion to ride on, formerly used by couriers.

CULLS. See Cullers (2). CULLY. (1) To cuddle. Worc.

(2) Foolish; silly.

CULLY-FABLE. To wheedle. Yorksh.

CULME. The summit. According to Minsheu, smoke or soot. The latter meaning is perhaps from the Prompt. Parv.

CULORUM. The conclusion, moral, or corollary of a tale or narrative. See Depos. Ric. II. pp. 3, 29; Piers Ploughman, pp. 60, 198.

CULP. A heavy blow. East. CULPATE. To blame. Hall. CULPE. Blame; fault. (Lat.)

CULPIN. A taking away from the flour. West. CULPIT. A large lump of anything. East. See Culpons.

CULPONS. Shreds; logs. (A.-N.)Also, handfuls or small parcels of anything, as of herbs, sticks, &c. "Culpons or peces, " Arch. xxi. 35. Culpone, to cut into gobbets.

CULPYNES. Part of a horse's trappings. See

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 79. CULRACHE. The herb arsmart.

CULT. To jag a dress.

CULTOR. A coulter: a blade. (A.-S.)

CULVARD. Treacherous; cowardly. (A.-N.) CULVER. (1) A dove. (A.-S.) The woodpigeon is still so called in Devon.
(2) To beat; to throb. East.

CULVER-HEADED. Thick-headed; stupid. A stack thatched with straw or stubble is said to be culver-headed.

CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon-house.

CULVER-KEYS. The bunches of pods which

contain the seeds of the ash. Also explained, the columbine.

CULVERT. A drain; a small arch.

CULVERTAGE. Cowardice. Skinner. CULVERWORT. Columbine.

CUM. Came. Langtoft.

CUMAND. (1) Commanded. Minot.

(2) Coming. Ritson.

CUMBER. A care, danger, or inconvenience; trouble; a tumult. Also, to be benumbed, confounded with grief.

CUMBER-GROUND. Anything useless. Corresponding to combre-world, q. v. Cumberlin,

Chesh. Gloss.

CUMBERMENT. Trouble: vexation.

CUMBLE. Full measure.

Oppressed; cramped; stiffened CUMBLED. Comelyd, Pr. Parv. with cold.

CUMBLY-COLD. Stiff and benumbed with cold; intensely cold. East.

CUMEN. They come, pl. CUMFIRIE. The daisy. MS. Harl. 978.

CUMFORDUN. Encouraged.

CUMLING. See Comeling. For they have cumlyngys yn and oute,

Of swyche shulde men have grete doute. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.

CUMMED. Came. North. CUMMED-MILK. Curds and whev. Lanc. CUMMY. Stale; bad-smelling. South. CUMMYS. Comes.

CUMNAWNTE. An agreement. Pr. Parv.

CUMPANYABLE. Sociable; friendly. CUMPASTE. Contrived.

> With a trewelufe on the molde. Cumpaste ful clene.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134, CUMVAY. To convey. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1494, ap. Ritson, i. 63.

CUN. Kine; cows. (A.-S.)

To give notice, to show which way a CUND. shoal of fish is gone.

CUNDE. Kind; nature.

CUNDETH. A conduit. North.

CUNDY. A sewer; a conduit. North.

CUNDYDE. Enamelled.

CUNE. (1) Same as coigne, q. v.

(2) Coin. Pr. Parr.
CUNEAL. The principal bone of the head.
Cotgrave, in v. Os.

CUNGE. To give leave or license. CUNGER. A cucumber. Warw.

CUNGIT. The level of a mine.

CUNGYR. The conger eel.

CUNIE. Moss. Cornw. CUNLIFF. A conduit. CUNNE. (1) To know. North.

The whilke alle creatours that lufes God Almyghtene awe to knawe and to cunne, and lede thaire lyfe aftire .- MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 214.

(2) Thankfulness. Verstegan.

(3) Kin. Ritson.

CUNNIFFLE. To dissemble; to flatter. Devon. CUNNING. (1) Knowledge; skill. Also an adjective, skilful, knowing.

(2) The lamprey. North.

Cumb.

CURIUS. Courageous. (A.-N.)

CURL. A pig's inward fat. Linc.

CUR CUNNING-MAN. A conjurer; an astrologer. Cunning-woman, Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. xii. From cunning, q. v. CUNRICHE. A kingdom. (A.-S.) CUNTBLOWS. Chamomile flowers. East. CUNTEK. A contest; a debate. Yn Londun toune fyl swyche a chek, A ryche man and pore were at cuntek. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18. CUNTER. An encounter. (A.-N.) Weber. CUNTRERE. A country. CUNTY. A countess. Hearne. CUNYNG. A rabbit. Fatt cunyngs y-newe, The fesant and the curlewe. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136. Var. dial. CUP. Come up! CUPALO. A smelting-house. Cupel, a melting-pot for gold. CUPBOARD. Same as cubbord, q.v. Cup-board-cloth, a cloth to cover it, Ord. and Reg. pp. 75, 286. Cupboard-headed, stupid, and shallow. CUPHAR. A cracking. (Fr.)CUP-OF-SNEEZE. A pinch of snuff. CUPPE-MELE. Cup by cup. (A.-S.) CUPROSE. The poppy. North. CUPSHOTTEN. Tipsy. See Harrison's England, p. 168; Florio, p. 602. CUR. (1) The heart. (Fr.)(2) A currish worthless person.(3) The bull-head. East. CURAT. The cuirass. See Greene, i. 6; Brit. Bibl. ii. 489; Drayton's Poems, p. 66. CURATION. Cure; healing. (Lat.) CURATSHIP. A curacy. CURB. To bend, or cringe. (Fr.) CURBER. A thief who hooked goods out of a window. Dekker. CURCH. A church. North. CURCITE. A surcoat. CURE. (1) To care. (A.-N.) Also a substantive, care, anxiety. (2) To cover; to conceal. Or were there ony tapites large or wyde, The nakid grounde to curen or to hide. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25. CURF. To earth up potatoes. CURFEW-BELL. The evening bell, which was generally rung at eight o'clock, for the object of having all fires and lights extinguished, a requisite precaution in ancient times. name and use is still retained at Newcastle. It was sometimes rung as late as nine o'clock, and the time probably varied with the seasons of the year. CUR-FISH. The dog-fish. Rider. CURIAL. Courtly. (Lat.) CURIET. A cuirass. Spenser. CURING. A covering. CURIOSITY. Scrupulousness; niceness in dress, or otherwise.

Florio, in v. Contigia.

(2) Careful. (A.-N.)

CURLEY-POW. A curly head. CURLIWET. The sanderling. CURMUDGEON. A miserly fellow. CURNBERRIES. Currants. North. CURNEL. A kernel. And thre curnels he zaf to hym, Whiche of that tre he nam. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 9. CURNES. Corn. Whenne thei were ripe he let hem renne, And so her curnes dud he brenne. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45. CURNOCK. Four bushels of corn. CURPEYS. See Courtepy. Yn curtellis and in curpeys ryche They were y-clothyd alle y-lyche. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 6. CURRAIGE. Courage. CURRAKE. A cow-rake. Chesh. CURRALL. Coral. See Cotgrave, in v. Grillotier; Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 31. CURRAN-BERRIES. Currants. North. CURRANT. A high leap. I. Wight. CURRE. A kind of waggon. (A.-N.) CURREIDEN. Courted; curried favour. CURREL. A rill, or drain. East. CURRETTER. A canvasser; a broker. CURREYE. A waggon train. Weber. CURRIED. Wrought, as steel is. CURRISH. Churlish; surly. CURROUR. A runner. (Lat.) (Lat.) CURRULE. A chariot. CURRY. To flog; to beat. North. CURRYDOW. A flatterer. (Fr.) CURRYFAVEL. One who curries favour; a flatterer. (Fr.) CURRYPIG. A s A sucking-pig. CURSE. The course or time. With an orloge one highte To rynge the curse of the nyght. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136. CURSEDNESS. Wickedness; shrewishness. CURSELARY. Cursory. Shak. CURSEN. To christen. Cumb. CURSENMAS. Christmas. North. CURSETOR. A vagabond, or vagrant. An old cant term. According to Grose, a pettifogger. CURSORARY. Cursory. Shak. CURST. Ill-tempered; cross-grained; malignant; malicious; abusive. Vicious, applied to animals. An archaism and prov. CURSTY. Christopher. North. CURSY. Courtesy. Lilly. CURT. Court. (A.-N.)
CURTAIL-DOG. Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which by the forest laws must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail is necessary to him in running. In later usage, curtail-dog means either a common dog, not CURIOUS. (1) Scrupulous; nice; fastidious; meant for sport, or a dog that missed his dandyfied. Common in old plays. Curiously, game. Nares. CURTAINERS. Curtains. Lanc. CURTAL. A docked horse; any cropped ani-

288

mal. "I wyll cutte of my horse tayle, and CUSTE. Kissed. (A.-N.) make hym a courtault," Palsgrave. In the CUSTIN. A wild plum. Somerset. cant language, a beggar with a short cloak. There was a kind of cannon also so called, as appears from Hall, Henry VIII. f. 43. CURTE. (1) Court. Audelay, p. 17. (2) Courtesy. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82. (3) Short. (A.-N.)

CÚRTEIS. Courteous. (A.-N.)

CURTELE. A kirtle.

God made hem thenne curteles of hide, Therwith her flesshe for to shride.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 6. CURTELS. The nerves of the body.

CURTESY-MAN. A polite thief; one of the ancient swell-mob.

CURTILAGE. A yard, or paddock.

CURTLE-AX. A cutlass. Sometimes curtlasse, as in Du Bartas, p. 360.

CURTNURS. Curtains. Lanc.

CURTOLE. A kind of fine stuff. Perhaps a kirtle in I Promos and Cassandra, i. 4.

CURVATE. Curved; bent. (Lat.) CURVEN. To cut; to carve off. (A.-S.)

CURY. Cookery. (A.-N.)

CURYSTE. Curiosity. (A.-N.) CUS. A kiss. North.

CUSCHONE. A cushion. Pr. Parv. CUSHAT. A ringdove, or wild pigeon.

CUSHIA. The cow-parsnip. North.

CUSHIES. Armour for the thighs. CUSHION. A riotous kind of dance, formerly very common at weddings, generally accompanied with kissing. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 270. To be put beside the cushion, to be passed over with contempt. To hit or miss the cushion, to succeed or fail in an attempt.

CUSHIONET. A small cushion. (Fr.) See the Citye Match, 1639, p. 11.

CUSHION-LORD. A lord made by favour, and not for good service to the state; hence, an effeminate person.

CUSHION-MAN. A chairman. East. CUSHION-RUMPED. Having two large bun-

dles of fat on the rump. North.

CUSHION-THUMPER. A methodist preacher. Var. dial.

CUSH-LOVE. A term of endearment used to a cow. Also, cushy-cow.

CUSHY-COW-LADY. A lady-bird.

CUSK. The wild poppy. Warw.

CUSKIN. A drinking cup. "A cup, a cuskin," Nomenclator, p. 232.

CUSKY. A couch? Urry, p. 597.

CUSP. In astrology, the beginning or entrance of a house.

CUSS. Surly; shrewish. Sussex.

CUSSE. To kiss. (A.-N.)

CUSSEN. Cast; dejected. North. CUSSIN. A cushion.

CUST. See Cast (1).

CUSTARD. The schoolmaster's ferula, or a slap on the flat hand with it. Also called custick, or custis.

CUSTARD-POLITIC. The large custard prepared for the Lord Mayor's feast.

CUSTOMABLE. Customary.

CUSTOMAL. A collection of customs. Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 539.

CUSTOMAUNCE. A custom. Lydgate. CUSTOME. To accustom one's self. Also, to pay the legal custom or duty.

CUSTOMER. Accustomed. (A.-N.)

CUSTRELL. One who carried the arms of a knight. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 6.

CUT. (1) A familiar name for an animal, generally a horse, properly one with a short or cut tail. Hence, a term of reproach. "Cut and long tail," all kinds of dogs, everything, a very common phrase, unquoted instances of which occur in Harrison's England, p. 62; Stanihurst, p. 25. It corresponds to our tag, rag, and bobtail.

(2) A slow-worm. North. (3) A whore. Also, cunnus.

(4) To draw cuts, to draw lots. Slips of unequal length are held in the hand of one party with the ends peeping out, and he who draws the longest is the winner. This operation was sometimes a mere sport.

(5) A canal. Var. dial.

(6) To say; to speak. Harman.

(7) To castrate. Var. dial. (8) A skein of yarn. North.

(9) To beat soundly. Devon.

(10) To scold; to quarrel. (11) A door-hatch. Somerset.

(12) Drunk; tipsy. Var. dial. (13) Cut and run, cut your stick, be off, be gone. Cut away, to proceed expeditiously. Cut-inthe-coxcomb, cut-in-the-back, drunk, tipsy. Cut up, mortified. Cut up well, to die rich. CUTBERDOLE. Brank-ursine.

CUTE. Shrewd; clever; quick; active; expe-

ditious. Var. dial. CUTES. The feet. North.

CUTH. Taught; instructed. (A.-S.) CUTHA. Quoth he. East.

CUTHE. (1) Made known. (A.-S.)

(2) Acquaintance, relationship. CUTHER. An interj. of surprise.

CUTLINS. Oatmeal grits. North.

CUT-MEAT. Hay; fodder; chaff, cut into short lengths. North.

CUT-PURSE. A thief.

CUTS. A timber-carriage. I inc.

CUTTED. Cut; split; formed, or shaped. CUTTEN. Cut down. North.

CUTTER. (1) To fondle. Lanc.

(2) A robber; a ruffian. Also, a rough swaggering fighter.

(3) To speak low; to whisper. North.

(4) An engraver. North.

CUTTERING. Cooing. North.

CUT-THROAT. A highway robber. any evil-looking fellow.

CUTTING. Swaggering; ruffling.

CUTTING-KNIFE. A large triangular instrument for cutting hay. South.

CUTTING-THE-NECK. The same sport as | CYCLAS. The siglaton, a military garment, not crying-the-mare, q. v.

CUTTLE. The knife used by a thief in cutting purses. Dekker.

CUTTLE-HEADED. Foolish. Hallamsh. Gloss. Possibly connected with cuttle, 2 Henry IV. ii. 4, though the commentators have not noticed that a similar phrase is previously used by Doll Tear-sheet in the same scene, " hang yourself, you muddy conger, hang yourself!" CUTTY. (1) A wren. Somerset.

(2) Small; diminutive. North.

(3) A knife. North.

(4) A hobgoblin. Somerset.

(5) A cradle. West. CUTTY-GUN. A short pipe. North.

CUT-WAST. An insect. Topsell.
CUTWITH. The bar of the plough to which the traces are tied.

CUT-WORK. Open work in linen, stamped or cut by hand. Nares.

CUYL. The fundament. (A.-N.) CUYP. To stick up. Norf. CUZ. A contraction of cousin.

CWENE. When.

CWERTERNE. A prison. Verstegan.

CWINE. A quern. Verstegan.
CWITH. A will, or testament. Verstegan.
CYBERE. Sinoper. Caxton.

unlike a Dalmatic, but shorter before than behind. It was made of woven gold, sometimes of silk, and emblazoned.

CYLING. Ceiling. W. Worc.

CYLK. A kind of sauce.

CYLOURS. The ceiling. Maundevile.

CYMAR. A loose gown or robe; any slight covering. (Fr.)

CYMBALED. Played on a cymbal.

She cymbaled, tomblyng with alle, Alle wondride on hir in the halle.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 82. CYME? Macbeth, v. 3, ed. 1623. An error for senna. No editor observes that the second folio reads cæny.

CYNE. A kind of sauce.

CYNEBOTE. The cenegild.

CYPHEL. Houseleek. North.

CYPHER. To cypher off a square edge, to make two edges for that one. A joiner's term.

CYPUR. The cypress tree. CYRIP. Sirrup. Pegge.

CYTHER. Cider. (A.-N.) CYVE. A sieve. Translated by cribrum in MS. Egerton 829.

CYVES. Onions; chives; chibbols.

CYZERS. Scissors. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 82.

D^{A. (1)} Dame. Hearne. (2) A doe. See Ywaine and Gawin, 2027.

Daa in Syr Gawayne. DAARE. To dazzle. Philpot, p. 309.

DAB. (1) A pinafore. Linc.

(2) Dexterous; clever. Also, an adept.
(3) A slight blow. Var. dial. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2306, 7304. Also a verb, as in Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 22.

(4) An insignificant person.

(5) A small quantity. South.

(6) To dibble. Norf.

DÁBATE. Strife. Gawayne. DABBISH. An interj. of vexation.

DABBIT. A very small quantity.
DABBY. Moist; adhesive. Var. dial.
DAB-CHICK. The water-hen. North.

DABSTER. A proficient. North.

DAB-WASH. A small wash. Warw.

DACIAN. A vessel used for holding the sour oat-cake. Derbysh.

DACITY. Activity; vivacity. North.

DACKER. To waver; to stagger; to totter; to hesitate. Linc. Now generally pronounced dacher. Dacker-weather, unsettled weather. According to Urry, to contend with.

DACKLES. Globules of water on walls, &c. caused by damp. Sussex.

DACKY. A sucking pig. Salop.

DAD. (1) A large piece. North.

(2) To shake; to strike. North. (3) A blow; a thump. (Teut.) (4) Father. Var. dial.

(5) "In dad," an adjuration.

DADACKY. Tasteless. Pegge. More correctly, decayed, rotten.

DADDER. To confound; to perplex. Dorset. DADDICK. Rotten wood: touch-wood. West. Spelt daddac by Urry.

DADDLE. (1) To trifle. North.

(2) A pea-shooter. Yorksh.(3) The fist, or hand. East.

(4) To do anything imperfectly. Craven. Hence, to toddle, or waddle.

DADDY. Father. Daddy's-bairn, a child like its father in everything.

DADE. To lead children beginning to walk. Hence, figuratively, to move slowly. Drayton uses the term, as quoted by Nares, who is at fault as to the meaning. Dading-strings, leading strings.

DADGE. (1) A large lump. North.

(2) To walk clumsily. North.

DADLESS. Useless; stupid. North.

DÆDAL. Variegated. Spenser.

DAFF. (1) To daunt. North. To put a daff on a person, to make him afraid. Daff, a dastard or coward.

(2) To doff, or do off. Shak.
(3) Doughy. Linc.
(4) David. South.

(5) A priest. Craven. DAFFAM. A silly person. Craven.

DAFFE. A fool. (A.-S.) In Pr. Parv. p. 111, one who speaks not in time, or roughly. Oridurus, aspere loquens, vel qui non vult os aperire, J. de Janua.

DAFFER. Small crockery-ware.

DAFFIN. Merriment. Northumb.

DAFFISH. (1) Shy; modest. West.

(2) Low-spirited. Salop.

DAFFLED. In one's dotage. North. DAFFOCK. A slut. North.

DAFFODOWN-DILLY. A daffodil.

DAFT. (1) Stupid; foolish. Var. dial. "Wounder dafte," Chester Plays, i. 134. Also explained, fearful, timid.

(2) To put off. Shak.

DAFTER. A daughter. East. DAFTLIKE. Foolish. North.

DAG. (1) A pistol. Also, to fire with a pistol, as in Arch. xxviii. 137.

(2) A rag. Kent.

(3) To drizzle. North. Also, to trail or dirty in the mire, to bedaub.

(4) Dew. Also, a misty shower.

(5) To run thick. North.

(6) An axe. Devon.

(7) A sharp sudden pain. Beds.

(8) A small projecting stump of a branch. Dorset. (9) To cut off the dirty locks of wool from sheep.

Kent.

(10) To daggle. Urry.

DAGE. (1) To trudge. Cumb.

(2) To thaw. North.

DAGGANDE. Penetrating; piercing. (A.-N.) Derfe dynttys they dalte with daggande sperys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

DAGGAR. A dog-fish. Kennett.

DAGGE. A slip, or shred, loose or dangling. (A.-S.) The edge of a garment was dayged, when it was jagged or foliated. This custom was formerly much in fashion, and according to the Chronicle of St. Albans, ed. 1483, introduced about 1346. "Dagged clothing," Persones Tale, p. 44.

DAGGED. Tipsy. North.

DAGGER. (1) An interj. of surprise.

(2) A celebrated ordinary in Holborn. Daggerale is frequently mentioned in early writers.
(3) A pistol. See Dag (1).

DAGGER-MONEY. A sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the Northern circuit, to provide arms against marauders.

DAGGERS. Sword-grass. Somerset.

DAGGLE. To trail in the dirt; to run like a child. North. Daggle-tail, a slovenly woman; anything that catches the bottom of the dress in walking.

DAGGLY. Wet; showery. North.

DAGLETS. Icicles. Wilts.

DAGLINGS. Sheep's dung. North.

DAG-LOCKS. The dirty soiled locks of wool cut off sheep. South.

DAGON. A slip, or piece. It is found in Chaucer, Berners, and Steevens' Supp. to Dugdale, ii. ap. 370, applied in each instance to a blanket.

DAG-PRICK. A triangular spade. East.

DAGSWAIN. A rough sort of coverlet, used for beds, tables, or floors.

Dubbyde with dagswaynnes, dowblede they seme. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91. DAG-WOOL. Refuse wool. Kent.

DAI. Judgement. (A.-S.)

DAIE. To die. Weber.

290

DAIESEYGHE. The daisy. Weber.

DAIKER. To saunter. North.

DAIL. A heap. North. DAILE. To dally. Hearne.

DAIN. (1) Noisome effluvia. Wilts

(2) Disdain. Also, to disdain. "Dennes of daine," Queene Cordila, p. 34.

DAINOUS. Disdainful. (A.-N.)

DAINTEOUSE. Dainty; delicate. (A.-N.)

DAINTREL. A delicacy. (A.-N.)

DAINTY. Pleasant; worthy; excellent. Generally, nice, affected. Also a substantive, a novelty, anything fresh.

DAIRIER. A dairy-man. North

DAIRNS. Small, unsaleable fish.

DAIROUS. Bold. Devon.

DAIRYMAN. One who rents cows of a farmer. DAIS. See Deis.

DAISED. Badly baked, or roasted, applied to

bread, pastry, or meat. North. DAISMENT-DAY. The day of Judgment. This term occurs in a poem in Drant's Answer to Shacklock, 1565.

DAIVE. To sooth. Cumb. DAKE. To prick, or run in a point. West.

DAKER. To work for hire after the usual day's work is over. North. Also, a dispute.

DAKER-HEN. The corn-crake. Provincial in

1559. Elyot, in v. Crex.

DAKERIN. Walking carelessly. Cumb.

DALCOP. An idiot. North.

DALDER. A foreign coin, sometime current in England; Harrison, p. 219.

DALE. (1) To deal; to bestow. (A.-S.) For the noblest knight that may go Is none so doughty dyntis to dale.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 101.

(2) A lot, or share. (A.-S.) For-thi are thay worthi to lose if thay any gude hafe, for thay stele fra thaire Lorde that falles to his MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 241. dale.

(3) A vale. Used metaphorically for the world.

(4) Mad; furious. North.

(5) To descend; to decline. (Dut.)

DALF. Dug; buried. (A.-S.) Prively thei dud hit hide, And dalf hit in a wodes syde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 49. DALIES. A child's game played with small bones, or pieces of hard wood. The dalies were

properly sheep's trotters. Dally-bones, Devon-

shire Dial. 1839, p. 68.

DALK. A dimple in the flesh. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78. A vale, Pr. Parv. p. 112. In the following passage it may mean the small soft substance which the action of heat leaves in the centre of a hard boiled egg. " Dawk (a cant word), a hollow, a place where a bit has been cut out of any stuff."

Al erthe may wele likned be To a rounde appul on a tre, That even amydde hath a colke; And so hit may to an egges 30lke, For as a dalk is amydward The solke of the egge when hit is hard, So is helle put, as clerkus telles, Amydde the erthe, and nowher elles. MS. Ashmole 41, f. 84.

DALL. A petty oath. Yorksh. DALLACKED. Gaudily dressed. Linc.
DALLARING. Dressed out in a great variety of

colours. Linc. DALLE. The hand. From Daddle.

DALLED. Wearied. North.

DALLED-OUT. See Dallacked.

DALLIANCE. Hesitation; delay. Shak.

DALLOP. A patch of ground among growing corn which the plough has missed; a rank tuft of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain; a parcel of smuggled tea; a slatternly woman; a clumsy and shapeless lump of anything tumbled about in the hands; to paw, toss, and tumble about carelessly. East.

DALLUP. A slattern. Norf.

DALLY-BONES. Sheep's trotters. Devon. DALLY-CAR. A deep ditch. Yorksh.

DALMAHOY. A kind of bushy bob wig, worn by tradesmen in the last century, especially by chemists.

DALMATIC. A garment formerly worn by a deacon, and described as vestis sacerdotalis candida cum clavis purpureis. It was also worn by the English monarchs at the time of their coronation. See the Rutland Papers, p. 17.

DALT. Dealt out. Daltyn, pl. With dyntes sore ganne they dere,

And depe wondys daltyn thay. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 121. DALY. Lonely. North. "The daly grounds," Dolarny's Primerose, 4to. 1606, abounding in

DALYAWNCE. Tittle-tattle. Cov. Myst. This meaning occurs in Pr. Parv.

DAM. A marsh. Suffolk.

DAMAGE. Cost; expence. Var. dial.

DAMAGEOUS. Damaging; hurtful. DAMAS. Damascus. Hearne.

DAMASEE. The damson. Damysé, Sqyr of Lowe Degré, 36.

Pere and appille bothe rippe thay were, The date and als the damasee.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 150. DAMASKING. Damask-work.

DAMASK-WATER. A perfumed water.

DAMASYN. The damson. Palsarave.

DAMBE. To damn. Dekker.

DAMBET. A rascal. Dekker.

DAME. Mistress; lady. Now used in humble life. Also, mother, as in Perceval, 336, 1094. DAMIGEROUS. Injurious.

DAMMAREL. An effeminate person, fond of courtship and dallying. (Fr.)

DAMMY-BOYS. Same as Angry-boys, q. v. See J. Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 38.

DAMN. To condemn to death.

DAMNIFY. To hurt, or injure.

At the same time this earthquake also much damnified Castel Nuovo and the neighbour towns in Albania, belonging to the Turks, with a great destruction of the inhabitants.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 109.

DAMOSEL. A damsel. (A.-N.)

DAMP. (1) Dejection. Becon.

(2) A liquid refreshment.

(3) Rainy; very wet. Oxon.

DAMPER. A luncheon. Also, anything said or done to check another.

DAMPNE. To condemn. (A.-N.) Dampny, Launfal, 837.

DAMSAX. A broad axe. "A damsax he bar

on his hond," Gy of Warwike, p. 124. DAM-STAKES. The inclined plane over which the water flows.

DAMYCELLE. A damsel. (A.-N.) DAN. (1) Scurf on animals. East.

(2) Lord; sir; a title commonly given to monks. but more extensively used. (Lat.)

(3) Than. (A.-S.)

DANAMARKES. Danes.

And thus the derfe Danamarkes had dyghte alle theyre chippys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

DANCE. A journey. Var. dial. DANCES. Statutes. Bailey. DANCH. Dainty; nice. North.

DANDER. (1) Anger. Var. dial.

(2) Scurf; dandriff. North.

(3) To hobble. Cumb.

(4) To wander about. Also, to talk incoherently. Chesh.

DANDİLLY. A vain woman. Linc.

DANDIPRAT. A dwarf, or child. Grose says, "an insignificant or trifling fellow." Also an inferior coin, not current, but in occasional use in the sixteenth century. Camden says it was coined by Henry VII.

DANDLING. A fondling child.

DANDRIL. A thump. Linc. DANDY. Distracted. Somerset.

DANDY-CANDY. Candied sweetmeats. Newc. DANDY-COCK. Or dandy-hen, one of the Bantam breed. Var. dial.

DANE. Noise; clatter; din. East.

DANEIS. Danish. (A.-N.) DANES-BLOOD. Danewort.

Danes-blood, (ebulus,) about Slaughtonford, is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that

Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 120. DANG. (1) An imprecation, perhaps a softening of damn. It is very common in the provinces.

(2) To throw down, or strike with violence. "Dang'd down to hell," Marlowe, iii. 352. Dange, struck, Eglamour, 550.

DANGER. (1) A dangerous situation. (A.-N.) Also, coyness, sparingness.

(2) Debt. Merch. Ven. iv. 1.

DANGERE. Lordship, or dominion; the power which the feudal lord possessed over his vassals. (A.-N.)

DANGERFUL. Dangerous.

DANGEROUS. (1) In danger. West.

(2) Difficult; sparing. (A.-N.)

(3) Arrogant; supercilious.

DANGU. A dungeon; a tower. (A.-N.)

DANGUS. A slattern. Lanc.

292

DANGWALLET. A spendthrift. Explained in | (2) To darken; to make dark. some dictionaries, abundantly.

DANK. Moist; damp.

One the danke of the dewe many dede lyggys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

DANKER. A dark cloud. North.

DANKISH. Moist. Huloet.

DANNACK. A gaiter or buskin. Norf.

DANNET. A bad character. North.

DANNIES. Grey stockings. Derb.

DANNOCKS. (1) Oat cakes. North.

(2) Hedger's gloves. East. DANS. Yearling sheep. East.

DANSERS. Dancing dogs.
DANSKE. Denmark. Also, Danish.

DANT. (1) A profligate woman. Skelton.

Also, to re-(2) To tame. Du Bartas, p. 369. duce metals to a lower temper. DANTON. To tame. Florio, p. 11.

DAP. (1) To hop. Somerset.

(2) A hop; a turn. Hence, the habits of any one. West.

(3) Fledged. Yorksh.

(4) The nip of a key.

DAPPER. Active; smart. Var. dial.

DAPPERLING. A dwarf, or child.

DAPS. Likeness. Devon. DAPSILITY. Handiness.

DAR. (1) More dear; dearer. North.

Thy bare body ys darre to me Then all the gode in Crystyanté.

MS. Cantab. Ff. in. 38, f. 172.

DARBY. Ready money. Var. dial.

DARCELL. The long-tailed duck.

DARCIELL. A herb mentioned by Palsgrave, but without the French term for it.

DARE. (1) To stare. (A.-S.)

(2) To tremble; to quake for fear.

Tyl sche come theder sche wolde not blyn, And daryth there for drede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

(3) To frighten. To dare birds, to catch them by frightening them with a hawk, mirror, or by other means.

(4) To pain or grieve. Essex.

(5) To lurk or lie hid.

(6) The dace fish.
(7) To give, or grant. Hearne.
(8) To threaten. Somerset.
(9) To languish; to sink. See Lydgate, p. 24. "Droupe and dare," a common phrase in early poetry.

(10) To defy. Shak.

(11) Peril. Shak.

(12) To rouse any one up. West.

(13) Harm. (A.-S.)

DARFE. Hard; unbending; cruel.

DARH. Need. (A.-S.)

DARIOL. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 82; MS. Sloane 1201, f. 32; Ord. and Reg. p. 443; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 66.

With darielles endordide, and daynteez y-newe. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

DARK. (1) Blind. Var. dial.

(3) To eaves-drop; to watch for an opportunity of injuring others for one's own benefit. North. In old writers, to lie hid.

(4) A dark night. South.
DARKENING. Twilight. North. Called the dark-hour in Norfolk.

DARKLING. In the dark. DARKMAN. The night. Dekker.

DARKSOME. Very dark. Oxon.

DARN. To dare. Pr. Parv.

DARNAK. A thick hedge-glove. Suff.

DARNEL. The lotium perenne.

DARNEX. A coarse sort of damask used for carpets, curtains, &c., originally manufactured at Tournay, called in Flemish, Dornick. Spelt darnep in Cunningham's Revels Acc. p. 215. It was composed of different kinds of material, sometimes of worsted, silk, wool, or thread. Perhaps darnak is connected with this term. Darnick, linsey-wolsey. North.

DARNS. The door-posts. Devon. DARNTON. Darlington. North.

DAROUS. Bold; daring. Devon. DARRAIGN. To arrange or prepare for battle.

Also, to fight a battle.

DARRAK. A day's work. Cumb. DARRAYNE. To change; to transmute.

DARRIKY. Rotten. Glouc. DARRILSK. Damask cloth. DARSTOW. Darest thou?

(A.-S.)

DARSTS. Dregs; refuse. North. DARTE. The date-tree. (A.-N.)

DARTER. Active. Cumb.

DART-GRASS. The Holcus lanatus. North.

DARTH. Dare. Weber.
DASE. To dazzle; to grow dimsighted; to be stupified. (A.-S.)

DASÉWENESSE. Dimness. (A.-S.) DASH. (1) A tavern drawer.

(2) To abash. East.

(3) A mild imprecation.

(4) To destroy; to spoil.

(5) To splash with dirt. Var. dial
(6) To dash one in the teeth, to upbraid. dash out of countenance, to put out of countenance.

DASH-BOARDS. Moveable sides to a cart; the beaters of a barrel churn.

DASHEL. A thistle. Devon.
DASHEN. To make a great show; to invade suddenly; to move quickly.

DASHER-ON. A piece of boiling-beef.

DASHIN. A vessel in which oatmeal is prepared. Derb.

DASIBERDE. A simpleton; a fool.

DASING. Blindness. Becon.

DASMYNE. To grow dim. Pr. Parv. DASNYTH. Grows dim. (A.-S.)

DASSE. A badger. Caxton. DAST. Dashed; destroyed. (A.-S.)

DASTARD. A simpleton.

DATELESS. Crazy; in one's dotage. North.

DATER. Daughter. North. DATES. Evidences; writings. DATHEIT. A curse; an imprecation. (A.-N.) DAWDY. A slattern. North. Sometimes a verb, to curse. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 244; Tristrem, p. 230. Constantly an imprecation, and interjection.

DATHER. To quake, or tremble. Kent. DATION. A gift. (Lat.)

DAUB. Clay. Lanc.

DAUBER. A builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with straw; a plasterer. A daubing, the erection of a clay hut.

DAUBING. Bribing. A cant term.

DAUBY. (1) A fool. Northumb.

(2) Clammy; sticky. Norf.

DAUD. George. Craven.

DAUDER. To thrash; to abuse. North.

DAUDLE. To be slow; to trifle; to swing perpendicularly. Var. dial.

DAUDLES. A slattern. Yorksh. DAUDS. Pieces; fragments. North.

DAUGHTER-IN-BASE. A bastard-daughter. DAUGHTER-LAW. A daughter-in-law. West. Thy father would not entertaine

In Greece a daughter-lawe.

Turbevile's Ovid, 1567, f. 36. DAUK. To incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed

weapon with rapidity. Wilts.

DAUNCH. Fastidious; over-nice; squeamish, especially applied to one who has been drunk over night. Daunche, fastidiousness, Towneley Myst. p. 153.

DAUNDRIN. Same as Bever (1).

DAUNGE. A narrow passage.

DAUNT. To conquer. (A.-N.) In the provinces, to stun, to knock down. Also, to dare, to defy.

DAUNTEDEN. Frisked about, pl.

DAURE. To dazzle; to stun. East. DAURG. A day's work. North.

DAUSEY-HEADED. Giddy; thoughtless.

DAUT. A speck, or spot. Craven. To thaw. Somerset. To assuage, mitigate, or relieve. North.

DAVER. (1) To droop; to fade.

(2) To stun; to stupify. North.

DÁVID'S-STAFF. A kind of quadrant, used in navigation.

DAVING. A boarded partition. West. DAVISON. A large wild plum.

DAVY. (1) To raise marl from cliffs by means of a wince. Norf.

(2) An affidavit. Var. dial.

DAVY-JONES. A sailor's name for a principal sea-devil, a nikker.

DAW. (1) To thrive; to mend. North.

(2) A foolish fellow; a slattern, or sluggard. Dawinge, acting foolishly, Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 92.

(3) To daunt, or frighten.

(4) To awaken; to dawn. North. Also, to revive, to rouse, to resuscitate, as in Webster and Greene; Romeus and Juliet, p. 71.

(5) A beetle or dor. East.

(6) Dough. (A.-S.) DAW-COCK. A ja A jackdaw. Hence, an empty, chattering fellow; a simpleton. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 24.

DAWE. (1) Down. See Adawe (2).

(2) Dawn. (A.-S.)

" Done of dawe," taken (3) A day. (A.-S.) from day, killed.

And alle done of dawez with dynttez of swreddez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

DAWENING. Day-break. (A.-S.)

DAWGOS. A slattern. North.

DAWGY. Soft; flabby. Yorksh. DAWIE. To awake; to revive.

DAWING. Day-break. North.

Bot in the clere daweyng the dere kynge hymeselfene Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere knyghttes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

DAWKIN. (1) A slut. North.

(2) A foolish person. Dawkingly-wise, selfconceited. North.

DAWKS. Very fine clothes slovenly put on. Linc.

DAWL. (1) To dash. Devon.

(2) To tire; to fatigue; to weary. Also, to loathe, or nauseate.

DAWNE. To revive a person, especially one who has fainted.

DAWNS. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59. DAWNT. To frighten; to fear. North.

DAWNTEN. To tame by kind treatment; to cherish or nourish. (A.-N.)

DAWNTLE. To fondle. North. DAWNY. Damp; soft. West.

DAWPATE. A simpleton.
DAWSEL. To stupify. Suffolk.
DAWTET. Fondled; caressed. Cumb.

DAWZE. To use the bent hazel rod, or divining stick, for the discovery of ore. Somerset.

DAY. (1) Day; time. (A.-S.) "Takyn a day," taken an appointed time (to fight), MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 87.

(2) To dawn. Also, the dawn or first opening of day, Eglamour, 1094; Urry's Chaucer, p. 140, 1. 2747.

(3) The surface of ore.

(4) A league of amity

(5) To procrastinate.

DAY-BED. A couch or sofa. A late riser is still called a day-bed fellow in I. Wight. DAYE. To die. (A.-S.)

DAYEGH. Dough. Yorksh.

DAY-HOUSE. A dairy. West. " Cascale, a dey-house, where cheese is made," Elyot. Cf. Unton Invent. p. 28.

DAYLE. (1) To eradicate; to blot out.

(2) To dally or tarry. DAY-LIGHTS. The eyes. North.

DAY-LIGHT'S-GATE. Twilight.

DAY-MAN. A labourer hired by the day. East. DAY-NET. A net employed for taking small birds. Dict. Rust.

DAY-NETTLE. Dead nettle.

DAYNETYVOUSELY. Daintily.

DAYNG. Dawning. (A.-S.)

DAYNLY. Disdainfully. (A.-N.)

DAYNTEL. A dainty, or delicacy. Dayntethe, Towneley Myst. p. 245.

DAYNTEVOUS. Choice: valuable. Itt was my derlyng dayntevous, and fulle dere holdene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

DAYS. The bays of a window.

DAYS-MAN. An arbitrator; an umpire. See Plumpton Corr. p. 82. Still used in the North.

DAYS-MATH. An acre, the quantity mown by a man in one day. West. Generally, any small portion of ground. Its size seems to have been variously estimated.

DAYTALEMAN. A day-man, q. v. A chancelabourer, one not regularly employed. Daytale-pace, a slow pace. A day tale, in the

day time.

DAY-WORK. Work done by the day; the labour of a day. A day-work is also three roods of land, according to Carr. " Four perches make a dayworke; ten dayworks make a roode or quarter," Twysden MSS.

DAZED. Dull; sickly; daised, q. v. " Dazedmeat, ill roasted; I's dazed, I am very raw and cold; a dazed look, such as persons have when frighted; bread and meat, not well baked or roasted by reason of the badness of the fire, may be said to be dwased or dazed," MS. Lansd. 1033. In the Yorkshire Dialogue, it has the sense of spoilt, destroyed; and it also occasionally means, confounded, confused, Major Moor's MS. Dazed, of a dun colour. North.

DAZEG. A daisy. Cumb.

DE. (1) A day. North.

(2) To die. Sometimes, dead.

(3) God. (A-N.) (4) The. (A.-S.)

DEA. Do. Westmorel.

DEAD. (1) Fainted. West.
(2) Very; exceeding. North.
(3) Death. Suff. Also, to kill.
(4) To deaden. North.

DÉAD-ALIVE. Very stupid; dull. West.

DEAD-BOOT. Offices or services done for the dead; penance. (A.-S.)
DEAD-COAL. A cinder. North.
DEAD-DOING. Destructive. Spenser.
DEAD-HORSE. To pull the dead horse, to

work for wages already paid.

DEAD-HOUSE. A place for the reception of drowned persons. North.

DEAD-KNOCK. A supposed warning of death, a mysterious noise. North.

DEAD-LIFT. The moving of a lifeless or inactive body. Hence, a situation of peculiar difficulty, where any one is greatly in want of

assistance. DEADLY. Sharp; active; excellent. very, exceedingly, a sense it seems to bear in Topsell's Serpents, p. 15. Sometimes, pounded

to powder. DEADLY-FEUD. A ferocious contest among the Northumbrians on the borders. Brockett.

DEAD-MAN. (1) Old works in a mine.

(2) A scarecrow. West.

(3) Waiting for dead men's shoes, waiting for property to which one is entitled on the decease of any one. See R. Fletcher's Poems, p. 256. DEBATEMENT. Contention. (A.-N.)

DEAD-MAN'S-THUMB. A blue meadow flower, mentioned in Select Ayres, fol. Lond. 1659.

DEAD-MATE. A stale-mate in chess.

DEAD-MEN. Empty ale-pots.

294

DEAD-NIP. A blue mark on the body, ascribed

to necromancy. North.

DEAD-PAY. The pay of dead soldiers, illegally appropriated by officers.

DEAD-RIPE. Completely ripe.

DEADS. The under-stratum. Devon. DEADST. The height. Dekker.

DEAF. Decayed; tasteless. Deaf-nut, a nut with a decayed kernel; deaf-corn, blasted corn, &c. Also, to deafen, as in Heywood's Iron Age, sig. H. iv.

DEAFLY. Lonely, solitary. North. Deavelie, Cotgrave, in v. Desolé, Destourné. DEAF-NETTLE. The dead nettle.

DEAIL-HEAD. A narrow plat of ground in a field. Cumb.

DEAK. (1) To fight. North.

(2) A ditch. Kent.

DEAL. To divide; to distribute, from deal, a part, or portion. Also, a dole. DEAL-APPLES. Fir apples. East.

DEALBATE. To whiten, or bleach. (Lat.) DEAL-TREE. A fir-tree. East.

DEAM. Lonely; solitary. North. Also the same as deathsmear, q. v.

DEAN. (1) A valley. (A.-S.)

(2) A din; a noise. Essex.

(3) To do. Yorksh.

DÉA-NETTLE. Wild hemp. North.

DEAR. (1) Precious; excessive.

(2) Same as Dere, q. v.

DÉARED. Hurried; frightened; stunned. Exmoor.

DEARLING. Darling. Spenser.

DEARLY. Extremely. Var. dial.

DEARN. (1) Lonely. North. (2) A door-post, applied also to stone gate-posts.

North.

DEARNFUL. Melancholy. Spenser. DEARY. (1) Little. North.

(2) Alas! "Deary me!" Var. dial.

DEATH. Deaf. Suffolk.

DEATHING. Decease; death.

DEATH'S-HEARB. Nightshade. DEATH'S-MAN. An executioner. "Great Hectors deaths-man," Heywood's Iron Age, ed. 1632, sig. I.

DEATHSMEAR. A rapid and fatal disease incident to children. Now obsolete.

DEAURAT. Gilded. (Lat.)

DEAVE. To deafen; to stun. North. DEAVELY. See Deafty.

DEAWH. Dough; paste. North.

DEAZED. Dry; raw; sapless. North. DEBARE. Bare. Drant.

DEBASHED. Abashed. Niccols. DEBATE. To fight. Also, combat. (A.-N.)

DEBATEABLE-LANDS. Large tracts of wild country on the confines of Northumberland, formerly a prolific cause of contention.

DEC DEBAUSHMENT. A debauching. DEBBYLL. A dibble. Huloet.
DEBELL. To conquer by war. (Lat.) DEBELLISH. To embellish. Fletcher. DEBEOF. A kind of spear. DEBERRIES. Gooseberries. Devon.
DEBETANDE. Debating. Gawayne.
DEBILE. Infirm; weak. (Lat.) DEBITE. A deputy. (Fr.)
DEBLES. "A debles!" to the devil. (A.-N.) Fy a debles! saide the duke, the develle have your bones. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84. DEBOIST. Debauched; corrupted. DEBONAIRE. Courteous; gentle. (A.-N.) When sche sye the ladyes face, Debonerly stylle sche stode. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85. DEBONERTE. Gentleness; goodness. And of me take thou na vengeance, Lorde, for thi debonerté. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 212. DEBORAINE. Honest. (Ital.) DEBORD. To run to excess. (Fr.)
DEBOSH. To debauch; to corrupt. A genuine archaism, incorrectly altered by some editors. DEBOSHEE. A debauched person.
DEBREIDE. To tear. (Belg.)
DEBRUSEDE. Crushed; much bruised. DEBRYSED. Bruised. Hearne. DEBUT. Company; retinue. Hearne. DEBYTIE. A deputy. (Fr.) DECANTATE. To chant, or sing. (Lat.) DECARD. To discard. DECAS. Ruin. (A.-N.) The walle and alle the cité withinne Stante in ruyne and in decas. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36. DECEIVABLE. Deceitful. Shak. DECEPTURE. Fraud; deceit. DECERNE. To discern. (Fr.) DECHED. Foul; rusty. Waru Warw. DECIMO-SEXTO. In decimo sexto, a phrase used by Jonson for a youth. DECIPE. To deceive. (Lat.) See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 308. DECK. (1) A pack of cards. Hence, a heap or pile of anything. (2) To select or cast out. "Deck the board," lay down the stakes. "Sweep the deck," clear the stakes. Also, to put anything in (3) To tip the haft of a knife or sword with any work; to trim hair, a garden, &c. DECLARE. To blazon arms. DECLAREMENT. A declaration. DECLINE. To incline, or lower. Also, to form too low an estimate of anything. Quod Josephe thanne, with heed declinid lowe.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89.

A beheading. (Lat.)

For who that hath his worde declos, Er that he wite what he mene,

He is ful ofte nyze his tene.

DECORE. To decorate; to beautify.

DECLOS. To disclose.

DECOPID. See Coppid.

DECOLLATION.

DECOURREN. To discover; to lay open; to (A.-N.)narrate. DECREW. To decrease. Spen. DECURT. To shorten. (Lat.) To decrease. Spenser. DECYPHER. To defeat; to overcome. DEDE. (1) Death. North. They dancesyde and revelde withowtene drode To bryng that lady to hir dede. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119. Syth we here schalle dye, Oure dedys fulle sore they schalle abye. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73. So many there were slayne to dedd, That the watur of Temys was redd. MS. Ibid. f. 125. (2) To grow dead. (A.-S.) Also the pa. past. Dede, dead people, Perceval, 155. (3) Did. Eglamour, 134.
(4) Deed. Battle, by metaphor.
DEDELY. Mortal. (A.-S.)
Bot goddez that ever-mare are liffaunde and nevermare dyez, deynez nozte for to hafe the felachipe of dedely menne. - MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 8. DEDEMEN-YEN. Dead eyes, a kind of pullies. A sea term. See Manners and Household Expences, p. 214. DEDEYNE. Disdain. (A.-N.)

The fourthe braunche of pryde ys despyt, that ys, whan a man hath dedeyne other scorne of hys even-cristene for eny defaute.—MS. Harl. 2398, f. 8. DEDIR. To tremble. Yorksh. DEDITION. A giving up. (Lat.)
DEDLYNES. Mortality. (A.-S.)
How thurghe takyng of owre dedlynes, he was made lesse then an angelle whilles he was in this vale of teres .- MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 180. DEDUCED. Drawn from; dissuaded. DEDUCED. Drawn from, dissense.

DEDUCT. To bring down, reduce. (Lat.)

DEDUIT. Pleasure; delight. (A.-N.)

In which the zere hath his deduit, Of gras, of floure, of leef, of frute. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 247. DEDYR. Thither. Weber. DEE. A die. (A.-N.) Also as de, q. v. Betwene fortune and covetyse. The chaunce is caste upon a dec. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 142. DEED. (1) Doings. North. (2) Dead. (A.-S.)
(3) Indeed. Coverdale. DEEDILY. Actively; diligently. West. DEEDS. Refuse. North. DEEDY. Industrious; notable. Berks. DEEF. Deaf. (A.-S.) DEEGHT. To spread mole-hills. North. DEEL. The devil. North. An early instance occurs in Men Miracles, 1656, p. 46. DEEN. A dean. (A.-N.) DEERHAY. A great net, formerly used for catching deer. DEES. (1) Dice. (A.-N.)
Ful ofte he taketh awey his fees, As he that pleyeth at dees. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38. (2) A place where herrings are dried. East Sussex. DEET. (1) Dirtied. North. (2) Died. Cumb.

DEFIEN. To digest; to consume. " Digere

paulisper vinum quo mades, defye the wyn (2) To cast away. (Lat.)

296

of the wheche thou art dronken, and wexist sobre," Reliq. Antiq. i. 6.

DEFINISHE. To define. (A.-N.)

DEFINITIVE. Final; positive. (3) To plaster over the mouth of an oven to keep in the heat. (4) To wipe, or clean. North. DEETING. A yard of cotton. North. DEFI3EN. To dissolve. DEFLY. Neatly; fitly. See Dekker's Knight's DEEVE. To dip. Suffolk. DEFADIDE. Faded; decayed. Conjuring, p. 71; Towneley Myst. p. 100. DEFOILLE. To overcome; to vanquish. (A.-N.) Now es my face defadide, and foule es me hapnede. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88. DEFORMATE. Deformed. See the Test. of DEFAILE. To effect; to conquer. (A.-N.) Creseide, 349, 394. Nares gives a wrong explanation. DEFOULE. To defile; to pollute. It falles the flesche may noghte of his vertu DEFOULINGS. The marks made by a deer's moghte defails ay whils the saule in swylk joyes es feet in wet soil. ravyste.-MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192. DEFOUTERING. Failing. (A.-N.)DEFAILLANCE. A defect. (Fr.) DEFRAUDACION. Fraud; deceit. **DEFAITED.** Wasted. (A.-N.)DEFT. Neat; dexterous; decent. Still used DEFALK. To cut off; to diminish. (Lat.) See Ord. and Reg. p. 305; Stanihurst, p. 10. in the North. DEFTLY. Quietly; softly. North. Also the Also, to abate in a reckoning. same as defly, q. v. DEFAME. Infamy. (A.-N.) Also, to make DEFULL. Diabolical. (A.-S.) DEFUNCT. Functional. Shak. infamous. DEFAMOUS. Reproachful. DEFY. To refuse; to reject. DEFARE. To undo. Hearne. Wearied. (Lat.) DEFYAL. A defiance. Harding. DEFATED. DEFATIGATE. To fatigue; to tire.
DEFAULTY. Blameworthy. (Fr.)
DEFAUTE. Want; defect. (A.-N.) DEFYEN. To defy. (A.-N.) (Lat.) DEG. To moisten; to sprinkle; to pour on; to ooze out. North. DEFAWTELES. Perfect. (A.-N.) DE-GAMBOYS. A viol-de-gambo. DEG-BOUND. Greatly swelled in the stomach. Alle the neghen orders of awngelles, Also spelt deg-bowed. North.
DEGENDER. To degenerate. Spenser.
DEGENEROUS. Degenerate. That ar so fayre on to luke, And so bryght, als says the buke, That alle the fayrnes of this lyf here, That ever was seene fer or nere, DEGG. To shake; to top. West. DEGGY. Drissly; foggy. North. That any man moght ordayne defawteles. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 220. DEGH. Vouchsafed. Hearne. DEFAWTY. Defective. Pr. Parv. DEGHGHE. To die. Sevyn Sages, 1909. DEFEASANCE. Defeat. Spenser. DEGISED. Disguised. (A.-N.) DEFEAT. To disfigure. Also, the act of de-DEGOUTED. Spotted. (A.-N.) struction. Shak. DEGREE. A stair, or set of steps. Also, rank Alteration of features; de-DEFEATURE. in life. (A.-N.)
DEHORT. To diss formity. Sometimes, defeat.

DEFECT. To injure, take away. (Lat.)

DEFENCE. Prohibition. (A.-N.) DEHORT. To dissuade. (L. DEIANDE. Dying. (A.-S.) (Lat.)Than is thys failyng atte nede, DEFENCED. Defended; fortified. For whiles we here lyve we ar deiande. **DEFENDE.** (1) To forbid; to prohibit. (A.-N.)MS. Addit. 10053, f. 67. Also, to preserve. According to Tyrwhitt, to DEID. Dyed; coloured. Chaucer. ransom. Defendaunt, in self-defence? DEIDEN. Died. (A.-S.) He wylle do no man but gode, DEIE. To put to death. (A.-S.)Be Mahounde and Termagaunt, DEIGNOUSE. Disdainful. (A.-N.) But yf hyt were hys defendaunt. DEIH. To die. Langtoft, p. 159. DEINE. To die. (A.-S.) Also, to deign, to MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99. (2) Defended. Gawayne. DEFENSORY. Defence. "Defensory and apovouchsafe. logy," Martin Mar-Sixtus, 4to. 1592.

DEFFE. (1) Neat; trim. *Leic.*(2) Deaf. *Pr. Parv.* Also, dull, blunt, which DEINTEE. Value; a valuable thing. (A.-N.)Sometimes, pleasure. DEINTEOUS. Choice; valuable. (A.-N.) DEIRIE. A dairy. Skinner. may refer to aures obtusæ. DEIS. The principal table in a hall, or the DEFFETE. To cut up an animal. A term in raised part of the floor on which it was placed. hunting. (A.-N.)Also, the principal seat at this table. DEFFUSE. Flight; vanquishment. (A.-N.)Fore gret dule of deffuse of dedez of armes. were sometimes more than one, the high deis being the principal deis in a royal hall. To Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56. begin the deis, to take the principal place. (A.-S.)DEFHED. Deafness. See Sir Eglamour, 1258. DEFIANCE. Refusal; rejection. Shak. DEFICATE. Deified. Chaucer. Deity; godhead. (A.-N.) DEITEE.

DEJECT. (1) Dejected. Shak.

DEKE-HOLL. A dry ditch. East.

DEKEITH. Decrease.

DEKNE. A deacon. (A.-S.) Seint Fronton his dekne was, As falleth to the dede. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. DEKYNE. A deacon. Pr. Parv. DEL. (1) A part, or portion. (A.-S.) (2) The devil. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 70. DELACION. Delay. Digby Myst. p. 7. DELARE. An almsgiver. Pr. Parv. DELATE. To accuse, complain of. (Lat.) DELATION. An accusation. Shak.
DELAY. (1) To allay metals, &c. Also, to sweeten or adulterate wine. (2) Array; ceremony. (A.-N.) Syr Rogers corse, wyth nobulle delay, They beryed hyt the tothyr day. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. (3) To assuage. Palsgrave. DELAYNE. To delay. (A.-N.)
DELE. (1) To divide; to share. (A.-S.) (2) To give; to bestow; to partake; to deal, or meddle with anything. DELECTATION. Delight. Chaucer. DELE-WINE. A kind of foreign wine, said to be a species of Rhenish. DELF. A quarry of stone or coal; a deep ditch or drain. (A.-S.)
DELF-CASE. Shelves for crockery. North. DELFULLICHE. Dolefully. (A.-S.) And cride on here delfulliche Alle swithe faste. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. DELFYN. A dolphin. Kyng Alis. 6576. See also the Prompt. Parv. p. 54. DELIBATE. To taste. (Lat.) DELIBERE. To deliberate. (A.-N.)
DELICACIE. Pleasure. (A.-N.) DELICES. Pleasures; delights. (A.-N.) See Reliq. Ant. i. 40. Also, delicacies. Yett was I lately promysed otherwyse This yere to leve in welthe and delyce. MS. Sloane 1825, f. 88. DELICT. An offence. Marlowe, iii. 547.
DELIE. Thin; slender. (A.-N.)
DELIGHTED. Delightful. Shak.
DELIRENT. Doating. (Lat.)
DELIT. Delight. (A.-N.) DELITABLE. Pleasant; delightful. (A.-N.) DELITEN. To delight, take pleasure. (A.-N.)

DELITOUS. Delightful. (A.-N.) DELIVER. (1) Active; nimble. (A.-N.) Delivirliche, Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1088. Deliverly, quickly. Deliverness, agility. Seemely schappe of breede and lengthe, And delyvernes and bewté of body. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 173. (2) To dispatch any business.

DELIVERING. Division, in music. DELK. A small cavity. East. the North. DELLECT. Break of day. Craven.

DELL. (1) An undebauched wench. An old cant term. (2) A little dale, or narrow valley. Still used in

DELLFIN. A low place, overgrown with underwood. Glouc. DELPH. A catch-water drain, or one that has been delved. Linc. DELTEN. Dealt. (A.-S.)
DELUVY: Deluge. (Lat.)
DELVE. (1) To dig; to bury. (A.-S.) Still used in the provinces. (2) A ditch, or dell. Spenser. Also a quarry, as delf, q. v. (3) A monster, or devil. (A.-N.) See Dial. Creat. Mor. p. 82; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 47.
(4) To indent, or bruise. North. DELVERE. A digger. (A.-S.) DELVOL. Doleful. (A.-S.) DELYAUNCE. Dalliance; delay. DELYBERED. Advised; minded. DELYCATES. Delicacies. Palsgrave. DELYRE. To retard, or delay. DEM. You slut! Exmoor. DEMAINE. To manage. (A.-N.) DEMAN. A deputy. Verstegan. DEMAND. A question, or riddle. And whom it liketh for to carpe Proverbis and demaundis slyze. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238. DEMANDANT. A plaintiff. DEMATH. See Days-math. DEMAYE. To dismay. (A.-N.)The feest is comen, demaye you not, But maketh my riding boun. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 93. DEMAYNES. Demesnes; possessions. (A.-N.) See Sir Degrevant, 69; Langtoft, &c.

DEME. To judge. (A.-S.)

DEMEAN. To conduct, or behave; to direct. Also a substantive, behaviour. DEMEANER. A conductor. DEMEANS. Means. Massinger. DEMEMBRE. To dismember. R. Glouc. p. 559. DEMENCY. Madness. (Lat.)
DEMENE. To manage. (A.-N.)
Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hymeselfene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74. DEMENING. Behaviour. Chaucer. DEMENTED. Mad. Var. dial.

DEMER. A judge. (A.-S.)

DEMERE. To tarry. (A.-N.) "Withouten demere," delay, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 6. "So

bore. Meyrick, ii. 291. DEMIGREYNE. The megrim. (A.-N.) DEMIHAG. A long pistol, much used in the sixteenth century. DEMILANCE. A light horseman, one who carries a lance. Baret, D. 742.

DEMI-CULVERIN. A cannon of four inches

longe demoere," Flor. and Blanch. 591.

DEMERITS. Merits. Shak.

DEM-IN. To collect, as clouds do. DEMING. Judgment. (A.-S.)
DEMIREP. A very flighty woman, too free in

her manners. DEMISS. Humble. (Lat.)

DEMONIAK. One possessed by a devil. DEMONSTER. To show; to declare. (Lat.)

DER

298

DEMORANCE. Delay. (A.-N.) DEMP. Judged; condemned. (A.-S.) DEMPLE. To wrangle. So explained by

Hearne. See Langtoft, p. 196.

DEMSTER. A judge. The term is still retained in the Isle of Man.

> Ayoth was thenne demester Of Israel foure score zeer.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 44.

DEMURE. To look demurely. Shak.

DEMURELY. Solemnly. Shak. DEMURRE. See Demere.

DEMYE. A kind of close garment. Warton says, "doublet, jacket." Demycent, the metal part of a girdle worn in front.

DEN. (1) "Good den," good evening, or good night, a salutation formerly used after noon was past.

2) A grave. Ritson's Pop. Poet. p. 90.

(3) A sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.

DENAY. To deny. Also, denial.

DENCH. (1) Squeamish; dainty. North.

(2) Danish. Hearne.

DENE. (1) A din. East. Also a verb. Denede, Rel. Ant. ii. 7.

(2) A dean. (A.-N.)

(3) A valley or dell. North.
(4) Wene? Arch. xxii. 371.
DENEERE. A penny. (Fr.)

DENEZ. Danish. Gawayne.

DENGE. To ding, or strike down. (A.-S.)

DENIAL. Injury; drawback. West. DENIST. Deniest. Rel. Ant. ii. 192.

DENK. To think. Weber.

DENNED. Dinned; sounded. See Dene.

DENNIS. St. Dionysius. (A.-N.)

DENNY. A plum ripe on August 6th. See MS. Ashmole 1461.

DENOMINATE. Called. Harding.

DENOTATE. To denote. (Lat.) See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 41.

DENSHE. Danish. Havelok.

DENSHERING. See Burn-beking. No doubt from Denshire, as Devonshire was formerly called, as in Collier's Old Ballads, p. 87; MS. Ashmole 208.

DENT. (1) A stroke; a blow, as a clap of thunder, &c. In Suffolk, the worst of anything. Moor, p. 103.

(2) Indented. North.

(3) Did not. Essex.

DENTETHUS. Dainties; delicacies.

DENTIE. Scarce. Harrington.

DENTOR. An indenture. DENTY. Tolerable; fine. North.

DENUDE. To untie a knot; to extricate, or disengage. (A.-N.) ENULL. To annul.

Fabyan. DENULL.

DENWERE. Doubt. Chaucer.

DENY. To refuse; to reject; to renounce.

DENYTE. To deny. Robson, p. 50.

DEOLFUL. Doleful. (A.-S.) DEORKHEDE (A.-S.)

DEORKHEDE. Darkness. (A.-S.)

Al ane tide of the days We weren in deorkhede ; Atc laste ore suete Loverd Forthere us gan lede.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 104.

DEPARDUS. An oath, De par Dieu.

DEPART. To part; to distribute; to divide; to separate. (A.-N.) See Sir Tristrem, p. 236; MS. Sloane 213, f. 120. So in the ancient office of Marriage, "till death us depart," now corrupted to do part. To depart with, to part with or give up. It sometimes occurs as a substantive for departure. Hooper uses it for the verb impart.

They were clothed alle liche, Departed evene of whit and blew.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

DEPARTABLE. Divisible. (A.-N.) DEPARTER. A refiner of metals.

DEPARTING. Parting, or separation.

DEPE. Low, applied to country, as in Maundevile's Travels, p. 255.

DEPEACH. To impeach. Palsgrave.
DEPECHE. To dispatch. (Fr.)
DEPEINTE. To paint. (A.-N.) "Hir fingers to depaynt," Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Sometimes the part. past.

DEPELL. To drive away. (Lat.)

DEPENDANCE. A term used by our early dramatists for the subject of a dispute likely to end in a duel. See Nares in v. Masters of Dependencies were a set of needy bravoes, who undertook to ascertain the authentic grounds of a quarrel, and, in some cases, to settle it for the timorous and unskilful. Gifford.

DEPLIKE. Deeply. (A.-S.)

DEPOSE. A pledge; a deposit. Pr. Parv.

DEPPER. Deeper. (A.-S.)

DEPRAVE. To vilify; to traduce. See State Papers, ii. 400; Hoccleve, p. 39. Shakespeare uses it in this sense. Deprevon, Audelay's Poems, p. 24.

DEPRESE. To press down. (A.-N.) DEPURED. Purified.

As golde in fire is fyned by assay, And at the teest silver is depured. MS. Ashmole 39, f. 46.

DEPUTTE. Deputed; arranged. DEQUACE. To crush. (A.-S.)

DERACINATE. To root up. Shak.

DERAINE. To quarrel; to contest. Sometimes, to challenge or array an army.

DERAYE. Confusion; noise. (A.-N.) Also a verb, to act as a madman.

He began to make deraye, And to hys felows dud he say

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.

DERE. (1) To hurt, to injure. (A.-S.) The prophecie saith there schal dere hym noo thinge;

He it ys that schal wynne castell, toun, and tour. MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 93.

Sum wycchecrafte thou doust aboute bere, That thy bondes mow the nat dere.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70. (2) To hurry, frighten, or astonish a child. E_{x-}

(3) Dear; precious; delightful. (A.-S.)

(4) Dire; sad. East. (4) There. Langtoft.

(6) Noble; honourable. "Arthure the dere," Perceval, 508; "Syr Cadore with his dere knyghttes," MS. Morte Arthure.

(7) All sorts of wild animals. (A.-S.) "Rattes and myse and such smal dere," Beves of Hampton and King Lear.

(8) To dare. Derst, darest.

(9) Dearth. Rob. Glouc.
DEREIGNE. To justify; to prove. (A.-N.)
He is fre to plede for us, and al oure rigt dereigne, And no creature may have cause upon him to pleyn.

MS. Egerton 927. DEREKELLY-MINUTE. Immediately. I. W. DERELICHE. Joyfully.

Scho bad me dereliche drawe, and drynke to hirselfene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89. DERELING. Darling. (A.-S.)

DERELY. Expensively; richly. (A.-S.) In the East, direly, lamentably, extremely.

S. Attachment. (A.-S.)
With the erle es he lent DERENES.

In derenes nyghte and daye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138. DERENGE. To derange. (A.-N.)

DEREWORTHE. Precious; honourable. (A.-S.) A person named Derewerthe is mentioned in MS. Rot. Harl. 76 C. 13.

A duches dereworthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

3yt ys thyr an unkynde sloghethhede, That a man unneth for no gode dede Wyl wurschep God derwrthly.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34. DEREYNE. Agreement; arbitration. (A.-N.)Sometimes, to derange or disorder.

DERFE. Strong; powerful; fierce.

And dele dynttys of dethe with oure derfe wapyns. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56. DERGY.

Short and thick-set. West. DERIVATE. To transpose a charge from one person to another. (Lat.)

DERK. Dark. (A.-S.) Sometimes, darkness. Also a verb, to darken or obscure.

DERKHEDE. Darkness. (A.-S.)

DERL. To scold. Yorksh.

DERLILY. Dearly; sumptuously. (A.-S.) DERLOURTHY. Precious. Pr. Parv.

DERNE. (1) Secret. (A.-S.)

Thei made a gederynge greet and dern. Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 108. Late us hald us in derne

The byrde to habid.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133. Hur fadur prayed hir of luf derne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

And he lovyd me so derne, Y myght not hym love werne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

(2) To hide; to sculk. Hudson DERNELIKE. Secretly. (A.-S.)

Both dernelike and stille

Ich wille the love. MS. Digby 86.

DERNERE. A threshold.

On every post, on uche dernere, The syne of thayn make 3e there. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.

DERNIUL. Dismal; sad. Nares. DERNLY. Severely; sadly. Spenser. See also Towneley Myst. p. 141.

DEROGATE. Degraded. Shak.

DEROY. (1) A kind of cloth. (Fr.) (2) A party, or company. North.

DERRE. Dearer. (A.-S.) DERRERE.

Dearer. Weber. DERREST. Noblest. Gawayne.

DERRICK. A celebrated executioner at Tyburn in the first half of the seventeenth century. Hence it came to be used for a general term for a hangman. See Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 190.

DERRING-DO. Deeds of arms. Derring-doers, warlike heroes. Spenser.

DERSE. Havock; to dirty; to spread dung; to cleanse; to beat. Craven.

DERTHYNE. To make dear. Pr. Parv.

DERTRE. A tetter, or ringworm. (A.-N.)
DERVELY. Fiercely; sternly; powerfully.
DERWENTWATER. Lord Derwentwater's

lights, a popular name for the Aurora Borealis, which appeared remarkably vivid on the night of the unfortunate Earl's execution. Brockett.

DERWORTHYNESSE. Honour; joy. (A.-S.) DERYE. Hurt; harm. (A.-S.)

DERYGESE. Dirges. (Lat.) Done for derygese, as to the ded fallys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95. DES. See Deis.

DESCANT. The old term for variation in music.

DESCENSORIE. A vessel used in alchemy for the extraction of oils.

DESCES. Decease; death. Langtoft. DESCEYVANCE. Deceit; trickery. (A.-N.)

DESCHARGID. Deprived of a charge. Weber. DESCIDE. To cleave in two. (Lat.)

DESCRIED. Gave notice of; discovered. See Dyce's Timon, p. 18.

DESCRIVE. To describe. See Halle's Expost. p. 31; Ywaine and Gawin, 902. (Fr.)

DESCURE. To discover. (A.-.N) DESCUVER. To discover. (A.-.N) $(A.-\dot{N}.)$

DESEDERABILLE. To be desired. (Lat.) Sothely, Jhesu, desederabille es thi name, lufabylle and comfortabylle. Nane swa swete joye may be consayvede. Nane swa swete sange may be herde.-MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.

DESELET. Desolate; distressed. DESEPERAUNCE. Despair. (A.-N.) Urry's ed. reads disperaunce, p. 427. The same va-

riation occurs at l. 652. And he that wille not after conseylle do, His sute he putteth in deseperaunce.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 109. DESERIE. To disinherit. (Fr.)

DESERVE. To earn. Also, to reward anybody for his services towards one.

DESESE. Inconvenience. (A.-N.

DESEVERE. To separate. Chester Plays, i. 132.

DESEVY. To deceive. (A.-N.) DESGELI. Secretly. (A.-N.) DESIDERY. Desire. (Lat.)

DESTREINE. To vex; to constrain.

DESTRERE. A war-horse. (A.-N.)

Gy raysed up that mayden der, DESIGHT. An unsightly object. DESIGN. To point out. (Lat.) Wilts. And set hyr on ay gud destrer. Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. DESIRE. To invite to dinner, &c. He drewe alonde hys desterere. DESIREE. Desirable. (A.-N.) MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116. (A.-N.) See Gy of DESIRITE. Ruined. DESTRUIE. To destroy. (A.-N.)Warwike, p. 381; Arthour and Merlin, p. 340. And has destruied, to moche schame, DESIROUS. Eager. (A.-N.) It seems to be The prechouris of his holy name. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 83. sometimes used for desirable. DESTRYNGED. Divided. DESKATERED. Scattered about. Also this buke es destrynged in thrise fyfti psalmes. DESKLAUNDAR. Blame. See the Arrival MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1. of King Edward IV. p. 12. DESTUTED. Destitute; wanting. DESLAVIE. Impure. (A.-N.) DESUETE. Obsolete; out of use. (Lat.) DESLAYE. To blame; to deny. (A.-N.)DESUME. To take away. (Lat.) For how as ever I be deslayed, DESWARRE. Doubtlessly.
DETACTE. To slander or backbite.
DETECT. To accuse. Shak. sit evermore I have assayed. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114. That he wanhope bryngeth inne Where is no comforte to begynne, DETERMINAT. Fixed; determined. (Lat.)
DETERMINE. To terminate. (Lat.) But every joye him is deslayed. MS. Ibid. f. 125. DETERMISSION. Determination; distinction. DESPARPLE. To disperse. Maundevile. DESPEED. To dispatch. Speed. Chaucer. DESPENDE. To waste; to consume. DETHE. Deaf. See Death. Bettur were ye to be dethe and dome, So that his wittis he despendeth. Then for to be on any enqueste. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 45. DESPENS. Expense. (A.-N.) DETHWARD. The approach of death. DESPERATE. Very; great. Var. dial. Spelt DETIE. A ditty. Palsgrave. desperd in some glossaries. DETRACT. To avoid. (Lat.) DETRAE. To thrust down. (DESPITE. Malicious anger. (A.-N.) DESPITOUS. Very angry. (A.-N.) (A.-N.)(Lat.) DETRIMENT. A small sum of money paid DESPITOUSLY. Angrily. (A.-N.)
DESPOILE. To undress. (A.-N.) Desputed, yearly by barristers for the incidental repairs of their inns of court. Arthour and Merlin, p. 53.

DESPOUT. Dispute. Sevyn Sages, 194. Despute, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

DESS. To lay close together; to pile in order; DETTE. A debt. (A.-N.) DETTELES. Free from debt. (A.-N.) DEUCE. The devil. Var. dial. Spelt deus by Junius, Etym. Angl. to cut a section of hay from a stack. North. DEUK. To bend down. Beds. DEULE. The devil. DESSABLE. Constantly. North. Spelt also dessably and dessally. Sweet. (A.-N.)DEUS. DESSE. A desk. Spenser. DEUSAN. A kind of apple, or any hard fruit, DESSMENT. Stagnation. North. according to Minsheu. See Florio, p. 163. DESSORRE. Same as Blank-Surry, q. v. Still in use, Forby, i. 92. DEST. Didst. Rob. Glouc. p. 194. DEUSEAVYEL. The country. Harman.
DEUSEWYNS. Twopence. Dekker.
DEUTYRAUNS. Some kind of wild beasts, DESTAUNCE. Pride; discord; treachery. See Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 52; Arthour and Merlin, p. 171. mentioned in Kyng Alisaunder, 5416. Destined. DESTAYNEDE. DEVALD. To cease. North. gif us be destaynede to dy to daye one this erthe, We salle be hewede unto hevene or we be halfe colde. DEVANT. Apron. (Fr.) Or, perhaps, pockethandkerchief in Ben Jonson, ii. 349. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96. DEVE. (1) See Deffe. Tristrem, p. 265. DESTE. Dashed. (2) To dive; to dip. East. DESTEIGNED. Stained; disfigured. DEVELING. Laying flat? See Arthour and As he whiche hath siknesse faynid, Merlin, p. 287; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 27. DEVELOP. To envelop. (Fr.) Whanne his visage is so desteigned. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43. DEVERE. Duty; endeavour. (A.-N.) He tok to Dejanire his scherte, Thow has doughttily doune, syr duke, with thi Whiche with the blood was of his herte Thorowoute desteigned over alle. handez. And has doune thy dever with my dere knyghttez. MS. Ibid. f. 76. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73. DESTENE. Destiny. (A.-S.)
DESTENYNG. Destiny. Gawayne. DEVIAUNT. Deviating. Chaucer. DEVICE. A name given to any piece of ma-DESTINABLE. Destined. (Lat.) DESTITUABLE. Destitute. chinery moved by wires or pulleys, especially (Fr.)DESTOUR. Disturbance. (A.-N.) DESTRE. A turning. (A.-N.) to that employed on the ancient stage. DEVIL. (1) In the devil way, i. e. in the name

a facetious or amusing character.

of the devil, a common oath in early works of

(2) A fizgig made by boys with damp gun- | DEW-DRINK. DÊVILING. The swift. East. Also, a fretful,

troublesome woman.

DEVILMENT. Roguery; mischief. North. DEVIL'S-BIT. Scabiosa succisa, bot. S Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 203.

DEVIL'S-BONES. Dice. Dekker. DEVIL'S-COW. A kind of beetle. Som.

DEVIL-SCREECHER. The swift. DEVIL'S-DANCING-HOUR. Midnight.

DEVIL'S-DUNG. Assafœtida. Var. dial. DEVIL'S. GOLD-RING. A palmer worm. North.

DEVIL'S-MINT. An inexhaustible fund of anvthing. East.

DEVIL'S-PATER-NOSTER. To say the devil's pater-noster, to mutter or grumble.

DEVIL'S-SNUFF-BOX. The puff-ball. DEVILTRY. Anything unlucky, offensive, hurtful, or hateful. East.

DEVINAL. A wizard. Skinner.

DEVINERESSE. A witch; a prophetess.

DEVING-POND. A pond from which water is drawn for domestic use by dipping a pail.

DEVINING. Divination. (A.-N.)

DEVISE. To direct; to order; to relate. At point devise, with the greatest exactness. Chaucer. Also, to espy, to get a know-

ledge of. (A.-N.)
DEVOIDE. To remove; to put away. "Devoidid clene," Rom. of the Rose, 2929. Also, to avoid or shun.

Therefore devoyede my companye.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 102.

DEVOIR. Same as Devere, q. v. DEVOLUTED. Rolled down. (Lat.) See Hall,

Henry V. f. 4. DEVORS. Divorce. (A.-N.)

DEVOTELICHE. Devoutly; earnestly.

DEVOTERER. An adulterer. (A.-N.) DEVOTIONS. Consecrated things.

DEVOURE. To deflower, or ravish.

DEVOUTEMENT. Devoutly. (A.-N.)

DEVOW. To disavow. Fletcher. It properly signifies to dedicate or give up to. DEVULSION. A breaking up. Florio.

DEVYN. Prophecy, Langtoft, p. 282. Divi-

nity, Piers Ploughman, p. 508. DEVYSION. Division; discord. (A.-N.)

DEVYTE. Duty; devoir. Hearne.

To rain slightly. Var. dial. DEW-BEATERS. Coarse oiled shoes that re-

sist the dew. Var. dial.

DEWBERRY. The dwarf mulberry, rubus chamæmorus, often confused with the blackberry, being a similar fruit only of a larger size. Dewberries are mentioned by Shakespeare, and are still common at Stratford-on-Avon. It seems to be the same as the cloudberry in Gerard, p. 1368. The gooseberry is so called in some places.

DEW-BIT. The first meal in the morning, not

so substantial as a regular breakfast. West.

The first allowance of beer to harvest men. East. Called the dew-cup in Hants.

DEWE. Dawned. (A.-S.) To the castelle thay spede

When the daye dewe. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

DEWEN. To deafen. (A.-S.)

DEWING. The dew. North. It occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, 914.

DEWKYS. Dukes. Ritson. DEWLAPS. Coarse woolle

Coarse woollen stockings buttoned over others to keep the legs warm and dry. Kent.

DEWRE. To endure.

Moradas was so styff in stowre,

Ther myght no man hys dyntys dewre. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

And my two chyldren be fro me borne, Thys lyfe y may not dewre. MS. Ibid. f. 84. Heyle, youthe that never schall eelde!

Heyle, bewté evyr dewryng! MS. Ibid. f. 4.

DEWRESSE. Hardship; severity. (A.-N.) The londe of dethe and of all dewresse, In whych noon ordre may there dwelle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. f. 23. DEW-ROSE. Distilled rose-water.

DEW-ROUNDS. The ring-walks of deer. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

DEWSIERS. The valves of a pig's heart. West. DEW-SNAIL. A slug. North.

DEWTRY. A species of plant, similar to nightshade. Butler.

DEWYN. To bedew. (A.-S.)

DEXE. A desk. Skinner.
DEXTERICAL. Dexterous. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 82.

DEY. (1) They. Ritson.

(2) A female servant who had the charge of the dairy, and all things pertaining to it. Chaucer has the word. Sometimes a male servant who performed those duties was so called.

DEYE. To die. (A.-S.)

DEYELL. The devil. Ritson. DEYER. A dier. (A.-S.) DEYKE. A hedge. Cumb.

DEYL. A part, or portion. "Never a deyl," not at all. (A.-S.)

3yf every knyzt loved other weyl, Tournamentes shulde be never a depl.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31. DEYLED. Spiritless; careworn. Cumb.

DEYNER. A dinner. (A.-N.) DEYNOUS. Disdainful. (A.-N.)

And Rightwisnesse with hem was eke there, And trouthe also with a deynous face and chere.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 20. Scornfulness. (A.-N.) DEYNOUSHEDE. DEYNTEYS. Dainties.

Then dwellyd they bothe in fere,

Wyth alle maner deynteys that were aere. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.

DEYNTTELY. Daintily. (A.-N.)

DEYNYD. Disdained. Skelton. DEYRE. To hurt, or injure. (A.-S.)

DEYS. Dice. Weber.

DEYSE. Day. Weber.

DEYTRON. Daughters. Chron. Vil. p. 41. DEY-WIFE. A dairy-woman. Palsgrave. DEZICK. A day's work. Sussex.DEZZED. Injured by cold. Cumb.

DE3E. To die. (A.-S.)

DIABLO. The devil. (Span.) Used as an exclamation in our old plays. DIAL. A compass. Var. dial.

DIALOGUE. An eighth part of a sheet of writing paper. North.
DIAPASE. The diapason. Ash.

DIAPENIDION. An electuary. (Gr.)

DIAPER. To decorate with a variety of colours; to embroider on a rich ground. (A.-N.) There was a rich figured cloth so called, Strutt, ii. 6; as also a kind of printed linen. Diapres of Antioch are mentioned in the Roman d'Alexandre, MS. Bodl. 264.

A duches dereworthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis, In a surcott of sylke full selkouthely hewede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

DIB. (1) The cramp-bone. Dorset.

(2) A dip. Also, to dip or incline.(3) A valley. North.

DIBBEN. A fillet of veal. Devon.

DIBBER. A dibble, q. v. South.
DIBBITY. A pancake. Var. dial.
DIBBLE. A setting stick. Var. dial. Jonson seems to use it for a moustachio. DIBBLE-DABBLE. Rubbish. North.

DIBBLER. A pewter plate. Cumb. DIBLES. Difficulties; scrapes. East.

DIBS. (1) Money. Var. dial.
(2) A game played with the bones of sheep. See Ward's Corpus Christi Coll. Stat. p. 140. The dibs are the small bones in the knees of a sheep, uniting the bones above and below the joint. See Holloway, p. 45. DIBSTONE. A child's game, played by tossing

pebbles, and also called dibs. DICACIOUS. Talkative. (Lat.)

DICARE. The same as dicher, q. v.

DICE. A lump or piece. Yorksh.

DICER. A dice-player. Greene.

DICHE. To dig. (A.-S.)

A digger. (A.-S.)

DICHER. A digger. (A.-S DICHT. Made. Gawayne. DICION. Power. (Lat.)

DICK. (1) A dike; a ditch. Var. dial.

(2) A leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North.

(3) Dressed up to the tune of Queen Dick, i. e. very fine. That happened in the reign of Queen Dick, i. e. never.

(4) The bank of a ditch. Norf.

(5) To deck, or adorn. North.

(6) A kind of hard cheese. Suffolk.

DICK-A-DILVER. The periwinkle. East.

DICKASS. A jack-ass. North.

DICK-A-TUESDAY. The ignis fatuus.

DICKEN. The devil. Var. dial. Odds dickens, a kind of petty oath. The term is occasionally so employed in old plays, as in Heywood's Edward IV. p. 40.

DICKER. Ten of any commodity, as ten hides of leather, ten bars of iron, &c.

DICK-HOLL. A ditch.

DICKON. A nickname for Richard.

DICK'S-HATBAND. Said to have been made of sand, and it has afforded many a comparison. As queer as Dick's hatband, &c. DICKY. (1) Donkey. Var. dial.

(2) A woman's under-petticoat. Also, a common leather apron.

(3) The top of a hill. West.

(4) It is all Dickey with him, i. e. it is all over with him.

DICKY-BIRD. A small bird. Also, a louse. DICTAMNUM. The herb dittany. (Lat.)

DICTE. A saying. (Lat.)

DICTITATE. To speak often. (Lat.)

DICTOUR. A judge, or guardian. (A.-N.)

DID. To hide. Craven.

DIDAL. A triangular spade well adapted for cutting and banking up ditches. East. Tusser, p. 15. To didal, to clean a ditch or river.

DIDAPPER. The dob-chick. East.

DIDDEN. Did. Var. dial.

DIDDER. To shiver; to tremble. North. "Dydderyng and dadderyng," Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, n. d.

DIDDER-DODDER. To tremble. North. DIDDLE. (1) To trick or cajole. Var. dial.

(2) A machine for taking salmon. West.
(3) To dawdle or trifle. East.
(4) To hum a tune. North.

DIDDLECOME. Half mad; sorely vexed. West.

DIDDLES. Young ducks. East.

DIDDS. A cow's teats. Chesh. DIDDY. The nipple, or teat. Var. dial. Sometimes the milk is so called.

DIDE. Died. Chaucer. DIDEN. Pa. t. pl. of Do. (A.-S.)

DIDO. A trick, or trifle. DIE. (1) To tinge. (A.-S.)

(2) As clean as a die, as close as a die, i. e. as clean as possible, &c.

DIELLE. A share or portion.

And thus for that ther is no dielle Whereof to make myn avaunte. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

DIERE. A beast. (Dut.)

DIERN. Severe; hard; stern. West.
DIET. To take diet, to be put under a regimen for the lues venerea.

DIETE. Daily food.

ood. (A.-N.)
"His diet-houses, intertein-DIET-HOUSE. ment, and all other things necessarie." Holin-

shed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 133.

DIFFADE. To injure; to destroy. (A.-N.)

DIFFAME. Bad reputation. (A.-N.) Also, to disgrace, as in Langtoft, p. 321; but some-

times, to spread abroad one's fame. DIFFENDE. To defend. (A.-N.)

DIFFER. To quarrel. Var. dial. DIFFERENCE. A controversy. North. DIFFIBULATE. To unbutton. (Lat.)

(Lat.) DIFFICILE. Difficult. (Lat.) "Newe and difficile," Hall, Henry VII. f. 20.

303 DIFFICILITATE. To make difficult. (Lat.) DIKE-REVE. An officer who superintends the DIFFICILNESS. Difficulty; scrupulousness. DIFFICULT. Peevish; fretful. North. DIFFICULTER. More difficult. Var. dial. DIFFIDE. To distrust. (Lat.) DIFFIGURE. To disfigure. (Fr.)
DIFFIND. To cleave in two. (Lat.)
DIFFINE. To conclude; to determine. (A.-N.) See Maundevile's Travels, p. 315. DIFFINISH. To define. Chaucer. DIFFODED. Digged. Coles. Tainted with sin. (A.-N.)DIFFREULED. This seems to be the meaning of the word in a poem in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, although it may possibly be an error for dissreuled. DIFFUGOUS. Flying divers ways. (Lat.) DIFFUSE. Difficult; hard to be understood. Palsgrave. DIFFUSED. Wild; irregular; confused. "With some diffused song," Shak.
DIG. (1) To spur a horse; to stab a man through his armour, &c. (2) To bury anything in the ground. (3) A mattock; a spade. Yorksh. (4) A duck. Chesh. Chester Plays, i. 52. (5) Fo munch; to eat. Var. dial. DÍG-BRID. A young duck. Lanc. DIGESTIBLE. Easy to be digested. (Lat.) Things to help digestion. DIGESTIVES. Chaucer. DIGGABLE. Capable of being digged. Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552. DIGGING. A spit in depth. North. DIGGINGS. Proceedings. Devon. DIGHLE. Secret. Verstegan. DIGHT. (1) To dispose. (A.-S.)(2) To dress; to adorn; to prepare; to put on; to find out. (A.-S.) Also, the part. past.
(3) To prepare, or clean anything. North.
(4) To foul, or dirty. Ray. DIGHTER. A dresser. Florio.
DIGHTINGS. Deckings; ornaments. Florio. (A.-N.)DIGNE. (1) Worthy. (2) Proud; disdainful. (A.-N.) DÍGNELICHE. Deservedly. (A.-N.) DIGNOSTICK. An indication. (Lat.) (Lat.) Also the mists that arise from severall parts of the earth, and are dignosticks of subterranean waters, owe their transpiration to this internall heate. Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 112. DIG-OUT. To unearth the badger. DIGRAVE. Same as Dike-reve, q. v. DIGRESS. To deviate; to differ. DIGRESSION. Deviation. Shak. DIKE. (1) A ditch. Var. dial. Down in the dike, i. e. sick, diseased. (2) A dry hedge. Cumb. (3) A small pond, or river. Yorksh. (4) A small rock in a stratum; a crack or breach of the solid strata. (5) To dig; to make ditches. (A.-S.) Depe dolvene and dede, dyked in moldez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63. DIKE-CAM. A ditch bank. North. DIKEDEN. Digged, pl. (A.-S.) DIKER. A hedger, or ditcher. (A.-S.)

dikes and drains in marshes. DIKESMOWLER. The hedge-sparrow. DIKE-STOUR. A hedge-stake. Cumb. DILANIATE. To rend in pieces. (Lat.) DILATATION. Enlargement. (A.-N.) DILATORY. A delay. (Lat.)
DILDE. To protect. (A.-N.)
DILDRAMS. Improbable tales. West. DILE. The devil. Stanihurst, p. 9. DILECCION. Love. (Lat.) Frendschipe, adewe! fare wel, dileccion! Age is put oute of oure proteccion. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255. DILFULL. See *Dylfulle*. DILL. (1) Hedge parsley. Var. dial. (2) To soothe; to still; to calm. North. See dylle, Towneley Myst. (3) Two seeded tare. Glouc. (4) A wench, or doxy. Dekker. (5) A word to call ducks. Var. dial. DILLAR. The shaft-horse. Wilts. DILLE. (1) Dull; foolish. Of alle the dedes thay couthe doo, that derfe ware and dille, Thou dyede noghte, for thaire dede did no dere unto the. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232. The beste that hath no skylle, But of speche dombe and dylle. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 43. (2) To dull, or prevent. How Juus wit ther gret unschille, Wend his uprisyng to dille. MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2. DILLED. Quite finished. Cumb. DILLING. A darling, or favourite. Also, the youngest child, or the youngest of a brood. DILLS. The paps of a sow. East.
DILLY. A small public carriage, corrupted from Fr. diligence. DILNOTE. The herb cidamum. DILT. To stop up. North.
DILVE. To cleanse ore. Cornw. Wearied; confused; heavy; DILVERED. drowsy; shivery; nervous. East. DIM. Dimness; darkness. (A.-S.) DIMBER. Pretty. Worc. DIMBLE. A narrow valley, or dingle. DIMHEDE. Dimness. (A.-S.) DIMINITING. Diminishing. (Lat.)
DIMINUTE. Imperfect. (Lat.)
DIMISSARIES. "They pawne their glibs, the nailes of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries, &c." Stanihurst, p. 45. DIMME. Dark; darkly. (A.-S.) Also, hard or difficult to be understood. DIMMET. Twilight. Devon. DIMMING. The dawn of day. The dawn of day. (A.-S.)DIMPSE. Twilight. Somerset. DIMSEL. A very large expanse of stagnant water. Sussex. DIN. Noise; revelry. (A.-S.) DINCH. Deaf. Somerset. DINCH-PICK. A dung-fork. Glouc. DINDER. Thunder. Exmoor. DINDEREX. A thunderbolt. Grose.

DINDERS. Small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter. Salop. Spelt dynders by Kennett.

DINI)LE. (1) The sowthistle. Norf.
(2) To reel or stagger. North. Also to tremble or shake; dyndled, Morte d'Arthur, i. 145. (3) To tingle. See Stanihurst, p. 26. Some-

times, to suffer an acute pain.

DINE. A dinner. (A.-N.)
DING. (1) To throw violently; to beat out; to indent; to bruise; to dash down; to push, or drive; to sling.

Thys stone walle y schalle down dynge, And with myn hondys y schalle yow hynge. MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 66.

(2) To surpass, or overcome. Chesh.

(3) To ding it in, to teach. Salov.

(4) A moderated imprecation.

(5) To reiterate, or importune. Devon.

(6) To taunt; to reprove. West.

(7) To bluster; to bounce. Worc.

DING-DING. A term of endearment. " My ding-ding, my darling," Withals, p. 61.
DING-DONG. Excessively; in good earnest.

DING-DOSSELS. Dung-pots. Devon.

DINGDOULERS. Finery in dress. East. DINGE. To drizzle. Norf.

DINGHY. A jolly-boat. North. DINGING. A strike, or blow. (A.-S.)

DINGLE-DANGLE. To dangle loosely. West.

More worthy. (A.-S.) DINGNER. DING-THRIFT. A spendthrift. Used in York-

shire in the last century. " Howse of dyngthrifte," MS. Linc. Thorn. f. 148. DINGY. Foul; dirty. Somerset.

DINMAN. A two-year sheep. North.

DINNA. Do not. North.

DINNEL. To stagger; to tingle; to thrill with pain from cold, &c. North.

DINNER-TIN. A tin vessel containing a labourer's dinner. Var. dial.

DINNING. A great noise. Torrent, p. 63. DINT. A stroke. (A.-S.) By dint of, i. e. by force of, a common expression.

DINTLE. (1) To indent. North. (2) An inferior kind of leather.

DIOL. Dole; lamentation. (A.-S.)

DIP. (1) Salt. Dorset.

(2) Butter; sugar; any kind of sauce eaten with pudding. North.

(3) Cunning; crafty; deep. West.

(4) To go downward, as a vein of coal lying obliquely in the earth.

DIPLOIS. A cloak. (Gr.)
DIPNESS. Depth. North.
DIPPER. A bird, cinclus aquaticus.

DIPPING-NET. A small net used for taking salmon and shad out of the water.

DIPPINGS. The grease, &c. collected by the cook for occasional use instead of lard. Tusser, p. 262.

DIPTATIVE. A term in alchemy. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 145, 320.
DIRD. Thread. Somerset.

DIRDAM. A great noise, or uproar. North.

" An horrible dirdam they made," Clarke's Phraseologia, 1655, p. 170.

DIREMPT. To divide. Dirempted, Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 52.

DIRGE-ALE. A funeral wake.

304

DIRIGE. A solemn hymn in the Romish church. commencing Dirige gressus meos. It was part of the burial service.

DIRITY. Direness. (Lat.) DIRK. To darken. Palsgrave.

DIRKE. To hurt; to spoil. Spenser.

DIRL. (1) A thrill of pain. North. Also, to give a slight tremble.

(2) To move quickly. Yorksh. Hence dirler. an active person.

DIRSH. A thrush. Somerset.

DIRSTELIE. Boldly. Verstegan.

DIRT. Rain. North.
DIRT-BIRD. The woodpecker. North.

DIRTEN. Made of dirt. West.

DIRT-WEED. Chenopodium viride, Lin.

DIRUTER. A destroyer. (Lat.)

DIS. This. Percy.
DISABLE. To degrade, or disparage. Also an adjective, unable.

DISACCUSTOMED. Unaccustomed. DISACTLY. Exactly. Lanc.

DISADMONISH. To dissuade. Howell.

DISAFIRM. To deny; to refuse.
DISALOWE. To disapprove. (A.-N.)
DISANCHOR. To weigh anchor.
DISANNUL. To injure; to incommode; to contradict; to controvert; to dispossess; to remove. Var. dial.

DISAPPOINTED. Unarmed. Shak.

DISAR. An actor. See Collier. i. 50. Generally speaking, the clown; and hence any fool was so called. Sometimes spelt disard, dissarde, dizard, &c. "A dizzard or common vice and jester counterfetting the gestures of any man, and moving his body as him list, Nomenclator, p. 529. Cf. Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615, p. 77.

DISARRAY. Disorder. (A.-N.)

DISASSENT. Dissent. Hall.

DISAVAIL. To prejudice any one, so as to hinder his rising in the world.

DISAVAUNCE. To drive back. (A.-N.) DISAVENTURE. Misfortune. (A.-N.) (A.-N.)

DISBEAUTIFY. To deface anything.

DISBLAME. To clear from blame. (A.-N.)

To disburse. Var. dial. DISBURST.

DISCANDY. To dissolve. Shak.

DISCARD. In card-playing, to put one or more cards out of the pack.
DISCASE. To strip; to undress.

DISCEITE. Deceit; falsehood. Chaucer.

DISCEIVABLE. Deceitful. (A.-N.) DISCERT. Desert. Langtoft, p. 316.

DISCEVER. To discover. Gawayne.

DISCEYVANCE. Deceit. (A.-N.)

DISCHAITE. Ambush. (A.-N.)
DISCHARE. Skelton's Works, ii. 406. DISCHENELY. Secretly. (A.-N.)

DISCIPLE. To exercise with discipline.

DISCIPLINE. A term used by the Puritans for church reformation. DISCLAIM-IN. To disclaim. Anc. Dram. DISCLOSE. To hatch. Disclosing is when the young birds just peep through the shells. See Gent. Rec. ii. 62; Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 21; Hamlet, v. 1. DISCOLOURED. Variously coloured. DISCOMFITURE. Defeat. (A.-N.) DISCOMFORT. Displeasure. (A.-N.) DISCOMFORTEN. To discourage. (A.-N.) DISCOMFRONTLE. To ruffle, or displease one. East. See Forby, i. 94. DISCONFITE. Discomfited. Hearne. A malcontent. Shak. DISCONTENT. DISCONVEMENCE. Misfortune. (A.-N.) DISCORDABLE. Disagreeing; different. DISCORDE. To disagree. (A.-N.) Rayse noste sour herte to hye bicause of sour prowesche and your doghty dedis, so that ze forgete your laste ende, for ofte tymes we see that the lattere end of a mane discordes with the firste. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19. DISCOURSE. (1) To run about. (Lat.) It sometimes seems to have a (2) Reason. slightly different meaning. DISCOVER. To uncover; to undress. (A.-N.) DISCOVERTE. Uncovered. (A.-N.)
DISCRESEN. To decrease. (A.-N.)
DISCRIVEN. To describe; to publish. (A.-N.)
DISCRYGHE. To descry; to understand. DISCURE. To discover; to open; to unveil. Also, to betray any one. Contemplacioun of the Deité, Whiche noon erthely langage may discure. MS. Harl. 3869. Whanne hire bemis ben opinly discurid. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7. DISCUST. Determined. Drayton. Spenser uses it in the sense of shaken off. DISDEINOUS. Disdainful. (A.-N.) DISE. To put tow or flax on a distaff. Palsgrave has *dysyn*. To disturb; to trouble; to annoy. DISEASE. Also, uneasiness, discontent. DISEDGED. Satiated. Shak. DISEMBOGUE. To flow out. DISENCRESE. Diminution. (A.-N.)Also a verb, to decrease or diminish. (A.-N.)
DISENDID. Descended. Chau Chaucer. DISERT. Eloquent. (Lat.) The term occurs in Foxe's epitaph, ap. Lupton's History, 1637. DISESPERANCE. Despair. (A.-N.) DISFETIRLY. Deformedly. (A.-N.) DISFIGURE. (1) Deformity. (A.-N.) See the Booke of (2) To carve a peacock. Hunting, 1586, f. 81. A very DISGEST. To digest. Var. dial. common form in early writers. Disgesture, digestion, Halle's Expostulation, p. 21. DISGISENESSE. Disguise. Chaucer. DISGRADE. To degrade. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 50; Death of Rob. Huntington, p. 27. DISGRATIOUS. Degraded. (Lat.) DISGREE. To disagree. Palsgrave. DISGRUNTLED. Discomposed. Glouc. DISGUISE. To dress up, or deck out, in ge-

of mumming or dramatic representation. DISH. (1) A cupful, as of tea, &c. (2) To make hollow or thin, a term used by wheelrights and coopers. To remove from its habitation. DISHABIT. Dishabited, uninhabited. Nares. DISHAUNT. To leave; to quit. DISHBILLE. Disorder; distres Disorder; distress. Kent. No doubt from the French déshabillé. DISH-CRADLE. A rack of wood used for drving dishes in. North. DISHED. Overcome; ruined. Var. dial. DISHEL. A compound of eggs, grated bread, saffron and sage, boiled together. DISHELE. Misfortune; unhappiness. (A.-N.)O my wanhope and my triste! O my dishele and alle my liste! Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86. A maker of bowls or dishes. DISHER. Dyssheres, Piers Ploughman, p. 96. DISHERIT. To disinherit. (A.-N.) DISHERITESON. Disinheritance. (A.-N.)DISH-FACED. Hollow faced. North. DISH-MEAT. Spoon-meat. Kent. DISHONEST. To detract; to vilify. DISHONORATE. Dishonourable. DISHWASHER. (1) The water-wagtail. (2) A scullery maid. Harrison, p. 238. DISIGE. Foolish. Verstegan. DISJECTED. Scattered. (Lat.) DISJOINT. A difficult situation. (A.-N.) DISKERE. See Discure. DISLEAL. Disloyal. Spenser.
DISLIKE. To displease. Also, to disagree. applied to articles of food. DISLIMN. To obliterate. Shak. DISLODGE. To move or start any animal. An old hunting term. DISLOIGNED. Withdrawn; secluded. (A.-N.) DISLOYAL. Unchaste. Chapme DISMALS. Melancholy feelings. Chapman. Var. dial. DISME. The tax of a tenth. Shakespeare uses dismes for tens, in Tr. and Cress. ii. 2.
DISMEMBER. To carve a heron. See the Booke of Hunting, 1586, f. 81. DISMEMBRE. To vilify. (A.-N.)DISMOLLISH. To demolish. West. DISNATURED. Unnatural. Daniel. DISOBEISANT. Disobedient. (A.-N.) DISOBLIGE. To stain or dirty. East. DISORDEINED. Disorderly. (A.-N.) DISORDINATE. Disorderly. (Lat.) DISORDINAUNCE. Irregularity. (A.-N.) DISOUR. (1) A player at dice. (A.-N.) DISOUR. (1) A player at dice. (2) A teller of tales. (A.-N.) An important person in the old baronial hall. DISPACARLED. Scattered. "Dispersed and dispacarled," Two Lanc. Lovers, 1640, p. 57. DISPAR. (1) Unequal. (Lat.) (2) A commons or share. North. DÍSPARAGE. (1) To disable. (A.-N.) (2) A disparagement. (A.-N.) And that hyt were a grete dysperage To the and all thy baronage. MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 174. 20

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DISPARENT.
                Variegated. (Lat.)
                To scatter; to disperse.
DISPARKLE.
  percled, Hall, Edward IV. f. 19.
DISPARLID.
              Beaten down; destroyed.
DISPARPLE.
               To disperse. Lydgate.
DISPART. (1) To divide; to separate.
(2) The peg or pin set upon the mouth of a
   piece by which the level was taken.
DISPARTELYN. To disperse. Pr. Parv.
DISPEED. To dispatch. Lister.
              Expence; the necessaries of life.
DISPENCE.
   (A.-N.) Dispencis, MS. Lansd. 762.
DISPENDE. To expend; to waste.
DISPENDERE.
                 A steward. (Lat.)
                  Sumptuous; costly. (Lat.)
DISPENDIOUS.
DISPERAUNCE. Despair. (A.-N.)
DISPEYRID. In despair.
    He causte comforte and consolacioun
    Of alle that ever he was afore dispeyrid.
                  Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.
DISPITE. To grumble; to be angry; to be
   spiteful; to defy. (A.-N.)
DISPITOUS. Angry to excess. (A.-N.)
DISPLE. To discipline; to chastise.
DISPLEASANT.
                  Unpleasant; offensive.
DISPLESAUNS. Displeasure. (A.-N.)
     Ther mowthis to pleyne ther displesauns
                        MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 45.
DISPLESURE. To displease. (A.-N.)
DISPOIL. To undress. (A.-N.)
DISPOINT. To disappoint. (A.
              To disappoint. (A.-N.)
            To dispose. (Lat.)
DISPONE.
DISPORT. (1) To divert. (A.-N.)
(2) Sport; diversion. (A.-N.)
DISPOSE. Disposal; disposition; arrangement.
   Shak.
DISPOSED. Inclined to mirth and jesting.
  Sometimes, wantonly merry. See Nares, and
  the examples quoted by him. "Wend thee
  from mee, Venus, I am not disposed," Shep-
herd's Song of Venus and Adonis, 1600. DISPOSITION. Disposal. Chaucer.
DISPOURVEYED. Unprovided. (A.-N.)
DISPREDDEN. To spread around. See Phillis
  and Flora, Lond. 1598.
        For he hire kirtille fonde also,
        And eek hire mantelle bothe two,
        Dispred upon the bed alofte.
                 Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 171.
DISPREISE. To undervalue. (A.-N.)
DISPUNGE. To sprinkle. Shak.
DISPUNISHABLE.
                     Not capable of punish-
  ment. See Stanihurst's Descr. p. 26.
DISPUTESOUN. A dispute, or disputation.
  (A.-N.) See Langtoft's Chron. p. 300.
DISQUIÉT.
             To disturb; to trouble.
DISRANK. To degrade; to put out of rank or
order. (A.-N.)
DISRAY. Clamo
           Clamour. (A.-N.) Also, to fight
  irregularly, to put out of order.
DISRULILY. Irregularly.
                            Chaucer.
DISSAR. A scoffer; a fool.
DISSEAT.
            To unseat; to remove.
DISSEILE.
             To deceive. (A.-N.)
                    Unlike; dissimilar.
DISSEMBLABLE.
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DISSEMBLANCE. Dissembling. (Fr.)

DISSENT. Descent. Lydgate DISSENTIENT. Disagreeing. (Lat.) DISSENTORI. A kind of still. (Lat.) DISSEYVAUNT. Deceitful. (A.-N.) DISSHROWED. Made open, or manifest; published. See Stanihurst's Descr. p. 15. DISSIMULARY. To dissimulate. Hall. DISSIMULE. To dissemble. (A.-N.) A dissembler. (A.-N.)DISSIMULER. DISSIMULINGS. Dissemblings. Chaucer. DISSNINS. A distance in horseracing, the eighth part of a mile. DISSOLVE. To solve; to explain. (Lat.) DISSONED. Dissonant.

DISSONED. Dissonant.

Tusser.

Tusser.

Alav. a name DISTAFF. St. Distaff's day, a name jocularly given to the day after Twelfth Day. Also called Rock-day. DISTAINE. To discolour; to stain; to take away the colour. (A.-N.) Sometimes, to calm, still, or pacify, from destaindre. Ye washe cleyne fro mole and spottes blake, That wyne nor oyle nor yit none inke distyene. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 141. DISTANCE. Discord; debate; dissension; disturbance. "Withoutyn ony dystaunce," MS. Harl. 3954. For after mete, without distans, The cockwoldes schuld together danse. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61. He preyeth yow that ye wylle cese, And let owre londys be in pees Wythowtyn any dystawnce. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78. DISTASTE. An insult. Jonson. Also a verb, to displease, to insult. DISTEMPERATE. Immoderate. Hence distemperature, disorder, sickness. DISTEMPERED. Intoxicated. Shak. DISTEMPRE. To moisten; to mingle. (A.-N.) DISTENCE. The descent of a hill. (A.-N.)
DISTINCT. To distinguish. (Lat.) DISTINCTIONS. Commas. (Fr.)DISTINGUE. To distinguish; to divide. DISTOR. Distress. North. DISTOURBLED. Disturbed. (A.-N.)DISTRACT. Distracted. Shak. DISTRACTIONS. Detachments; parts taken from the main body. Shak. DISTRAIN. To strain anything; to catch; to hold fast; to afflict, or torment. DISTRAYENG. Distracted. Distraction. (A.-N.)(A.-N.)DISTREITE. Strait; difficulty. (A.-N.)
DISTRENE. To constrain; to enforce. (A.-N.) DISTRET. A superior officer of a monastery. (A.-N.) DISTRICATE. To disentangle. DISTRIE. To destroy. (A.-N.)Hors and man felle downe withoute dowte, And sone he was dystryed. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76. DISTROBELAR. One who disturbs. Parv.

DISTROUBE. To disturb; to trouble. (A.-N.)

DISTROUBLE. To disturb. (A.-N.) It occurs | DIVIDE. To make divisions in music, which as a substantive in Palsgrave. For another also thou mayst be shent,

3yf thou destroblyst here testament.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

DISTRUSS. To overthrow; to conquer. (Fr.) DISTURB. A disturbance. Daniel. DISTURBLE. To disturb. Wickcliffe.

DISTURBULYNG. Dispute, or disturbance.

The Jewes saw that ilke thyng, Anon thei were in disturbulyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 34.

DISTURNE. To turn aside. (A.-N.) DISUSED. Out of practice. Linc.
DISVEIL. To unveil; to open. Palegrave. DISVOUCH. To contradict; to discredit. DISWERE. Doubt. (A.-S.) "Without diswere," Boke of Curtasye, p. 19. DISWITTED. Distracted. Drayton, p. 173. DISWORSHIP. Discredit. Philpot. DIT. To close; to stop up. $(A.-\bar{S}.)$ Still used in the North. Sometimes the pa. past. And yn the middes a grete pytte,

That al the worlde myghte hit not ditte. Purgatory Legend, MS. Rawl. DITCH. (1) Grimy dirt. Also, to stick to, as

anything that is clammy. North.

(2) A fence, not the drain. North.

(3) To make a ditch or moat. Sometimes, to clean or fey a ditch.

DITCH-BACK. A fence. North.

DITE. (1) To winnow. Chapman. (2) To dictate; to write. (A.-N.)

DITEMENT. An indictment. (A.-N.)

DITES. Sayings; ditties. (A.-N.)
DITHER. To shake; to tremble; to confuse. Also, a confused noise, a bother.

DITHING. A trembling or vibratory motion of the eye. Chesh.

DITING. (1) Whispering. North.
(2) A report, or saying. (A.-N.)

DITLESS. A portable wooden stopper for the mouth of an oven.

DITOUR. A tale-teller. (A.-N.)

DITT. A ditty. Spenser.

DITTED. Dirtied; begrimed. Linc. DITTEN. Mortar or clay to stop up an oven. Dittin, Yorksh. Dial. 1697.

DITTER. The game of Touch and Run. DIURNAL-WOMEN. Women who cried the

daily papers about the streets. DIV. Do. North.

DIVE-DAPPER. The dobchick, or didapper. "Some folkys cal her a dyvedopper or a doppechyk," Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 159. Sometimes called the dyvendop.

DIVELIN. Dublin. West.

DIVERB. A proverb. (Lat.) DIVEROUS. Wayward. (A.-N.)
DIVERSE. Different. Also, to diversify.

DIVERSORY. An inn.

DIVERT. To turn aside. (Lat.) DIVEST. To was (Lat.) DIVEST. To undress. (A.-N.)

DIVET. A turf or sod. North. DIVIDABLE. Divided; distant. Shak.

DIVIDANT. Divisible. Shak.

is, the running a simple strain into a great variety of shorter notes to the same modulation. Nares.
DIVILIN. A brick-kiln. Linc.

DIVINACLE. A riddle. Phillips.

DIVINE. Divinity. Chaucer. DIVINISTRE. A divine. (A.-N.)

DIVIS. Device. (A.-N.)

DIVISE. To divide; to separate.

Clenlyche fro the croune his corse he dyvysyde. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

DIVULGATE. To divulge. See Arch. xxii. 254. Devulgacion, Hall, Henry VII. f. 31.

DIVVENT. Do not. Cumb. DIVVY-DUCK. A dobehick. West.

DIZARD. See Disar.

DIZE. See Dise.
DIZEN. To dress; to adorn; to be conceited or pompous. North.

DIZZARDLY. Foolish; stupid.

DI3T. To pronounce; to make. Gawayne.

DO. (1) Though; then. Kent.

(2) To cause. I do make, i. e. I cause to make, or to be made; I do one to understand, &c. Metaphorically, to fight.

(3) The part. past. for don.

(4) To do one right, or reason, to pledge a person in drinking. Shak.

(5) To do for, to take care of, to provide for; to do for one, to ruin him; to do to death, to do to die, to kill or slay; to do to know, to inform, &c.

(6) Deed; action; contest.

(7) To put; to place. As do on, do in, &c. still in provincial use.

(8) A fete; an entertainment. North.

DOAGE. Rather damp. Lanc.
DOALD. Fatigued. Craven.
DOAN. Wet, damp bread. Devon.

DOAND. Doing. (A.-S.)

DOATED. Beginning to decay, chiefly applied to old trees. East.

DOATTEE. To nod the head when sleep comes on, whilst one is sitting up. Exm.

DOBBIN. (1) An old jaded horse.

(2) Sea gravel mixed with sand. East Sussex.

DOBBLE. To daub. East.

DOBBY. A fool; a silly old man. Also, a kind of spirit. North. The dobbies seem to be similar to the Scottish Brownies. They are well described by Washington Irving in his Bracebridge Hall, ed. 1822, ii. 183-6.

DOBE. To dub a knight. (A.-S.)

DOBELLET. A doublet. Plumpt. Corr. p. 136. DOBELYNE. To double. Pr. Parv.

DOBIL. Double. Chaucer.
DOBY. To strike; to beat. (A.-N.)
DOCCY. A doxy, or whore. "No r
doccy," Hycke Scorner, n. d. " No man playe

DOCIBLE. Tractable ; docile. North. DOCILISIST. Most docile. East.

DOCILISIST. Most documents. Glouc.

DOCITY. Docility; quickness. Glouc.

Dekker. "Docking the DOCK. (1) Futuo. Dekker. dell," a very common phrase.

- (2) The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between a the middle and the buttock; the stump of a beast's tail; the broad nether end of a felled tree, or of the human body.
- (3) To cut off. Var. dial.

(4) The common mallow. Var. dial.(5) The crupper of a saddle. Devon.

(6) If a person is stung with a nettle, a certain cure is said to be performed by rubbing dock leaves over the affected part, repeating the following charm very slowly—
"Nettle in, dock out, dock rub nettle out." In Cheshire, according to Wilbraham, in dock out nettle is a kind of proverbial saying expressive of inconstancy. Hence may be explained the passages in Chaucer, Troil. and Creseide, iv. 461; Test. of Love, p. 482. There was a small stinging red nettle called the dock-nettle, as appears from MS. Harl. 978. the A. N. name being ortic griesche. Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,

But heere, there, everywhere; in dock, out nettle. Taylor's Motto, 1622.

DOCKAN. The dock. North. DOCKERER. Fur made of the skin of the dossus, or weasel, the petit gris.

DOCKET. (1) A shred or piece. (A.-S.)

(2) A woodman's bill. Oxon.

DOCKEY. A meal taken about ten o'clock A.M. by field labourers. East.

DOCKSPITTER. A tool for pulling or cutting up docks. Dorset.

DOCKSY. The fundament. Fast.

DOCTOR. An apothecary. Doctor of skill, a physician. Doctor's stuff, medicine. Var.

DOCTORATE. Doctorship. Thynne, p. 22. DOCTRINE. To teach. (A.-N.) The Puritans in their sermons used to call the subject under explanation the doctrine.

DOCUMENTIZE. To preach; to moralise. DOD. (1) The fox-tail reed. North.

(2) To cut the wool off sheep's tails; to lop or cut off anything. Dodded, without horns. Dodded corn, corn without beards.

(3) A shell. Suffolk.

(4) A rag of cloth. Cumb.

DODDART. A bent stick used in the game called doddart, which is played in a large level field by two parties headed by two captains, and having for its object to drive a wooden ball to one of two boundaries.

DODDER. To shake, or tremble. Doddered, confused, shattered, infirm. North.

DODDEREL. A pollard. Warw. DODDERING-DICKIES. The quivering heads of the briza, or quaking grass. North.

DODDINGS. The fore-parts of a fleece of wool. North.

DODDLE. To totter; to dawdle. North. DODDLEISH. Feeble. Sussex.

DODDY. Little; small. Doddymite, very low in stature. East.

DODDYPATE. A blockhead. "And hym dodypate," Boke of Mayd Emlyn. " And called DODELING. Idling; trifling. Devon.

DODGE. (1) A small lump of anything moist and thick. East.

(2) To jog; to incite. North.

(3) To follow in the track of a person or animal. Var. dial.

(4) To have the dodge, to be cheated, to give one the slip. To dodge, to try to cheat one, to haggle in a bargain.

(5) A cunning trick. Var. dial.

(6) A dog. Alleyn Papers, p. 32.

(7) To drag on very slowly. North.

(8) A squirrel's nest. South.

DODGER. (1) A night-cap. Kent.

(2) A miser. Howell.

DODIPOLL. A blockhead. "As learned as Doctor Doddipoll," Howell, p. 17. " A lozell, hoydon, dunce, jobbernoll, doddipole," Cotgrave. Perhaps derived from dottypoles. a nick-name for the shaven-crowned priests.

DODKIN. A very small coin, the eighth part of a stiver. "The stiching cost me but a dodkin, Weelkes' Ayres, Lond. 1608. It was

prohibited by Henry V. DODMAN. A snail. Norfolk. Also, a snail-

shell. " A sely dodman crepe," Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 7. "A snayl or dodman," Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 125.

DODO. A lullaby. Minsheu.

DODUR. Castula, a kind of flax.

DODY. George. North.
DOE. To live on little food. Chesh.

DOELE. Dole; grief; sorrow. (A.-N.) So grete sorow the quene than wrought,

Grete doels it was to se and lythe.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98. DOELFULLIE. Dolefully; grievously.

DOER. An agent; a manager; a factor. East. See Burgon's Gresham, ii. 44.

DOERBODY. The body of a frock.

DOES. It does not, i. e. it has lost its force and virtue. North.

DOFF. (1) To do off; to undress. Var. dial. Also, to remove, to get rid off, to put off or delay.

(2) Dough for bread. North. DOFTYR. Daughter. Ritson.

DOG. (1) A toaster of wood or iron made in the form of a dog. North.

(2) A large band of iron, used for fastening the walls outside old houses, supporting wood, &c. (3) A small pitcher. Craven.

(4) See Andirons.

(5) If I do, dog worry my uncle, a phrase implying refusal on being asked to do anything contrary to one's wishes.

(6) A dogge for the bowe, a dog used in shooting. Chaucer.

(7) To follow or dodge one. DOG-APE. The dog-faced baboon, a species first described by Gesner, 1551.

DOG-BEE. A drone, or male bee.

DOG-BOLT. A term of reproach. " Manes that dog-bolt," Lilly, ed. 1632, Sig. G. ix. Dog-louse is still heard in Craven in a similar sense. Carr, i. 112.

DOGCHEAP. Excessively cheap. "They af-

DOL

forded their wares so dog-cheape," Stanihurst, | (4) A duck. (A.-S.) p. 22. Still in use.

DOGCOLE. The herb dogbane. Palsgrave. DOG-DAISY. The field daisy. North. DOG-DRAVE. A kind of sea-fish, often men-

tioned in the Finchale Charters.

DOG-FENNEL. The corn camomile. Warw. DOGFLAWS. Gusts of rage. Dyce.

DOGGED. Very; excessive. Var. dial. Dog-

ged-way, a great way, excessive. DOGGEDLY. Badly done. Norf. DOGGENEL. An eagle. Cumb.

DOGGER. A small fishing ship.

DOG-HANGING. A wedding feast, where money was collected for the bride.

DOG-HOLE. A small insignificant town, very insecurely fortified.

DOGHOOKS. Strong hooks or wrenches used for separating iron boring rods.

DOGHT. Thought. (A.-S.)

DOGHY. Dark; cloudy; reserved. Chesh. DOG-KILLER. A person who killed dogs

found loose in the hot months. DO-GLADLY. Eat heartily. Ritson.

DOG-LATIN. Barbarous Latin, as verte canem ex, when addressing a dog in his own language, &c.

DOG-LEACH. A dog doctor. Often used as

a term of contempt.

DOG-LOPE. A narrow slip of ground between two houses, the right to which is questionable. North.

DOGNOPER. The parish beadle. Yorksh. DOGONE. A term of contempt. (A.-N.) DOGS. The dew. Essex.

DOGS-EARS. The twisted or crumpled corners of leaves of a book.

DOG'S-GRASS. The cynosurus cristatus, Lin. DOG'S-HEAD. Some kind of bird mentioned

by Florio, in v. Egocephálo. DOG'S-NOSE. A cordial used in low life,

composed of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg.

DOG'S-STONES. Gilt buttons. North. The constellation generally DOG'S-TAIL. known as ursa minor.

DOG-STANDARD. Ragwort. North. DOGSTURDS. Candied sweetmeats. Newc.

DOG-TREE. The alder. North.
DOG-TRICK. A fool's bauble. Dekker.
DOGUISE. To disguise. (A.-N.)

DOG-WHIPPER. A church beadle. North.

DOIL. Strange nonsense. West.

DOINDE. Doing; progressing. (A.-S.) DOIT. A small Dutch coin, valued at about half a farthing.

DOITED. Superannuated. Var. dial. DOITKIN. See Dodkin.

DOKE. (1) Any small hollow, apparently synonymous with dalk, q. v. "Two deep doaks," Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 130. A deep furrow or any sudden fall in ground, Kennett, p. 22.

(2) A bruise. Essex.

(3) A small brook. Essex.

The gose, the doke, the cokkowe also. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 31.

DOKELING. A young duck. (A.-S.) DOKET. Docked. Pr. Parv.

DOLARD. A pollard. Oxon.

DOLATE. To tolerate. Linc.

DOLD. Stupid; confused. (A.-S.) A person half stupid is still said to be in a doldrum. Devon.

DOLE. (1) A lump of anything.

(2) A share, or portion. (A.-S.) Also, to set out or allot; to divide. Hence, any division of goods or property.

(3) Money, bread, &c. distributed to the poor. North.

(4) A boundary mark, either a post or a mound of earth. East. Also, a balk or slip of unploughed ground.

(5) Grief; sorrow. (A.-N.) Still in use in the

(6) A piece of heath or common off which only one person has a right to cut fuel. Norf.

(7) The bowels, blood, and feet of a deer, which were given to the hounds after the hunt. Blome, ii. 87.

(8) A low flat place. West.

(9) Happy man be his dole, let his lot be happy, or happy be he who succeeds best. See R. Fletcher's Poems, 1656, p. 139.

DOLE-AX. A tool used for dividing slats for wattle gates. Kent. Perhaps connected with bole-ax, q. v.

DOLE-BEER. Beer distributed to the poor. Ben Jonson.

DOLEFISH. Seems to be that fish which the fishermen employed in the North Seas receive for their allowance. Blount. DOLEING. Almsgiving. Kent.

DOLE-MEADOW. A meadow in which several persons have shares.

DOLEMOOR. A large uninclosed common. Somerset.

DOLENT. Sorrowful. (A.-N.) See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 23; Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 212. DOLE-STONE. A landmark. Kent.

DOLEY. Gloomy; solitary. Northumb. Soft and open, muggy, applied to the weather; easy, wanting energy. Linc.

DOLING. A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. E. Suss.

DOLIUM. A vessel of wine. (Lat.) " A dolium of wyne," Liber Niger Edw. IV. p. 29.

DOLL. A child's hand. North. DOLLOP. (1) To beat. Var. dial.

(2) A lump of anything. East.
(3) To handle anything awkwardly; to nurse too much, or badly. Var. dial.

DOLLOUR. To abate in violence, as the wind does. Kent.

DOLLURS. Bad spirits. I. Wight. This is of course from the French. Dolour occurs in Shakespeare.

DOLLY. (1) To beat linen. West.

(2) A prostitute. North.

(3) A washing tub; a churn-staff. Also, a washing beetle.

| DONDON. A fat gross woman. (Fr.) | DONE. (1) Put; placed. (A.-S.) (2) To do. Fairfax. Did. West. (4) A passing staff, with legs. North. (3) Exhausted; worn out; well roasted or boiled. (5) A sloven. Var. dial. (6) Sad; sorrowful. Warw. Var. dial. (4) Cease; be quiet. Var. dial. DOLLYD. Heated; made luke-warm. Pr. Parv. (5) A down, field, or plain. (A.-S.) " Hii come DOLLY-DOUCET. A child's doll. Worc. upon a done," Beves, p. 107. DOLOUR. Grief; pain. (A.-N.)(6) In hunting, a deer is said to be done when DOLOURING. A mournful noise. Essex. DOLPHIN. The Dauphin of France. he dies. Gent. Rec. ii. 78. DOLVE. Delved; digged. Rob. Glouc. p. 395. DOLVEN. Buried. (A.-S.) See Maundevile, (7) To din; to sound. (A.-S.) DONE-GROWING. Stunted in growth. East. DONERE. To fondle; to caress. (A.-N.) DONET. A grammar, that of Donatus being p. 62; Arthour and Merlin, p. 28; Romaunt of the Rose, 4070.

DOLVER. Reclaimed fen-ground. East. formerly the groundwork of most treatises on DOLY. Doleful; sorrowful. Chaucer. the subject. DONE-UP. Wearied; ruined. Var. dial. DOM. (1) Dumb. Towneley Myst. DONGE. A mattress. Pr. Parv. (2) A door case. Wilts. DONGENE. Thrown. (A.-S.) DOMAGE. Damage; hurt. (A.-N.) See Hall, Whenne he had so done, he turned agayne unto Henry VIII. f. 29; Rom. of the Rose, 4895. Tyre, and fande the bastelle that he hade made in DOMAGEOUS. Hurtful. (A.-N.)the see dongene doune to the grounde. DOMBE. Dumb. (A.-S.) MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5. DOME. (1) Judgment; opinion. (A.-S.) At DONGEON. See Dungeon. his dome, under his jurisdiction. DONGESTEK. A dungfork. Feest, x. (2) The down of rabbits, &c. East. DONGON. A person who looks stupid, but is DOME-HOUSE. The judgment-hall. Pr. Parv. really witty and clever. West. DOMEL. Stupid. Glouc. DONICK. The game of doddart, q. v. DOMELOUS. Wicked, especially applied to a DONJON. See Dungeon. known betrayer of the fair sex. Linc. DONK. Damp; moist; humid. North. " Down-DOMESCART. The hangman's cart. kynge of dewe," moisture of dew, Morte Ar-DOMESMAN. A judge. (A.-S.)

Go we therfore togedre before the dredefull thure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87. DONKE. To think; to thank. (A.-S.) DONKEY. Same as donk, q. v. DONKS. At hussel-cap, he who knocks out all domesman, there for to here oure everlastynge MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 7. dampnacion. DOMGE. An image? See Brit. Bibl. ii. 108. the marbles he has put in, is said to have got Qu. an error for doinge. his donks. DOMINATIONS. One of the supposed or-DONNAT. A wretch; a devil. North. ders of angelical beings, the κυριοτητες. DONNE. Of a dun colour. (A.-S.) " Don-DOMINEER. To bluster. Shak. ned cow," Turnament of Tottenham. DOMINO. A kind of hood worn by canons; Ser, sen 3e salle on huntynge fownde, and hence a veil formerly worn with mourn-I salle 30w gyffe twa gud grewhundes, ing, and still used in masquerades. Are donnede als any doo. DOMINOUN. Dominion; lordship. (A.-N.) MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140. DOMME. Dumb. (A.-S.) DONNINETHELL. Wild hemp. Gerard. DOMMEL. A drum. North. DONNINGS. Dress; clothes. DOMMELHEED. The female verenda. Cumb. DONNUT. A pancake made of dough instead of batter. Herts. DOMMERARS. Beggars who pretended to be dumb. They were chiefly Welchmen. DOMP. To fall; to tumble. North. DONNY. (1) Same as donne, q. v. (2) Poorly; out of sorts. Lanc. DON. (1) To put on; to dress. Var. dial. (3) A profligate woman. West. And costly vesture was in hand to don. (4) A small fishing-net. Linc. Turbevile's Ovid, 1567, f. 145. DONSEL. A youth of good birth but not (2) Done; caused. (A.-S.)
(3) Clever; active. North.
(4) A gay young fellow. Linc. knighted. (A.-N.) DON'T. Don't ought, ought not. Don't think, do not think. Var. dial. (5) A superior, as a fellow of a college, one who DONYED. Dinned; resounded. (A.-S.) sets himself up above others. Var. dial. Soche strokys gaf the knyghtys stowte, DONCH. Same as daunch, q. v. That the hylle donyed all abowte DONCY. Dandyism. North. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38 f. 224. DOND. Dressed. Westmorel. DOOD. Done. Devon. DOODLE. A trifler, or idler. DONDEGO. Or Don Diego, a person who made DOODLE-SACK. A bagpipe. a jakes of St. Paul's cathedral, and is occa-DOOGS. Same as donks, q. v. sionally noticed for his exploit by early writers. DONDER. Thunder. (A.-S.) DOOKE. (1) Do you. Wilts. DONDINNER. The afternoon. (2) A duck. Pr. Parv.

311 DOOKELYNGYS. Ducklings. Pr. Parv. DOOM. Judgment. (A.-S.) DOOMAN. A woman. Var. dial. DOON. (1) To do. (A.-S.) (2) The village cage or prison. Linc. DOOR. The fish doree. See Cheeks, Door-posts. DOOR-CHEEKS. and Exod. xii. 22, ed. 1640. DOORDERN. A door-frame. Linc. DOOR-KEEPER. A whore. DOORN. A door-frame. Wilts. DOOR-NAIL. " Ded as dore nail," Will. and the Werwolf, p. 23. This proverb is still in use. " As deed as a dore-tree," Piers Ploughman, p. 26. DOOR-PIECE. A piece of tapestry hung before an open door. DOOR-SILL. The threshold of a door. DOOR-STAANS. Same as Door-sill, q. v. DOOR-STALL. A door-post. East. DOOR-STEAD. Same as door-sill, q. v. DOORWAY. The entrance into a building, or apartment. DOORY. Very little; diminutive. Yorksh. DOOSE. (1) A blow, or slap. North. (2) Thrifty; careful; cleanly. North. (3) Soft to the touch. Linc. DOOSENLOOP. The same as Dommelheed, q.v. DOOSEY-CAP. A punishment among boys in the North of England. DOOTE. A fool. (A.-N.) How lordis and leders of our lawe Has geven dome that this doots schall dye. Walpole Mysteries, MS. DOOTLE. A notch in a wall to receive a beam, in building. North. To clean out. Suffolk. DO-OUT. DOP. A short quick curtsey. East. The term occurs in Ben Jonson.
DOP-A-LOW. Very short in stature, especially spoken of females. East. DOPCHICKEN. The dabchick. Linc. DOPE. A simpleton. Cumb.
DOPEY. A beggar's trull. Grose.
DOPPERBIRD. The dabchick, or didapper. Dopper in the Pr. Parv. p. 127. DOPPERS. The Anabaptists, or dippers, much disliked in Jonson's time, who mentions them under this name. "I would dopt him," To adopt. Chettle's Hoffman, 1631, sig. F. iv. DOR. (1) A drone or beetle; a cockchafer. To dor, or to give the dor, to make a fool of one, corresponding to the modern hum, to deceive. Dor, a fool, Hawkins, iii. 109. (2) To obtain a dor, to get leave to sleep. schoolboy's phrase. (3) To frighten, or stupify. West. DORADO. Anything gilded. (Span.) Hence, a smooth-faced rascal DORALLE. Same as dariol, q. v. DORBELISH. Very clumsy. Linc. DORCAS. Benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing gratuitously or at a cheap rate. Hence, perhaps, dorcased, finely decked out. Linc. See Acts, ix. 36.

DORCHESTER. As big as a Dorchester butt, i. e. exceedingly fat. DORDE. Some kind of sauce used in ancient cookery. Feest, ix. DORE. (1) There. (A.-S.) (2) To dare. (A.-S.) And otherwhile, yf that I dore, Er I come fully to the dore, I turne agen and fayne a thinge, As thouse I hadde lost a rynge. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 121. (3) To stare at one. North. DORE-APPLE. A firm winter apple of a bright yellow colour. East. (A.-N.)DOREE. Pastry. DOREN. Doors. (A.-S.) Door-posts. Finch. Chart. DORESTOTHES. DORE-TREE. The bar of a door. Ploughman, p. 26; Havelok, 1806. DORFER. An impudent fellow. North. DORGE. A kind of lace. DORISHMENT. Hardship. North. DOR-LINES. Mackerel lines. North. DORLOT. An ornament for a woman's dress.

(A.-N.) Sometimes the same as Calle (1).

DORM. To dose; a dose. North. DORMANT. The large beam lying across a room; a joist. Also called dormant-tree, dormand, and dormer. Anything fixed was said to be dormant. The dormant-table was perhaps the fixed table at the end of a hall, where the baron sat in judgment and on state occasions. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 355; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 181; Cyprian Academie, 1647, ii. 58. To begin the tabul dormant, to take the principal place. A tabul dormant that he begynne; Then shal we law; that be herein. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51. Kyng Arthour than verament Ordeynd throw hys awne assent, The tabull dormounts withouten lette. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60. DORMATIVE. Sleepy. (Lat.) "A dormative potion," Cobler of Canterburie, 1608. DORMEDORY. A sleepy, stupid, inactive person. Heref. DORMER. A window pierced through a sloping roof, and placed in a small gable which rises on the side of the roof. Oxf. Gloss. Arch. In Herefordshire, an attic window projecting from the roof is called a dormit. DORMOND. Part of the clothing of a bed. Finchale Chart. DORNEX. See Darnex. DORNS. Door-posts. Devon. DORNTON. A small repast taken between breakfast and dinner. North. DORP. A village, or hamlet. (A.-S.) DORRE. (1) Durst. See Rob. Glouc. p. 112; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107. (2) To deafen. Somerset. DORREL. A pollard. Warw.
DORRER. A sleeper; a lazy person.
DORRY. Sowpes dorry, sops endorsed, or seasoned. Forme of Cury, p. 43.



DORSEL. A pack-saddle, panniers in which | DOTARD. Same as doated, q. v. fish are carried on horseback. Sussex. Dorsers, fish-baskets, Ord. and Reg. p. 143. DORSERS. Hangings of various kinds; tapes-

try. See Test. Vetust. p. 258; Rutland Papers, p. 7. (A.-N. dorsal.) "Docers of highe pryse," Beryn, 101.

DORSTODE. A door-post. (A.-S.)

DORTED. Stupified. Cumb. DORTH. Through. Ritson.

DORTOUR. A dormitory, or sleeping room. (A.-N.) "Slepe as monke in his dortoure," Langtoft, p. 256. The part of a monastery which contained the sleeping rooms was the dorter or dortoir, Davies, p. 133. "The dortor staires," Pierce Penilesse, p. 51.

DORTY. Saucy; nice. Northumb. DORY. A drone bee. Philpot.

DOS. (1) A master. North.

(2) Joshua. Yorksh.

DOSAYN. A dozen. Kyng Alis. 657.

DOSE. Does. North.

Then durst I swere thei shuld abye, That does oure kynge that vilanye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. DOSEBEIRDE. A simpleton; a fool. Chester Plays, ii. 34, and Dasiberde, the latter form occurring in the Medulla. Dossiberde, ih. i. 201; doscibeirde, i. 204.

DOSEL. See Dorsers.

The faucet of a barrel. (A.-N.) DOSELLE. " Caste awei the dosils," R. Glouc. p. 542.

And when he had made holes so fele, And stoppyd every oon of them with a doselle. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 139.

DOSENED. Cold; benumbed. North. DOSENS. Straight clothes manufactured in Devonshire, temp. Hen. V.

DOSER. See Dorsers.

DOSION. Same as dashin, q. v.

DOSK. Dark; dusky. Craven.

DOSNELL. Stupid; clownish. Howel DOSOME. Healthy; thriving. North. Howell.

DOSS. (1) A hassock. East.

(2) To attack with the horns. East.(3) To sit down rudely. Kent.

DOSSAL. A rich ornamented cloak worn by persons of high rank. (A.-N.)

DOSSEL. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture in a barn; a plug; the rose at the end of a water-pipe. North. Perhaps from doselle, q. v.

DOSSER. A pannier, or basket.

He fell to discoursing within an odde manner of love-making, when beginning very low, marking her new shod feet hanging over her dossers, beganne with this commendation. Pasquil's Jests, 1629.

DOSSERS. A motion of the head in children, caused by affections of the brain. East.

DOSSET. A small quantity. Kent.
DOSSITY. Ability; quickness. West.
DOSTER. A daughter. Pr. Parv.

DOSY. Dizzy, or giddy. (A.-N.) DOT. A small lump, or pat. Palsgrave.

DOTANCE. Fear; reverence. (A.-N.)DOTANT. A dotard. Shak.

DOTAUNCE. Fear; doubt; uncertainty. (A.-N.) A foolish fellow. (A.-S.) Also a verb, to be foolish in any way.

DOTED. Foolish; simple. (A.-S.) DOTE-FIG. A fig. Devon. See Junius. "A topet of fygge dodes," Howard Household Books, p. 351.

DOTES. Endowments; good qualities. (Lat.) DOTH. Do ye. (A.-S.)

DOTHER. To totter, or tremble. North.

The duk dotered to the ground.

Sir Degrevant, 1109. DOTONE. To dote; to be foolish. Pr. Parv. DOTOUS. Doubtful. (A.-N.)

DOTS. Gingerbread nuts. East. DOTTEL. Same as Doselle, q. v.

DOTTEREL. A bird said to be so foolishly fond of imitation as to be easily caught. Hence a stupid fellow, an old doating fool, a sense still current in Craven.

Wherefore, good reader, that I save them may,

I now with them the very dottril play. A Book for Boys and Girls, 1686.

DOTTYPOLES. See Dodipoll. DOUBLE. (1) To shut up anything; to clench the fists. Var. dial.

To make double; to fold up.

(3) A hare is said to double, when she winds about in plain fields to deceive the hounds.

(4) A kind of stone formerly used in building. See Willis, p. 25.

(5) The play double or quit, i. e. to win a double sum, or lose nothing.

(6) To make a duplicate of any writing. To double, to vary in telling a tale twice over.

(7) A letter patent. Cowell. DOUBLE-BEER. Strong beer, or ale. (Fr.) DOUBLE-CLOAK. A cloak which might be

worn on either side, adapted for disguises. DOUBLE-COAL. A carboniferous measure of coal, frequently five feet thick.

DOUBLE-COUPLE. Twin lambs. East. OUBLER. A large dish, plate, or bowl. North. See Pr. Parv. pp. 70, 124. DOUBLER.

DOUBLE-READER. A member of an Inn of Court whose turn it was to read a second time. Jonson, vi. 81.

DOUBLE-RIBBED. Pregnant. North.

DOUBLE-RUFF. A game at cards. DOUBLE-SPRONGED. When potatoes lie in the ground till the new crop shoots out fresh bulbs, they are said to be double-spronged.

DOUBLET. (1) A military garment covering the upper part of the body from the neck to the waist. The pourpointe in Caxton.

(2) A false jewel or stone consisting of two pieces joined together.

DOUBLE-TOM. A double-breasted plough.

DOUBLE-TONGUE. The herb horsetongue. DOUBLETS. A game somewhat similar to backgammon, but less complicated. See Cotgrave, in v. Renette; R. Fletcher's Poems, p. 129; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv. DOUBTSOME. Doubtful; uncertain. North.

DOUCE. (1) Sweet; pleasant. (A.-N.) He drawes into douce Fraunce, as Duchemen telles. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

(2) A blow. Var. dial. Also a verb. A pat in the face, Tusser, p. xxii.

(3) Snug; comfortable. North.

(4) Sober; prudent. North.(5) Chaff. Devon.

(6) To duck in water. Craven.

(7) To put out, as dout, q. v.

(8) The back of the hand. Linc.

DOUCE-AME. See Ame (3).

DOUCET. (1) Sweet. (A.-N.)

Fle delicat metes and doucet drinkes, al the while thou art not syke. MS. Bodl. 423, f. 182.

(2) A small custard or pasty. See Ord. and Reg. pp. 174, 178; Rutland Papers, p. 125. "A lytell flawne," Palsgrave.

(3) Some musical instrument. See Tyrwhitt's Gloss. to Chaucer, p. 69. The dulcimer, according to Skinner.

DOUCET-PIE. A sweet-herb pie. Devon.

DOUCETS. The testes of a deer.

DOUCH. To bathe. Somerset.

DOUCKER. A didapper. Kennett. " Dou-

kere, plounjoun," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. DOUDY. Shabbily dressed. Var. dial.

DOUFFE. A dove. Lydgate. DOUGH. (1) Though. Ritson.

(2) A little cake. North.
(3) The stomach. Salop.
DOUGH-BAKED. Imperfectly baked. Hence of weak or dull understanding. DOUGH-CAKE. An idiot. Devon.

DOUGH-COCK. A fool. See Daw-cock. DOUGH-FIG. A Turkey fig. Somerset.

DOUGH-LEAVEN. A lump of leaven prepared

for making leavened bread. West.

OUGHT. To do aught, to be able to do any-DOUGHT. To do a

DOUGHTER. A daughter. (A.-S.)
DOUGHTER. More doughty. (A.-S.)
DOUGHTREN. Daughters. (A.-S.)
DOUGH-UP. To stick, or adhere. East.

DOUGHY. Foolish. Derby.

DOUGLE. To wash thoroughly. Yorksh. DOUHTERN. Daughters. Leg. Cath. p. 126. DOUHTY. Stout; strong; brave. (A.-S.)

DOUK. To stoop the head; to bow; to dive or bathe; a dip. North.

DOUKY. Damp; wet; moist. North. DOUL. (1) Down; feathers. Salop. "Young

dowl of the beard," Howell, sect. i.

(2) A nail sharpened at each end; a wooden pin or plug to fasten planks with.

DOULE. Thick; dense. (A.-N.)

As in the woddis for to walke undir doule schadis. MS. Ashmole 44, f. 75.

DOUNDRINS. Afternoon drinkings. Derb. DOUNESTIYHE. To go down. (A.-S.)

DOUNS. A foolish person; an idle girl. North.

DOUN3. Down. R. Glouc. p. 208. DO-UP. To fasten. Var. dial.

DOUP. The buttocks. North.

DOUR. Sour looking; sullen. North.

DOURE. (1) To endure. See Gy of Warwike, p. 210; Arthour and Merlin, p. 359.

(2) To dower, or endow. (A.-N.)

DOUSE. See Douce.

DOUSHER. An inconsiderate person; one who is inclined to run all hazards quite careless of the consequences; a madman. Linc.

DOUSSING. The weasel. (Lat.)

DOUST. Dust, powder. " Grinde it West. all to doust," Forme of Cury, p. 28.

DOUT. To do out; to put out; to extinguish. Douted, dead. Var. dial.

DOUTABLE. In uncertainty, or peril. (A.-N.) DOUTANCE. Doubt; fear. (A.-N.)

DOUTE. Fear. Also a verb.

I am a marchant and ride aboute, And fele sithis I am in downte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

DOUTELES. Without doubt. (A.-N.)
DOUTEOUSE. Fearful. (A.-N.)

DOUTER. An extinguisher. Douters, instruments like snuffers for extinguishing the candle without cutting the wick; the snuffers themselves. Dowtes, extinguishers, Cunningham's Revels Accounts, pp. 58, 160.

DOUTHE. (1) Doubt. $(\bar{A}-N.)$

(2) Was worth, was sufficient, availed. From A.-S. Dugan. See Havelok.

(3) People; nobles. Gawayne. DOUTIF. Mistrustful. (A.-N.)

The kynge was doutif of this dom. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 190.

DOUTLER. Same as doubler, q. v. DOUTOUS. Doubtful. Chaucer.

DOUTREMERE. From beyond the sea.

fine blacke sattin doutremere," Urry, p. 405. DOUVE. To sink; to lower. North.

DOUWED. Gave; endowed.

DOUZZY. Dull; stupid. Chesh.

DOU3TILI. Bravely. (A.-S.) DOVANE. A custom-house. DOVE. To thaw. Exmoor.

DOVEN. Or dovening, a slumber. North.

DOVER. (1) A sandy piece of waste ground near the sea. South.

(2) To be in a dose. North.

DOVERCOURT. A village in Essex, apparently celebrated for its scolds. Keeping Dovercourt, making a great noise. Tusser, p. 12, mentions a Dovercourt beetle, i. e. one that could make a loud noise.

DOVER'S-GAMES. Annual sports held on the Cotswold hills from time immemorial. They had fallen in vigour about 1600, but were revived shortly after that period by Captain Dover. The hill where the games are celebrated is still called Dover's Hill. DOVE'S-FOOT. The herb columbine.

DOW. (1) To mend in health; to thrive. " Proverbium apud Anglos Boreales, he'll never dow egg nor bird," Upton MS. and Yorksh. Dial. p. 83.

(2) A dove, or pigeon. Var. dial. See Rutland Papers, p. 10; Skelton's Works, i. 157. "Columba, Anglicea dowe," MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B.i.f.9.

(3) A little cake. North.

(4) Good. Westmorel. (5) Thou. Octovian, 836.

DOWAIRE. A dower. (A.-N.) DO-WAY. Cease.

Do way, quod Adam, let be that, Be God I wolde not for my hat Be takyn with sich a gyle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

DOWAYN. " A mantel of Dowayn," a mantel from Douay, a Flemish mantle. DOWBALL. A turnip. Linc.

DOWBILNYS. Insincerity.

Butt feynyd drede and dowbilnys. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

DOWBLET. Same as doubler, q. v.

Clippe hem with a peyre sherys on smale pecis into a faire basyne, and thanne do hem into a glasse pot that men clepene a dowblet. MS. Bright, f. 4. DOWBOY. A hard dumpling. East.

DOWCE-EGYR. An ancient dish in cookery mentioned in Prompt. Parv. p. 129.

DOWCER. A sugar-plum. West. DOWD. (1) Flat; dead; spiritless. Lanc.

(2) A night-cap. Devon. (2) A night-cap. Devon.

DOWE. (1) Day. Don of dowe, killed.

(2) Dough for bread. Pr. Parv. DOWEL. See Doul.

DOWELS. Low marshes. Kent.

DOWEN. To give; to endow. (A.-N.)

DOWER. A rabbit's burrow. Pr. Parv. DOWF. A dove.

And on the temple of dotofs whyte and fayre Saw I sitte many a hondred payre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 26.

As dowfes eze hir loke is swete, Rose on thorn to hir unmete.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin, Cantab. f. 58.

DOW-HOUSE. A dove-cote. East. DOWH3. Dough; paste. Pegge.

DOWJE. Worn out with grief. North.

DOWING. Healthful. Lanc.

DO-WITHALL. I cannot do withall, i. e. I cannot help it. This phrase is not uncommon in early writers. "If he beare displeasure agaynst me, I can nat do withall," Palsgrave, 1530.

DOWKE. To hang down; to fall untidily or slovenly, as hair, ribands, &c. Also as douk, q. v. See Thynne, p. 78.

DOWL. The devil. Exmoor.

DOWLAS. Coarse linen, imported from Brittany, and chiefly worn by the lower classes. DOWLD. Dead; flat. Yorksh. DOWLER. A coarse dumpling. East.

DOWLY. (1) Melancholy; lonely. North.

(2) Dingy; colourless. North.

(3) Grievous; doleful; bad. Yorksh.

 \overrightarrow{DOWM} . Dumb. (A.-S.) DOWMPE. Dumb. Tundale, p. 49.

DOWN. (1) A company of hares.

(2) To knock down; to fall. North.(3) Sickly; poorly. Craven.

(4) Disconsolate; cast down. As the phrase, down in the mouth.

(5) A hill. (A.-S.)

(6) Down of an eye, having one eye nearly blind. North.

(7) A bank of sand. (A.-N.)

DOWN-ALONG. (1) Downwards. West. (2) A little hill. Devon.

314

DOWNARG. To contradict; to argue in a positive overbearing manner. West.

DOWN-BOUT. A tough battle. East. Also, a hard set-to, as of drinking.

DOWNCOME. (1) A depression, or downfall, as a fall of rain; a fall in the market, &c.

(2) A piece of luck. North.
DOWNDAISHOUS. Audacious. Dorset.

DOWNDAP. To dive down. Devon. DOWN-DINNER. See Doundrins.

DOWN-DONE. Too much cooked. Linc.

DOWNE. Done. Weber.

DOWNFALL. A fall of hail, rain, or snow.

DOWNFALLY. Out of repair. East. DOWNGATE. A fall, or descent. (A.-S.) DOWNGENE. Beaten; chastised. (A.-S.)

Jonge childir that in the scole leris, of thay praye to God that thay be noghte downgene, God heris thame noghte, for if thay were noghte doungene thay wolde noghte lere.

MS. Lincoln A. L 17, f. 237.

DOWN-HEARKEN. See Downarg. DOWNHEARTED. Sad; melancholy. Var.

DOWN-HOUSE. The back-kitchen. North. DOWNLYING. A lying in. Var. dial.

DOWNO-CANNOT. When one has power, but wants the will to do anything. Cumb.

DOWN-PINS. Persons quite drunk. East. DOWN-POUR. A very heavy rain. North. DOWN-SELLA. The donzella, an old dance described in Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 27.

DOWN-SITTING. A comfortable settlement,

especially in marriage. North.
DOWNY. Low-spirited. East.
DOWP. The carrion crow. North.

DOWPAR. The dabchick. Pr. Parv.

DOWPY. The smallest and last-hatched of a breed of birds. North.

DOWRYBBE. An instrument used for scraping and cleansing the kneading trough. spelt dowrys. See Pr. Parv. p. 129.

DOWSE. (1) A doxy; a strumpet.

(2) Same as Douce, q. v. (3) To rain heavily. North.

(4) To beat or thrash. Var. dial.

DOWT. A ditch, or drain. Linc. DOWTTOUSE. Brave; doughty. " A dowt-

touse derfe dede," Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. DOWVE. A dove. (A.-S.)

3e, he seyde, y saghe a syghte Yn the lykenes of a downes flyghte

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 2. DOXY. A mistress; a strumpet. "A woman

beggar, a doxie," Cotgrave. A sweetheart, in an innocent sense. North. Also, a vixen.

DOYLE. A squint. Glouc.

DOYSE. Dost. Towneley Myst.

DOYT. Doth. Ritson.

DOYTCH-BACKS. Fences. North.

DOZEN. To slumber. Dozened, dozand, spiritless, impotent, withered.

DOZENS. Devonshire kersies.

France. Dosuper. Octovian, 923. As Charles stod by chance at conseil with his feris,

Whiche that were of Fraunce his ozen dozeners.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3. As Charles was in his grevance stondyng among his feres.

And counsailede with the grete of Fraunce and with ys doththe peres. MS. Ibid.

DOZZINS. Corn shaken out in carrying home the sheaves. North. Possibly from A.-N. douzin.

DOZZLE. A small quantity. Var. dial. DOZZLED. Stupid; heavy. East. DO3HTREN. Daughters. Rob. Glouc. DO3-TRO3. A dough-trough. (A.-S.) DO3TUR. A daughter. (A.-S.) He that be my dostur lay,

I tolde the of hym zisturday, I wolde he were in helle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

DRAANT. A drawl. Suffolk.
DRAB. (1) To follow loose women. "Dycing, drinking, and drabbing," Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 28. From the subst.

(2) A small debt. North.(3) To drub; to beat. Kent.

DRAB-AND-NORR. A game very similar to trippit and coit. See Brockett.

DRABBLE. To draggle in the mire. Var. dial. See Pr. Parv. pp. 129, 283.

DRABBLE-TAIL. A slattern, one who has the bottom of her gown dirtied. Var. dial. DRACKSTOOL. The threshold. Devon.

DRAD. Feared; dreaded; afraid. (A.-S.)

DRADE. Drew. Devon. No doubt an error for brade in Rom. of the Rose, 4200.

DRÆD. Thread. Devon. (A.-S.)
DRAF. Dregs; dirt; refuse; brewers' grains; anything thrown away as unfit for man's food. (A.-S.) "Draffe of grapes," Gesta Rom. p. 414. Tak the rute of playntayn with the sede, and stampe thame with staleworthe vynagre, and drynk the jewse, and enplaster the drafe apone the naville.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 295.

DRAFFIT. A tub for hog-wash. West. DRAFFY. Coarse and bad. From draf. "Some drunken drouzie draffie durtie dounghill stile," Pil to Purge Melancholie, n. d.

DRAF-SAK. A sack full of draf. Hence often used as a term of contempt. "With his moste vyle draffesacke or puddynge bealy," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. "Draffe sacked grave's Acolastus, 1540. ruffians," Hall, Henry VII. f. 43.

DRAFT. Same as Catch (1). DRAFTY. Of no value. Fro

From draf. DRAG. (1) A skid-pan. Var. dial.

(2) A malkin for an oven. North. See Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 172.

(3) A heavy harrow used for breaking clods in stiff land. Var. dial.

(4) An instrument for moving timber, drawing up stones, or heavy weights, &c.

(5) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. West.

DOZEPERS. Noblemen; the Douze-Pairs of | (6) A dung-fork. North.

7) A raft. Blount.

(8) To drawl in speaking. West.

DRAGANS. The herb serpentine. It is mentioned in MS. Linc. Med. f. 290. Reliq. Antiq. i. 301.

DRAGE. A kind of spice. (A.-N.)
DRAGEE. A small comfit. (A.-N.) "A dragee of the yolkes of harde eyren," Ord. and Reg. p. 454. "A gude dragy for gravelle in the bleddir," MS. Linc. Med. f. 300.

DRAGEME. A drachm. Arch. xxx. 406.

DRAGENALL. A vessel for dragees or small comfits. See Test. Vetust. p. 92.

DRAGGE. Same as dragee, q. v.

DRAGGING-TIME. The evening of a fair-day, when the wenches are pulled about. East.

DRAGGLE-TAIL. A slut. "A dunghill queane, a dragletaile," Florio, p. 100. See Cotgrave, in v. Chaperonnieze; Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 45.

DRAGHT. (1) A pawn. (A.-N.) With a draght he was chekmate.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

(2) A kind of small cart.

The whiche of custummable use conneth bere the yren dike, and delve diches, bere and drawe draghtes and berthennes. MS. Douce 291, f. 7.

(3) Result; consequence. (A.-N.)

DRAGON. A species of carbine. DRAGONS-FEMALE. Water-dragons. Gerard. DRAIL. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plough for hitching the horses to.

West. DRAINS. Grains from the mash-tub. East.

DRAINTED. Ingrained. Wilts.

DRAIT. A team of horses. North.

DRAITING. Drawling. Derbyshire.
DRAKE. (1) A dragon. (A.-S.) Hence a small piece of artillery so called, as in Lister's Autobiography, p. 15.

(2) A kind of curl, when the ends of the hair only turn up, and all the rest hangs smooth. To shoot a drake, to fillip the nose.

(3) The darnel grass. East.

DRAKES. A slop; a mess; a jakes. West.

DRALE. To drawl. North.

DRAME. A dream. Chaucer.

DRAMMOCK. A mixture of oatmeal and cold water. North.

DRANE. A drone. (A.-S.)

DRANG. A narrow path, or lane. West.

DRANGOLL. A kind of wine.

Pyng, drangoll, and the braget fyne.

MS. Rawl. C. 86. DRANK. The darnel grass. North. Translated by betel in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80, and spelt drauck. See Pr. Parv. p. 130.

DRANT. (1) The herb rocket. It is the translation of eruca in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire.

(2) A drawling tone. Suffolk.

DRAP-DE-LAYNE. Woollen cloth. A.-N.) DRAPE. A barren cow or ewe. Drape sheep, the refuse sheep of a flock. North.

semble cloth, or foliage.

Spenser. DRAPET. A table-cloth. DRAPLYD. Dirtied; bedrabbled. Pr. Parv.

DRAPS. Unripe fruit when fallen. East.

To thresh. Somerset. DRASH.

DRASHEL. A threshold. Also, a flail. West. DRASHER. A thresher. Somerset.

DRASTES. Dregs; refuse; lees of wine. (A.-S.) See Gesta Rom. pp. 346, 413. "Refuse or lees of wine, or of humor," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

DRAT. (1) A moderated imprecation. Var. dial. (2) Dreadeth. See Gy of Warwike, p. 81; Piers

Ploughman, pp. 165, 523.

DRATCHEL. A slattern. Warw. DRATE. To drawl. North.

DRATTLE. An oath, perhaps a corruption of throttle. Var. dial.

DRAUGHT. (1) A jakes. "Oletum, a draught or jakes," Elyot, 1559. See D'Ewes, ii. 127.

(2) A spider's web. Metaphorically, a snare to entrap any one.

(3) A kind of hound. Florio, p. 67.

(4) A team of horse or oxen. North. (5) Sixty-one pounds weight of wool.

DRAUGHT-CHAMBER. A withdrawing room. DRAUGHTS. A pair of forceps used for ex-

tracting teeth.

DRAUN. To draw on; to approach to. (A.-S.)
DRAUP. To drawl in speaking. North. DRAU3TE. (1) A pawn. See Draght.

And for that amonge draugtes echone,

That unto the ches apertene may. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

(2) Impetus; moving force. (A.-S.)

DRAVELED. Slumbered fitfully. Gawayne. DRAVY. Thick; muddy. North.

DRAW. (1) To draw together, to assemble; to draw one's purse, to pull it out.

(2) A hollow tuck in a cap. Linc.

(3) To strain. Forme of Cury, p. 11.

(4) To seek for a fox. Twici, p. 23. Drawn fox, metaphorically a very cunning man.

(5) To take cattle out of pasture land, that the grass may grow for hay. West.

(6) A drawer. Var. dial.

(7) To throw; to stretch anything. West.

(8) To build a nest; an old hawking term, given by Berners.

(9) A term in archery, expressing the length an arrow will fly from a bow.

(10) To draw a furrow, to plough. East.

(11) To draw amiss, to follow the scent in a wrong direction. Blome. To draw is a general term in hunting for following a track or scent.

(12) A kind of sledge. West.

(13) To remove the entrails of a bird. Var. dial.

(14) A stratagem or artifice. Sussex.

DRAWBREECH. A slattern. Devon.

DRAWE. (1) A throw, time, or space. (A.-S.) Hence, sometimes, to delay.

(2) To quarter after execution. " Hang and drawe," a common phrase.

DRAPERY. Carving or painting made to re- | (3) To remove the dishes, &c. off the table, after dinner is finished.

> The kyng spake not oon worde Tylle men had etyn and drawen the borde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

DRAWER. The tapster, or waiter. See R. Fletcher's Poems, 1656, p. 193.

DRAW-GERE. Any furniture of cart-horses for drawing a waggon. Kennett.

DRAW-GLOVES. A game played by holding up the fingers representing words by their different positions, as we say talking with the fingers. It corresponds to the micare digitis, Elyot, 1559.

DRAWING. A drawing-match, or a trial of strength with cart-horses in drawing carts heavily loaded; a practice formerly common in Suffolk.

DRAWING-AWAY. Dying. Craven.

DRAWING-BOXES. Drawers. Unton, p. 10. DRAWK. (1) A weed very similar to the darnel grass. East.

(2) To saturate with water. North.

DRAWLATCH. A thief. Literally, a housebreaker. The word long continued a term of contempt, as in Hoffman, 1631, sig. G. i. It is still applied to an idle fellow.

The throat. Somerset.

DRAWT. The throat. Somerset. DRAW-TO. To come to; to amount up. West. DRAY. (1) A squirrel's nest. Blome.

(2) A great noise. (A.-N.) Also a verb, to act like a madman.

> For he was gave and amorouse, And made so mekille draye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

Haldyst thou forward ? e certys, nay, Whan thou makest swyche a dray.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

(3) A sledge without wheels. West. " Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles, traha, Huloet's Abc. 1552.

DRAYNE. Drawn. (A.-S.)

Hastely he hathe hem of drayne, And therin hymselfe dight.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 109.

DRAZEL. A dirty slut. Sussex. The term occurs in Hudibras and Kennett. Sometimes called drazel-drozzle.

DRA3T. A draw-bridge. Gawayne. DREAD. Thread. Exmoor.

DREADFUL. (1) Very much. Devon.

(2) Fearful; timorous. Skelton. DREAM. To be glad. (A.-S.) Also, to sing, a meaning that has been overlooked.

DREAM-HOLES. Openings left in the walls of buildings to admit light. Glouc.

DREAN. (1) A small stream. (A.-S.) (2) To drawl in speaking. Somerset.

DREAP. To drench. Also, to drawl. North.

DREARING. Sorrow. Spenser.

DREARISOME. Very dreary. North. To threaten. West. DREATEN.

DRECCHE. (1) To vex; to oppress. (A.-S.)

Whereof the blynde world he dreccheth Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42. Oft thai drechen men in thaire slepe. And makes thaim fulle bare; And oft thai ligyn opone menne, That many calles the nyst-mare.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

(2) To linger; to delay. For drede of the derke nyghte thay drecchede a lyttille. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

Then make y other taryngys To drecche forthe the long day, For me ys lothe to part away.

Gower, MS. Cantub. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.

(3) A sorrowful thing. (A.-S.) Ye schall see a wondur dreche, Whan my sone wole me fecche.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

DRECEN. To threaten. North. DRECK-STOOL. A door-sill. Devon DREDAND. Afraid; terrified. (A.-S.) DREDE. Fear; doubt. Also, to fear. (A.-S.) Withouten drede, without doubt. DREDEFUL. Timorous. (A.-S.) DREDELES. Without doubt. Chaucer.

Do dresse we tharefore, and byde we no langere, Fore dredlesse withowttyne dowtte the daye schalle Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75. be oures.

DREDEN. To make afraid. (A.-S.) DREDFULLY. Fearfully; terrified. DREDGE. (1) Oats and barley sown together. Spelt dragge in Pr. Parv. p. 130.

(2) A bush-harrow. South

DREDGE-BOX. The flour-dredger. Var. dial. DREDGE-MALT. Malt made of oats mixed with barley malt. Kennett, MS. Lansd.

DREDGER. A small tin box used for holding flour. South.

DREDINGFUL. Full of dread. (A.-S.)

DREDRE. Dread; fear. (A.-S.) DREDY. Reverent. Wickliffe.

DREE. (1) To suffer; to endure. (A.-S.) Still used in the North.

Anone to the ale thei wylle go, And drinke ther whyle thei may dre. MS. Ashmole 61.

(2) To journey to a place. North. North.

(3) Long; tedious; wearisome.

(4) A hard bargainer. Yorksh.

(5) A cart without wheels drawn by one horse. North. Now out of use.

(6) Three. Somerset.

(7) Continuously; steadily. Linc.

DREED. The Lord. (A.-S.) DREEDFUL. Reverential. (A.-S.)

DREELY. Slowly; tediously. North. We have dreghely in the MS. Morte Arthure. It there probably means continuously, as drely in

Towneley Myst. p. 90. DREEN. To drain dry. Suffolk. DREF. Drove. Hearne.

DREFENE. Driven; concluded.

And whenne his dredefulle drem whas drefene to the

The kynge dares for dowte dye as he scholde. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

DREFULLY. Sorrowfully. (A.-S.) And seyd with herte ful drefully, Lorde, thou have on me mercy. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 77.

DREGGY. Full of dregs. (A.-S.)
DREGH. Suffered. Weber, iii. 103. Dreghe, as dree, Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS.

DREGHE. (1) On dreghe, at a distance. Thane the dragone on dreghe dressede hym asaynez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

(2) Long. Also, length. "Alle the dreghe of the daye," MS. Morte Arthure.

The kynge was lokyd in a felde By a ryver brode and dreghe.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 118.

DREGISTER. A druggist. DREINT. Drowned (A.-S.) Suffolk.

And sodeyneliche he was outthrowe, And draynt, and the bigan to blowe A wynde mevable fro the londe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 68.

DREMEL. A dream. (A.-S.)

DREME-REDARE. An expounder of dreams. (A.-S.)

DREMES. Jewels. (Dut.)

DRENCH. A drink, or potion. Ritson, ii. 139. Still in use. See Moor, p. 113. It also occurs in Florio, p. 60.

DRENCHE. To drown; to be drowned. (A.-S.)

Drenched, Leg. Cathol. p. 18. Hence, sometimes, to destroy

DRENCHING-HÖRN. A horn for pouring physic down an animal's throat.

DRENG. Drink. Audelay, p. 18.

DRENGE. To drag. Hearne.
DRENGES. A class of men who held a rank

between the baron and thayn. Havelok. The ordinary interpretation would be soldiers.

DRENGY. Thick; muddy. North.

DRENKLED. Drowned. Langtoft, p. 170.

DRENT. Same as dreint, q. v.

DREPE. (1) To drip, or dribble. East. To drop or fall, Cov. Myst. p. 170.

(2) To kill, or slay. (A.-S.) DREPEE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of almonds and onions.

DRERE. Sorrow. Spenser. "And dreri weren," were sorrowful, Leg. Cath. p. 7. Drery, Sir Isumbras, 63, 89.

DRERILY. Sorrowfully. (A.-S.)

He dresses hym drerily, and to the duke rydes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

DRERIMENT. Sorrow. Spenser Affliction. (A.-S.) DRERINESSE.

DRERYHEAD. Grief; sorrow. Spenser. DRESH. To thrash. Var. dial.

DRESHFOLD. A threshold. Chaucer. DRESS. To set about; to prepare; to clean anything, or cleanse it from refuse; to adorn; to harness a horse; to renovate an old garment; to set anything upright, or put it in its

proper place; to cultivate land; to go; to rise; to treat; to place; to set. DRESSE. To address; to direct; to prepare; apply. Dressé, prepared, armed, Degrevant, 1217. See Leg. Cathol. p. 40; Minot, p. 1; Maundevile, p. 306; Cov. Myst. p. 217.

And Salomé devoutely gan hire dresse

Towarde the chylde, and on hire kneis falle. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.

318 DRI DRESSEL. A cottage dresser. West. DRESSER. An axe used in coal-pits. DRESSING-BOARD. A dresser. Pr. Parv. DRESSING-KNIFE. A tool used in husbandry for rounding borders, &c. North. It occurs in Pr. Parv. apparently meaning a cook's knife, one for chopping anything on a dresser. Dressyngenyvus, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86. DRESTALL. A scarecrow. Devon. DRESTE. To prepare. (A.-N.) I rede yow dreste the therfore, and drawe no lytte Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 59. langere. DRESTIS. Dregs; lees. (A.-S.) DRESTY. Full of dregs. (A.-S.) DRETCHE. Same as drecche, q. v. It also means to dream or to be disturbed by dreams. And preyed hyr feyre, and gan to saine, That sche no longere wolde dretche. Genrer, MS. Bib. Publ. Cantab. DRETCHING. Delay. ((A.-S.) Dretchynge, times, a flock of birds, &c. trouble, vexation, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 452. DREUL. A lazy fellow. Also, to fritter away silk. Howell. one's time. Devon. DREULER. A driveller; a fool. Devon. (4) A green lane. Leic (5) Road-sand. Glouc. DREURY. Love; friendship. (A.-N.) There is nevere wynter in that cuntre; There is al maner dreury and rychesse. MS. Addit. 11305, f. 106. DREVE. To pursue; to keep up. West. So long they had ther way dreve. Tyll they come upon the downe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115. DREVEDE. Confounded. Gawayne. DREVELEN. To drivel. (A.-S.) DREVIL. A drudge; a low fellow; a servant. DREVY. Dirty; muddy. North. DREW. Threw. Weber. DREWE. Love; friendship. (A.-N.)DREWRIES. Jewels; ornaments. Ritson. DREWSENS. Dregs; refuse. Devon. DREW3E. Drew; reached. Hys berd was both blake and row;e, And to hys gyrdell sted it drewze. MS. Ashmole 61. DREYDE. Dried. Somerset. And as he myşte his clothis dreyde, That he no more o worde he seyde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89. DREYFFE. To drive; to follow. See the Frere and the Boy, st. 33.

DRE3E. Same as Dree, q. v.

The foules flotered tho on here, And fel whenne thei myst not drese.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 12.

DRE3LY. Vigorously? Gawayne. DRIB. (1) To shoot at short paces. See Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, ed. 1632, sig. R. ii. It is a technical term in archery. See Collier's

Shakespeare, ii. 17. (2) A driblet, or small quantity. Sussex.

(3) To chop; to cut off. Dekker.

DRIBBLE. (1) A drudge; a servant. North.

(2) An iron pin. A carpenter's term.(3) To drizzle, or rain slowly. West.

DRIBLET. Anything very small; a child's toy. Var. dial.

DRIDGE. To sprinkle. Lanc.

DRIDLE. An instrument used for hollowing bowls or wooden cups.

DRIE. To suffer; to endure. (A.-S.) Ne the peyne that the prest shal drye, That haunteth that synne of leccherye. MS. Hart. 1701, f. 54.

He smote as faste as he myght drye, The elvysch knyjt on the helme so hye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222. DRIED-DOWN. Thoroughly dried. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 169.

DRIEN. To be dry, thirsty. (A.-S.) DRIFE. To drive; to approach. (A.-S.)

Into my cart-hows thei me drufe, Out at the dur thei put my wyfe. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

Thus to dethe ye can hym dryfe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

DRIFLE. To drink deeply. North. DRIFT. (1) A drove of sheep. North. Some-

(2) A kind of coarse sleeve, generally made of

(3) A diarrhœa. Somerset.

Leic.

(6) Drift of the forest is an exact view or examination what cattle are in the forest, to know

whether it be overcharged, &c. Blount. DRIFTER. A sheep that is overlaid in a drift

of snow. North.
DRIFTES. Dregs. Ord. and Reg. p. 471. DRIGGLE-DRAGGLE. A great slut; sluttish. See Florio, pp. 72, 100, 612.

DRIGH. Long; tedious. Also, to suffer. See dree, and Gy of Warwike, p. 444.

DRIGHT. The Lord. (A.-S.)
DRIGHTUPS. A boy's breeches. North.

DRIHE. To endure. (A.-S.)

For as me thenketh, I myght drihe Without slepe to waken ever, So that I scholde noght dissever Fro hir in whom is al my lyght. Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 66.

DRIKE. To abie or repent. (A.-S.) DRILING. Wasting time; drawling. West.

DRILL. (1) To decoy, or flatter. Devon. (2) To drill along, to slide away. Kent. (3) A large ape, or baboon. Blount.

(4) To twirl, or whirl. Devon.

(5) A small draught of liquor. Pr. Parv.

DRIMBLE. To loiter. Dorset.
DRIMMEL. To suffer pain. Somerset.
DRINDLE. (1) To dawdle. Suffolk.

(2) A small drain or channel. East. DRINGE. To drizzle with rain. East.

DRINGETT. A press, or crowd. Devon. DRINGING. Sparing; miserly. Devon.

DRINGLE. To waste time; to dawdle. West. DRINK. (1) Small beer. West.

(2) A draught of liquor. Var. dial. To get a drink, i. e. to drink.

(3) To absorb, or drink up. East.

(4) To abie, or suffer. Cotgrave.

(5) To smoke tobacco. Jonson. DRINKELES. Without drink. (A.-S.) "Bothe drynkles they dye," MS. Morte Arthure.

DRINKHAIL. Literally, drink health. (A.-S.) | DRODDUM. The breech. North. It was the pledge word corresponding to wassaile. See Gloss. to R. Glouc. p. 696. Berafrynde, already noticed, belongs to the same class of words. It was the custom of our ancestors to pledge each other with a variety of words of the like kind, and instances may be seen in Hartshorne's Met. Tales, pp. 48, 308. DRINKING. A collation between dinner and supper. See the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 132; Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615, p. 39. The term is now applied to a refreshment betwixt meals taken by farm-labourers. DRINKING-TOWEL. A doily for dessert. DRINKLYN. To drench, or drown. Pr. Parv. DRINK-MEAT. Boiled ale thickened with oatmeal and bread. Salop. DRINK-PENNY. Earnest money. See Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 45. Drinking-money, Florio, p. 64; Cotgrave, in v. *Draguinage*. DRINKSHANKERE. A cup-bearer. (A.-S.) DRINKY. Drunk. Var. dial. DRIP. Anything that falls in drops; petrefactions; snow. North. DRIPPER. A small shallow tub. West. DRIPPING-HORSE. A wooden standing frame to hang wet clothes on. Var. dial. DRIPPINGS. The last milk afforded by a cow. DRIPPING-WET. Quite soaked. Var. dial. DRIPPLE. Weak; rare. Worc. DRIPPTE. Dropped. (A.-S.) DRISH. A thrush. Devon.
DRISS. To cleanse; to beat. North. DRISTER. A daughter. Craven DRITE. (1) Dirt; dung. (A.-S.) A term of great contempt, as in Havelok, 682. (2) To speak thickly and indistinctly. North. No doubt connected with drotyne, q. v. DRIVE. (1) To drizzle; to snow. North.
(2) To procrastinate. Yorksh. To drive off, a very common phrase. (3) Impetus. Also, to propel. West. In early poetry, to advance very quickly. (4) To follow; to suffer. (A.-S.) (5) To drive forth, to pass on. To drive abroad, to spread anything. To drive adrift, to accomplish any purpose. To drive pigs, to snore. DRIVE-KNOR. A bandy-ball. North. DRIVEL. Same as drevil, q. v. DRIVELARD. A low fellow; a liar. DRIWERIE. Friendship. (A.-N.) DRIZZLE. (1) A Scotch mist. Var. dial. To rain gently, to fall quietly. North. (2) A very small salt ling. DRO. To throw. Somerset. DROAT. A throat. Somerset. DROATUPS. A leather strap under the lower part of a horse-collar. South. DROBLY. Dirty; muddy. Pr. Parv. DROBYL. To trouble; to vex.

So sal paynes and sorowe drobyl thaire thoght.

with underground stone gutters. Glouc.

DROCK. A water course. Wilts.

DRODE. Thrown. Somerset. DROFF. (1) Threw. Weber. (2) Dregs; refuse. North. (3) Drove; rushed; passed. (A.-S.) (Lat.) DROFMAN. A herdsman. DROGHE. Drew; retired; brought. Then was that mayde wo y nogh, To hur chaumbur she hur droghe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106. DROGHTE. A drought. (A.-S.)
DROGMAN. An interpreter. (A.-N.)
DROIE. A drudge, or servant. North. Stubbe has this word in his Anatomie of Abuses, 1595. See Malone's Shakespeare, xviii. 42; Tusser's Husbandry, p. 256. DROIGHT. A team of horses. North. DROIL. A drudge. North. "A knave; a slave; a droyle or drudge subject to stripes," Nomenclator, p. 518. Also, the dirty work. RO-IN. To strike. To dro-in sheaves, to DRO-IN. To strike. carry them together in parcels. South. DROITS. Rights; dues. Kent.
DROKE. A filmy weed very common in standing water. Kent.

DROLL. To put off with excuses. Playing the droll, making a fool of any one. DROLLERY. A puppet-show. Sometimes, a puppet. "A living drollery," Shak. DROMBESLADE. A drummer.

DROMON. A vessel of war. (A.-N.) See

Kyng Alisaunder, 90; Arthour and Merlin, p. 5; Gy of Warwike, p. 94; Morte d'Arthur, i. 137; Weber, iii. 397. Dresses dromoundes and dragges, and drawene upe stonys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.
DROMOUNDAY. A war-horse. (A.-N.) DRONE. (1) A drum. Eliz. York. (2) To drawl. North. DRONG. (1) A narrow path. (2) Drunk; absorbed. (A.-S.) DRONING. (1) An affliction. (A.-S.)
(2) A lazy indolent mode of doing a thing. Brockett, p. 103. Hence may be explained Jonson's phrase of droning a tobacco-pipe. DRONKE. Drowned. (A.-S.) RONKELEW. Drunken; given to drink. (A.-S.) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 298; Pr. Parv. p. 133; Piers Ploughman, p. 156. DRONKELEW. It is no schame of suche a thewe, A zonge man to be drunkelewe. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177. DRONKEN. Drank, pl. (A.-S.) Also the part. past. as in Chaucer. DRONKENAND. Intoxicating. (A.-S.) DRONKLED. Drowned. Langtoft, pp. 43, 106. DRONNY. A drone. Skelton. DROO. Through. West. DROOL. To drivel. Somerset. DROOPER. A moody fellow. West. DROOT. One who stutters. Pr. Parv. DROP. (1) A reduction of wages. North. (2) Midsummer drop, that portion of fruit which falls at Midsummer. South. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214. A money-box. DROP-BOX. To drain Craven. DROP-DRY. Water-tight. North.

water, so forming a dumpling. East.

DROPE. (1) To drop, or run down. East.

(2) A crow. Yorksh.(3) To baste meat. Pegge.

worn by mummers.

DROP-GALLOWS. A foul-mouthed person. East. DROP-HANDKERCHIEF. A game at fairs, also called kiss-in-the-ring. DROP-IN. To beat. I. Wight. DROPMELE. By portions of drops. (A.-S.)DROP-OUT. To fall out; to quarrel. West. Persons who drop grains of DROPPERS. pease, &c. into the holes made by the dribbles. Var. dial. DROPPING. Weeping. Gerard. DROPPINGS. (1) An early apple. (2) The dung of birds. Var. Yorksh. Var. dial. "The muting, or droppings of birds," Cotgrave. DROPPING-THE-LETTER. A boy's game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238. DROPPING-TIME. Rainy weather. DROPPY. Wet; rainy. North. To take one's drops, to drink excessively of spirits. North. DROP-VIE. A term in gambling, the same as the revy. Florio, p. 442.

DROPWORT. The herb flipendula. DROPYK. The dropsy; dropsy-sick. DRORE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of almonds and small birds. DROSE. To gutter, as a candle. Drosed, soiled as a candlestick is from a candle that gutters. Kent. Also spelt drosle. DROSINGS. Dregs of tallow. Kent. DROSSELL. A slut; a hussy. Warner. DROSS-WHEAT. The inferior wheat left after dressing. Suffolk.
DROSTY. Full of dross. Warw. DROSY. Very brittle. Devon. DROT. A moderated imprecation. South. DROTYNE. To speak indistinctly; to stammer. Pr. Parv. It is still used in the North under the form drite. See Brockett, p. 103. DROU. To dry. Exmoor. DROUCHED. Drenched. Suffolk. DROUGHE. Drew. (A.-S.) Drouh, Langtoft, p. 32. Drw, Amadas, 74. A riche tombe they dyd bydight, A crafty clerke the lettres droughe. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98. DROUGHT. (1) A passage. West. (2) A team of horses. North. DROUGHTY. Thirsty. Heref. North. DROUK. To drench; to soak. DROUKENING. A slumber. W. Mapes, p. 334. DROUMY. Dirty; muddy. Devon. DROUNSLATE. A drummer. This term occurs in a diary in MS. Cott. Vesp. A. xxv. DROUNT. To drawl. Northumb. DROUPEN. To droop, or look sickly. Salop. In Pr. Parv. to lie hid secretly.

DROP-DUMPLINGS. A spoon pudding, each | DROUPNYNGE. A slumber. (Isl.) DROUTH. Thirst; dryness. spoonful of batter being dropt into the hot North. druthe lond," the dry land, Otuel, p. 45. DROVE. (1) A path, or road. West. (2) To pursue; to vex. (A.-S.) (3) Driven. Var. dial. DROVY. Dirty. ROVY. Dirty. (A.-S.) lousy, or all three," Forby. "Itchy, scabby, DROPES. Ornaments on the jackets formerly DROVYNG. Distress; vexation. (A.-S.) DROW. To dry; to throw. West. DROWBULLY. Troubled; thick; dribbly. Thrown. Wilts. DROWD. DROWE. Drew; went. (A.-S.)

Swythe further in the foreste he drowe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 65. DROWEN. Driven. Warton, i. 88. DROWGHTE. Dryness. (A.-S.) DROWKING. Faint with thirst. North. DROWN. To soak clothes. North. DROWNED-LAND. Marshes. Jonson. DROWNED-RAT. A simpleton. "As wet as a drowned rat," i. e. very wet.
DROWNING-BRIDGE. A sluice-gate; a penstock for overflowing meadows. DROWNNE. To make sad. (A.-S.) Why drawes you so one dreghe, Thow drownnes myne herte. Morte Arthure, Linc. MS. f. 94. DROWRYIS. Jewels; ornaments. DROWSE. To gutter. See Drose. Hence drowsen, made of tallow. Kent. DROWSYHED. Drowsiness. Spenser. DROWTY. Dry; dusty. Derbysh. DROWY. To dry. Somerset. DROW3. Drew out. (A.-S.) Then made the scheperde right glad chere, When he the silver drows. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53. DROXY. Rotten. West. DROY. (1) To wipe, or clean. Lanc.
(2) A thunderbolt. This provincialism occurs in Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 35. DROZE. To beat severely. East. Hence drozing, a very severe drubbing. DROZEN. Fond; doating. North. DRO3EN. Drew. Gawayne. DRO3T. Drought; dryness. (A.-S.) DRU. Through. Devon. DRUB. To throb; to beat. Drubbing, a very severe beating. Var. dial. DRUBBULNESSE. Thickness, applied to liquor or soups of any kind.
DRUBBY. Muddy. Northumb. DRUBS. Slates among cinders. North. DRUCK. To thrust down; to cram; to press. Somerset. DRUCKEN. Drunk; tipsy. North. DRUDGE. A large rake. Also, to harrow. West. DRUE. Dry. "Drink the pot drue," i. e. empty it. North.

DRUERY. Gallantry; courtship. (A.-N.) See Rob. Glouc. p. 191; Gy of Warwike, p. 33. Also, sometimes, a mistress. It apparently means the result of love, in MS. Addit. 12195. The Virgin is styled "Cristes drurie," in

Arthour and Merlin, p. 312.

And then for grete druery, I let the erle lygge me by. MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 138.

DRUFFEN. Drunk; tipsy. North. DRUG. (1) A timber-carriage. East.

(2) To dry slightly. Sussex.
(3) Damp; moist. I. Wight.
DRUGEOUS. Huge; very large. Devon.

DRUGGE. To drag. (A.-S.) DRUGGER. A druggist. Earle.

DRUGGERMAN. An interpreter. DRUGSTER. A druggist. Var. dial.

DRUID'S-HAIR. Long moss. Wilts. DRUIVY. Overcast; muddy. Cur 5.

DRUM. (1) To beat soundly. West.

(2) The cylindrical part of anything.(3) Tom or John Drum's Entertainment, a phrase signifying ill-treatment, or turning an unwelcome guest out of doors

DRUMBELO. A dull heavy fellow. Exm. DRUMBLE. To be sluggish; to be confused in doing anything; to mumble. West. It occurs in Shakespeare

DRUMBLE-BEE. A humble-bee. Nash. DRUMBLED. Disturbed; muddy. North. DRUMBLE-DRONE. A drone. Metaphori-

cally, a stupid person. West. DRUMBLES. He dreams drumbles, i. e. he is

half asleep or stupid. Norf.

DRUMBOW. A dingle, or ravine. Chesh. Also called a drumble.

DRUMLER. A small vessel of war, chiefly used by pirates. Cotgrave.

DRUMLEY. Muddy; thick. Hence, confused. Also, slowly, lazily. North.

DRUMMING. (1) A good beating. West. (2) Palpitating. "Drumming hearts."
DRUMMOCK. Meal and water mixed. North.
DRUMSLADE. A drum. See Becon, p. 449; Hall, Henry VIII. ff. 58, 80; Elyot, in v. Symphoniachus.

DRUMSLAGER. A drummer. Drumsted occurs in the Ord. and Reg. p. 256.

DRUN. A narrow passage. Wilts.

DRUNGE. A pressure, or crowd. Wilts.
DRUNK. The darnel grass. North.
DRUNKARD'S-CLOAK. A tub with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, formerly used in Newcastle for the punishment of scolds and drunkards.

DRUNKESCHIPE. Drunkenness. (A.-S.) So that upon his drunkeschipe,

They bounden him with chaynis faste. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 128.

DRUNKWORT. Tobacco. Minsheu. DRUNT. A pet, or bad humour. North. DRUPY. Drooping.

Sche fonde the lady alle drupy, Sore wepyng and swythe sory

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 245. DRURIES. Same as Drowryis, q.v. "Druries

riche and dere," Gy of Warwike, p. 274. DRURY. Dreary. Also as Druery, q. v.

DRUSS. A slight slope. I. Wight.

DRUV. Driven. Var. dial.

DRUVE. A muddy river. Cumb.

DRUVY. Thick; dirty. North.

DRUYE. Dry. (A.-S.)

DRWRERY. Same as druery, q. v.

DRY. (1) Thirsty. Var. dial.

(2) To leave off milking a cow, when she gives little milk. North.

(3) Genuine; unadulterated. North.

(4) Not sweet. "A dry wine." Var. dial. (5) Same as Dree, q. v. Perceval, 358.

(6) Crafty; subtle. Var. dial.

(7) Disappointed; cast down. North. This is given as a Scotch term in MS. Cott. Galba C. ix. f. 275.

(8) Hard; severe; as, "a dry blow."

(9) To wipe anything dry. Var. dial.

DRY-BOB. A joke. "Ruade seiche, a dry-bob, jeast, or nip," Cotgrave.

DRYCHE. To frighten; to terrify.

And thane scho said, maye, I am a spirit of purgatorye, that walde hafe helpe of the, and noghte a spirit of helle to dryche the.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 251. DRY-COMMUNION. A nick-name for the Nicene Creed, very common at the Reformation.

DRY-CRUST. A miser. Minsheu. Huloet has dry-fellow in the same sense.

DRYD. Dread. Christmas Carols, p. 16. DRYE. Same as dree, q. v.

DRYFANDE. Driving; coming. (A.-S.)

Hym dremyd of a dragon dredfulle to beholde, Come dryfands over the depe to drenschen hys pople. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

DRYFAT. A box, packing-case, or large basket. See Cotgrave, in v. Enfonser; Arch. xxi. 472; Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 141; Tarlton, p. 99; Nash's Pierce Peniless, 1592.

DRY-FOOT. A term in hunting, to follow the game by the scent of the foot. See Harrison's England, p. 230.

DRYGHE. To suffer. See Dree.

Ther for thys yche peyne y dryghe, For y bare me yn pryde so hyghe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22. DRYGHTTENE. The Lord. (A.-S.)

The Dryghttene at domesdaye dele as hyme lykes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

DRYHE. On dryhe, backwards. Launcelot than hym drew on dryhe, Hys swerd was in hys hand drawen.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120. DRY-HEDGE. A bank of earth thrown up as a fence between inclosures.

DRY-MEAT. Hay. Var. dial. DRYNCHE. Same as drenche, q. v.

DRYNG. To drink. (A.-S.)

Wot na dryng wald she nane, Swa mykel soru ad she tane.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. DRYNGE. To throng. See Lybeaus Disconus, 340. In use in Devon, according to Dr. Milles' MS. Glossary.

DRYP. To beat; to chastise. Salop.

DRY-SALTER. A person dealing in various articles for dyeing

DRY-SCAB. A ring-worm. Palsgrave. DRYSSEDE. Subdued. (A.-S.)

21

Danmarke he drysseds alle, by drede of hymselvyne, Fra Swynne unto Swetherwyke with his swrede kene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

DRYTH. Drought. Huloet. DRYVE. Driven. Ritson

DRYVEN. Drove off. Hearne.

DRY-WALL. A wall without lime. Var. dial.

DRYWERY. Same as Druery, q. v.

DRY3E. Calm; patient; enduring. Gawayne. DUABLE. Convenient; proper. Leic.

DUARY. A widow's dowry. Pr. Parv. DUB. (1) A blow. Var. dial.

(2) He who drank a large potion on his knees to the health of his mistress was formerly said to be dubbed a knight, and remained so the rest of the evening. Shakespeare alludes

to this custom. (3) A small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. " Spared neither dub nor mire," Robin Hood, i. 106. Sometimes, the sea.

(4) To cut off the comb and wattles of a cock. See Holme's Armory, 1688.

(5) To dress flies for fishing. Var. dial.

(6) To dress, or put on armour. (A.-S.)

(7) To strike cloth with teasels in order to raise the flock or nap. Glouc.

DUB-A-DUB. To beat a drum. Also, the blow on the drum. "The dub-a-dub of honor," Woman is a Weathercock, p. 21, there used metaphorically.

DUBBED. (1) Blunt; not pointed. South.

(2) Created a knight. (A.-S.) "The tearme dubbing is the old tearme for that purpose, Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 159.

(3) Clothed; ornamented. (A.-S.) The whylk es als a cyté bryght, With alkyn ryches dubbed and dyght. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 223.

His dyademe was droppede downe, Dubbyde with stonys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 88. Trimmers or binders of books? See Davies' York Records, p. 238.

DUBBING. (1) A kind of paste made of flour and water boiled together, used by cotton weavers to besmear the warp.

(2) A mixture of oil and tallow for making leather impervious to the water. North.

(3) Suet. Somerset.

(4) A mug of beer. Wilts.

DUBBY. Dumpy; short and thick. West.

DUBEROUS. Doubtful. West. Perhaps the more usual form of the word is dubersome. DUBLER. See Doubler.

DUBLI. To double. (A.-S.)

DUBONURE. Courteous; gentle. (A.-N.) The clerke seyd, lo! one here,

A trew man an a dubonure.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30.

DUBS. Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two out of the ring cries dubs, to authorize his claim to both. Also, money.

DUB-SKELPER. A bog-trotter. North. DUC. A duke, or leader. The second example illustrates Shakespeare's "Duke Theseus."

The Tyryenes was so ferde bycause of the dedde of Balane thaire duc, that thay ne durste noghte turne agayne, ne defende the wallez.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 6.

Tolde and affermed to duc Theseus, With bolde chere and a plein visage

Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hatton 2. DU-CAT-A-WHEE. God preserve you! A phrase of corrupt Welsh, occasionally occur-

ring in some old plays.

DUCDAME. The burden of an old song occurring in Shakespeare, and found under the form Dusadam-me-me in a MS. in the Bodleian Library. See a paper by me in Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 109.

DUCED. Devilish. Var. dial.

DUCHERY. A dukedom. (A.-N.)

That daye ducheryes he delte, and doubbyde knyghttes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

DUCK. (1) To stoop, or dip. Var. dial. Also, to bow; and the substantive, a bow.

(2) To support, or carry any one. West.

(3) To dive in the water. Devon.

DUCK-AND-DRAKE. A game played by throwing shells or stones along the surface of the water. It is alluded to by several ancient writers, as by Minucius Felix, quoted by Brand, ii. 247. "A kind of sport or play with an oister shell or a stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, &c. it is called a ducke and a drake, and a halfepenie cake," Nomenclator, p. 299. It is remarkable that the same words are still in use. If the stone emerges only once, it is a duck, and increasing in the following order:-

A duck and a drake.

3. And a half-penny cake. 4. And a penny to pay the old baker;

5. A hop and a scotch Is another notch.

6. Slitherum, slatherum, take her.

From this game probably originated the phrase of making ducks and drakes with one's money, i. e. spending it foolishly. An early instance of this phrase may be seen in Strode's Floating Island, Sig. C. iv.

DUCKER. A kind of fighting-cock.

DUCKET. A dove-cot. North.

DUCK-FRIAR. The game of leap-frog. See the play of Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 83.

DUCKING-STOOL. See Cucking-stool. DUCKISH. Dusk or twilight. Devon.

DUCKLEGGED. Having short legs. Var. dial. DUCK-OIL. Water; moisture. Var. dial.

DUCKS-MEAT. "A kinde of weades hovering above the water in pondes or stangnes, Huloet, 1552.

DUCKSTONE. A game played by trying to knock a small stone off a larger one which supports it. The small stone is called a drake, and the stone flung at it is called the duckstone.

DUCK-WHEAT. Red wheat. A Kentish word in Cotgrave's time, in v. Bled.

DUCKY. A woman's breast. North.

323

DUD. (1) Set; placed. (A.-S.)
Sche toke the ryng yn that stede, And yn hur purce sche hyt dud.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 142. (2) A kind of coarse wrapper formerly worn by the common people. "Dud frese," Skelton, i. 121. A rag is called a dud in the North. Duddles, filthy rags, Pilkington, p. 212. Dudes is a cant term for clothes. Hence, dudman, a scarecrow or ragged fellow.

DUDDER. (1) To shiver. Suffolk.

(2) To confuse; to deafen; to amaze; to confound with noise. Wilts. "All in a dudder," quite confounded

DUDDLE. (1) To wrap up warmly and unnecessarily; to cuddle. East.

(2) To make lukewarm. North.

(3) A child's penis. Var. dial.

DUDDY. Ragged. North. DUDE. Done. Somerset.

DUDGE. A barrel. Wilts.

DUDGEON. The root of box, of which handles for daggers were frequently made, and hence called dudgeon-hafted-daggers, or sometimes dudgeon-daggers, or dudgeons. The handle itself is called the dudgeon in Macbeth, ii. 1. Hence, according to Gifford, anything homely was called dudgeon, wooden-handled daggers not being used by the higher rank of persons. Dudgeon wood is mentioned in the Book of Rates, p. 35, Brit. Bibl. ii. 402, not a coarse stuff, as Mr. Dyce says, Beaum. and Fletcher, v. 427.

DUDMAN. See Dud (2). "A dudman, quasi deadman, larva, a scarecrow," Milles MS.

DUDS. Rags; dirty clothes. Var. dial. DUDYN. Did. Weber.

DUELLE. To remain. "Make 30ne fende duelle," i. e. kill him, Perceval, 632. Duellyde, remained absent. It also means to listen or attend to a narrative.

Welcome, oure liege lorde! to lang has thow duelly de. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

Duelling. DUELLO. An Italian word frequently appropriated by some of our old dramatists. See Nares, in v.

DUEN. To endue, or endow. (A.-N.) DUERE. Dear. Reliq. Antiq. i. 110.

DUETEE. Duty. (A.-N.)

DUFF. (1) Dough; paste. North.

(2) To strike. Also, a blow. Devon. (3) A dark-coloured clay. Kent.

(4) To fall heavily; to sink. West.

(5) To daunt; to frighten. South.

DUFFEL. A strong and very shaggy cloth, manufactured chiefly in Yorkshire.

DUFFER. A pedlar; applied exclusively to one who sells women's clothes. South.

DUFFIT. A sod. North.

DUFFY-DOWS. Dove-cot pigeons. East.

DUG. (1) The female breast. Var. dial. It was formerly the common term. See Markham's Countrey Farme, fol. Lond. 1616, p. 168.

(3) To dress; to prepare. North.

(4) To gird, or tuck up. Exmoor. DUGGED. Draggletailed. Devon.

DUGGLE. To cuddle. Suffolk.

DUGH. To be able. North. DUKE. A captain, or leader. (Lat.) See the extracts given under Duc.
DUKE-HUMPHREY. To dine with Duke Hum-

DUL

phrey, i. e. to have no dinner at all. This phrase, which is nearly obsolete, is said to have arisen from part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's called Duke Humphrey's Walk, where those who were without the means of defraying their expenses at a tavern were accustomed to walk in hope of procuring an invitation.

DUKKY. The female breast. See a letter of Hen. VIII. given in Brit. Bibl. ii. 85.

DULBAR. A blockhead. North. The term dulberhead is also used in the same sense.

DULCARNON. This word has set all editors of Chaucer at defiance. A clue to its meaning may be found in Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland. p. 28,—"these sealie soules were (as all dulcarnanes for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to Christianitie by the joies of heaven."

DULCE. Sweet; tender. "A strumpets lipps are dulce as hony," Scole House of Women, p. 84. Dulcelie, State Papers, i. 732. Hence dulcet, as in Shakespeare, and Optick Glasse

of Humors, 1639, p. 118. DULCIMELL. A dulcimer. Florio.

DULE. (1) An engine with iron teeth for separating or cleaning wool. North.

(2) The devil. "Talk of the dule an he'll put out his horns," said of any one who appears unexpectedly. North.

(3) A flock of doves. Also, the sorrowful moan made by those birds.

(4) Thick; double. (A.-N.)

Dukes and dusszeperis in theire dule cotes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

DULE-CROOK. (1) An ill-disposed person. North.

(2) A fly. Also called the Great or March Brown. Craven.

DULKIN. A dell. Gloue.

DULL. (1) Hard of hearing. Var. dial.

(2) To stun with a blow or noise. North.(3) Dole; sorrow. Tundale, p. 42.

(4) The dead of night; midnight.

DULLAR. A stunning or uninterrupted noise; confusion. Essex.

DULLARD. A blockhead, or fool. See Dent's Pathway, p. 323; Brit. Bibl. iv. 175.

ULLE. To make, or grow dull. (A.-S.) Dullid, Gesta Romanorum, p. 58.

DULLER. To sorrow with pain. Suffolk

DULLING. A foolish person. West.

DULLIVE. A remnant. Linc.

DULLOR. A dull and moaning noise, or the tune of some doleful ditty. East.

DULLYTRIPE. A slattern. Warm. DULSOME. Heavy; dull. Var. dial. DULWILLY. A species of plover. East.

DUM. When a goose or a duck has nearly laid its quantity of eggs, and is about to begin to sit upon them, she plucks off part of her own feathers to line her nest. This is called dumming it. Suffolk. The down or fur of an

animal is also so called.

DUMB. To make dumb. Shak.

DUMB-CAKE. A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands, fully described in Hone's Every Day Book, i. 523. It is made of an egg-shellful of salt, another of wheat-meal, and a third of barley-meal.

To perplex, or confound. DUMB-FOUND. Var. dial.

DUMBLE. (1) Stupid; very dull. Wilts.

(2) A wooded dingle. Var. dial.
(3) To muffle, or wrap up. Suffolk.

DUMBLEDORE. (1) A humble-bee.

(2) A beetle, or cockchafer. South.

(3) A stupid fellow. Somerset.

UMBLE-HOLE. A piece of stagnant water in a wood or dell. Salop. DUMBLE-HOLE.

DUMBMULL. A stupid fellow. Glouc. DUMB-SHOW. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. Nares.

DUMB-WIFE. A dumb person, who is thought in Cumberland to have the gift of prescience, and hence a fortune-teller is so called.

DUM-CRAMBO. A child's game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

DUMMEREL. A silent person. Harvey. DUMMERHEAD. A blockhead. South.

DUMMIL. A slow jade. Salop. DUMMUCK. A blow, or stroke. East.

DUMMY. A silent person. In three handed whist, the person who holds two hands plays

DUMP. (1) A meditation. Also, to meditate. (2) A clumsy medal of lead cast in moist sand.

(3) To knock heavily; to stump. Devon.

(4) Astonishment. Minsheu.

(5) A melancholy strain in music. To be in the dumps, i. e. out of spirits. There was also a kind of dance so called. It is alluded to in Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579. To put one to the dumps, to drive him to his wit's ends. (6) A deep hole of water, feigned to be bottom-

Grose.

DUMPISH. Stupid; torpid. Devon. DUMPLING. A fat dwarf. Var. dial.

DUMPS. Twilight. Somerset. DUMPTY. A very short person A very short person. West.

Var. dial. DUMPY. (1) Short and thick.

(2) Sullen; discontented. North.

DUN. As dull as Dun in the mire. Dun was formerly the name of a horse or jade, not a jackass, as conjectured by Tyrwhitt. To draw Dun out of the mire, an old rural pastime described by Gifford, Ben Jonson, vii. 283. Dun in the mire, i. e. embarrassed or reduced to a strait. Dun is the mouse, a proverbial saying of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse; but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word done. See Nares, in v. It seems sometimes to be equivalent to the phrase still as a mouse. To dun, to be importunate for the payment of an account, a word that came into use in the seventeenth century, and is said to have its origin from Dun, a famous hangman. This personage is alluded to in Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 117, but I think the explanation doubtful. To ride the dun horse, to dun a debtor, is given in the Craven Glossary, i. 123.

Some kind of bird mentioned in DUNBIRD. Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 222.

DUNCE. A nickname for Duns Scotus, made See also Wright's good use of by Butler. Monastic Letters, p. 71.

DUNCH. (1) To give a nudge. Cumb. "Dunchyne or bunchyne, tundo," Pr. Parv.
(2) Deaf; dull. Var. dial. "Deafe or hard of

hearing," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582. Dunch passage, a blind dark passage. What with the smoke and what with the cries, I was amost blind and dunch in mine eyes.

MS. Ashmole 36, f. 112.

DUNCH-DUMPLING. Hard or plain pudding made of flour and water. West.

DUNCUS. A kind of weed. Linc. Possibly connected with A.-S. Tun-cærs, garden cress. DUNDER. Thunder, or tempest.

DUNDERHEAD. A blockhead. Var. dial. In Devon is also heard the term dunderpoll. DUNDERSTONES. Thunderbolts.

The extreme pressure towards the center must have the like effect; hence proceed the subterranean fires, volcanos and chymistry of nature, e.g. Dunderstones, which appeare plainly to have been melted as artificially as regulus of antimony. Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 112.

DUNDUCKITYMUR. An indescribable colour, but rather dull. Suffolk.

DUNDY. Dull in colour. East. DUNED. Bent; bowed. Hearne.

DUNELM-OF-CRAB. A dish of a gouty complexion. See Brockett, in v.

DUNG. (1) Struck down.

North. (2) Beaten; overcome.

(3) Reflected upon. Craven.

(4) Bread, corn, and the other productions of the earth are sometimes so called by our early writers.

Extremely noisy. North. DUNGAL.

DUNGEON. (1) The principal tower or keep of a castle. Prisoners were kept in the lower story, and hence the modern term applied to a close place of confinement.

(2) A shrewd fellow. Also, a scold. North.

The adjective is dungeonable.

DUNGEVIL. A dung-fork. Salop.

DUNGFARMER. A jakes-cleanser. North.

DUNG-GATE. A passage for filthy water, or dung, from a town. East.

DUNGHILL-QUEAN. A draggletailed wench;

one who is very sluttish. Florio, p. 100. DUNG-MERES. Pits where dung and weeds

are laid to rot for manure.

DUNGOW-DASH. Dung; filth. Chesh. DUNG-PIKE. A dung-fork. Lanc.

DUNG-POT. A cart for carrying dung. I. Wight. "Donge pottes," Unton Invent. p. 9. DUNGY. Cowardly. Wilts. Also, tired. DUNHEDE. Qu. dimhede?

> Also thou seest the ublé is thynne, And grete dunhede ys none therynne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

The short blunt horn of a DUNK-HORN. beast. Dunk-horned, sneaking, shabby, an allusion to cuckoldom. East.

DUNKIRKS. Privateers of Dunkirk, frequently alluded to by the old dramatists.

DUNKITE. A kind of kite. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 227.

DUNLING. A kind of snipe. Linc.

DUNMOW. A custom formerly prevailed at Little Dunmow in Essex of giving a flitch of bacon to any married man or woman who would swear that neither of them, in a year and a day from their marriage, ever repented of their union. This custom was discontinued The metrical oath sworn on the about 1763. occasion is given by Hearne and others. The claiming of the flitch at this village is of high antiquity, being alluded to in Chaucer, Cant. T. 5800; Piers Ploughman, p. 169; MS. Laud. 416, written temp. Hen. VI. See also Howell's English Proverbs, p. 21; MS. Sloane 1946, f. 23; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 112; Edward's Old English Customs, p. 1; Lelandi Itin. iii. 5-9; MS. Ashmole 860, p. 117; MS. Savil. 47, f. 63; Selections from Gent. Mag. i. 140-2.

DUNNA. Do not. Var. dial. DUNNER. Thunder. Cocaygne, 39.

DUNNOCK. The hedge-sparrow. North. See Cotgrave, in v. Mari; Harrison, p. 223. DUNNY. Deaf; stupid; nervous. West.

DUNPICKLE. A moor buzzard. North. DUNSEPOLL. A stupid fellow. Devon. DUNSERY. Stupidity. "Crafty duns "Crafty dunsery,"

Return from Parnassus, 1606.

Yorksh.

DUNSET. A small hill. Skinner. DUNSH. Paste made of oatmeal and treacle, with or without caraway seeds and other spices.

DUNSTABLE. Plain language was frequently called plain Dunstable, and anything plain or homely was said to be in Dunstable way, in allusion to the proverb, "as plain as Dunstable high-way," Howell, p. 2; MS. Sloane 1946, f. 4. See Ford's Works, ii. 466; Tarlton, p. 109; Florio, pp. 17, 85.

DUNSTICAL. Stupid. Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592. Dunsicall, Thoms' Anec. and Traditions, p. 9.

DUNT. A blow, or stroke. "With ys dunt," R. Glouc. p. 17; Ellis, ii. 326; Kyng Alisaunder, 1505. Also, to confuse by noise, to stupify. East. Hence, stupid, dizzy.

DUNTED. Beaten. Northumb. DUNTER. A porpoise. North.

DUNTON'S-RÔUND. An old dance, alluded to in Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

DUNT-SHEEP. A sheep that mopes about from a disorder in the head. East.

DUNTY. Stupid; confused. Kent. It also sometimes means stunted; dwarfish.

DUNVALIE. Tawny. (A.-S.) "Y-cast the dunvalie gome to grounde," MS. Rawl. Leg.

DUP. "To dup, doup, or doe open, to open the door." Wilts. MS. Lansd. 1033. This is the meaning in Shakespeare. It now generally signifies to do up, to fasten.

DUPPE. Deep. Const. Freem. p. 29. DUR. (1) Durst. Langtoft.

(2) A door. (A.-S.)

Out at the dur thei put my wyfe For she is olde gray hore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

DURANCE. Duration. There was a kind of durable stuff, made with thread or silk, so called, and it is frequently alluded to, often with a play upon the word, as in Cornwallyes Essayes, 1632, no. 13. See also the Book of Rates, p. 35.

DURC. Dark. St. Brandan, pp. 2, 32. DURCHEDE. Darkness. (A.-S.)

DURDUM. Same as dirdam, q. v. DURE. (1) Hard, or severe; difficult.

(Lat.) "To telle hir botonus were dure," MS. Linc. (2) To endure. (A.-N.) Still in use.

My joye whylys that my lyf maye dure,

To love you beste withouten repentaunce. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 131.

And at London it begane after 10, 30 m. and dured till almost on. MS. Ashmole 384, f. 151.

DURESSE. Lasting. Spenser.
DURESSE. Hardship; severity; harm; continuance; imprisonment. (A.-N.)

And many a man and many a worthi knyst Weren slayn there, and many a lady brist Was wedowe made by duresse of this wer.

MS. Digby 230.

DURETTY. The same as Durance, q. v. DURGAN. A dwarf. West. DURGAN-WHEAT. Bearded wheat. Kent. DURKE. To laugh. Northumb.

DURN. A door or gate-post. Var. dial. DURNE. To dare. Pr. Parv.

DURRE. (1) Dare; durst. Hearne. (2) A door. See Dur.

He lokkyd the durre wyth a keye, Lytull he wende for to dye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117. Durres and wyndows she fonde sparred soo, . That sche myghte not come hym to.

MS. Itid. f. 130. The wallis semyd of gold brigt,

With durris and with toures strong. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

DURRE-BARRE. A door-bar. A durre-barre toke he thoo,

And to ser Befyse anon he yede. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

That they ben duystres of the wey.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

DURSE. To dress; to spread. North.

DURST. To dare. Var. dial.

DURSTEDE. Thirsted. Ritson.

DURTMENT. Anything useless. North. DUZZY. Slow; heavy. Chesh.
DU3TY. Doughty. (A.-S.) "That shulde be dusty mon," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 128. DWAIN. Faint; sickly. East. Also, a faint-DURWE. A dwarf. Weber, iii. 327. ing fit or swoon. DURYN. Hard. Hearne. DWALE. The night-shade. (A.-S.) It is DURZE. To durze out, spoken of corn so ripe highly narcotic, and hence used to express a lethargic disease. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 324, that the grains fall out very easily. Var. dial. DUSCLE. The herb solatrum nigrum. for a curious receipt in which it is mentioned. DUSH. To push violently; to move with velocity. North. For there sal be swylk raryng and ruschyng, And rawmpyng of deeveles and dynggyng and duschyng. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.

DUSKED. Grew dark, or dim. (A.-S.) Metaphorically tainted, as in Stanihurst, pp. 13, 24. be connected with the other terms. DUSSENT. Dare not. Var. dial. Whenne Joseph had tolde this tale, DUSSET. A blow, or stroke. West. Thei fel as thei had dronken dwale, DUSSIPERE. A nobleman. (A.-N.) Grovelynge doun on erthe plat. DUST. (1) The small particles separated from the oats in shelling. Var. dial.
(2) Tumult; uproar. Also, money.
(3) Pounded spice. Palsgrave. For I wol knowe be thy tale, That thou hast dronken of the dwale. (4) To dust one's jacket, to give any one a good thrashing. Var. dial. DUST-POINT. A game in which boys placed some places on the coast. Kent. DWELLE. To remain. (A.-S.) their points in a heap, and threw at them with Robyn, dwel not long fro me, a stone. Weber and Nares give wrong expla-I know no man here but the. nations. It is alluded to in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 184. DWELLINGS. Delays. (A.-S.) He venter on their heads my brindled cow, DWERE. Doubt. Cov. Myst. With any boy at dust-point they shall play. DWERUGH. A dwarf. (A.-S.) Peacham's Thalia's Banquet, 1620. DUSTYFATS. Pedlars. Jacob.

DUSTYPOLL. A nickname for a miller. "A DWINDLE. A poor sickly child. DWINDLER. A swindler. North. DWINE. (1) To pull even. South. myller dustypoll," Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 3. DUT. An animal's tusk. (A.-S.) DUTCH. White, or Dutch clover. Dorset. She talks Dutch, i. e. she uses fine and affected away. Var. dial. words. Dutch concert, a great noise; also, Dethe on me hathe sett hys merke, a game so called. DUTCH-CLOAK. A short cloak much worn by the gallants of Elizabeth's time. Thus dwyneth he tille he be ded DUTCH-GLEEK. A jocular term for drinking, In hindrynge of his owen astate. alluding to the Dutch drunkards. DUTCH-MORGAN. The horse-daisy. I. Wight. DWINGE. DUTCH-WIDOW. A courtezan. Dekker. DWON. Down. Weber. DUTE. Pleasure. Cocaygne, 9. DUTEE. Duty. (A.-N.)

DUTFIN. The bridle in cart-harness. East.

DUTTE. Doubted; feared. Gawayne.

DUTTEN. Shut; fasten. Ritson. DWYRD. Taught; directed. (A.-N.) DWTE. A debt. Pr. Parv. DYA. Dyachylon. (A.-N.) mound, dike, or bank. DUTTY. A kind of fine cloth. DYDER. Thither. Weber. DYDLE. A kind of mud-drag. Norf. DUYC. A leader. (A-N.)And whenne Alexander herde this, he remowede DYE-HOUSE. A dairy. Glouc. DYENTELY. Daintily. Skelton. his oste, and chese owte cl. of duyes that knewe the cuntree, for to hafe the governance of his oste, and DYFFAFE. To deceive. (A.-N.) to lede thame seurly thurgh that strange cuntree. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27. Swylke wyches ere for to wayfe, Weber. DUYRE. To endure. For many manne thai may duffafe. DUYSTRE. A leader. Here ordre is of so hyze a kynde,

326

DURRYDE. A kind of pasty, make of onions, DUYSTRY. To destroy. Audelay, p. 23. chickens, and spice.

DUZEYN. A dozen. Weber.

There was a sleeping potion so called, made of hemlock and other materials, which is alluded to by Chaucer, and was given formerly to patients on whom surgical operations were to be performed. To dwale, to mutter deliriously; a Devonshire verb, which seems to Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 107. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 179. DWALLOWED. Withered. Cumb. DWARFS-MONEY. Ancient coins found in MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. DWILE. A refuse lock of wool; a mop made of them; any coarse rubbing rag. East. (2) To faint; to pine; to disappear; to waste As gresse in medowe y drye and dwyne. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 125. To shrivel and dwindle. East. " Dwingle," Brome's Songs, ed. 1661, p. 183. DYCH. A ditch; a great pit. (A.-S.) Also, a R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes. DYGH. To die. Hampole. DYK. A ditch. (A.-S.)DYKKE. Thick. Ritson.

DYLDE. To reward; to yield. DYLFE. The devil. Digby Myst. p. 70. DYLFULLE. Doleful; lamentable. (A.-S.) The emperoure hath tan the way To the knyght, there as he lay Besyde the dylfulls thynge. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 67. Evyr lay the lady faste aslepe, A dylfulle swevyn can sche mete. MS. Ibid. f. 83. DYLL. A dele, or part. Weber. DYMABLE. Subject to tithes. DYMES. Tithes. (A.-N.)
DYMOX. A sturdy combatant. East. Perhaps this word is derived from the name of Dymoke, the king's champion. DYMYSENT. A girdle. (A.-N.) "A dymysent of gold," Test. Vetust. p. 435. Thine. Ritson. DYNE. DYNERE. A dinner. (A.-N.) I bade felowes to my dynere. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49. DYNET. Dined. (A.-N.)Joly Robyn that dynet with me Hase behette me my moné. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51. DYNTAND. Riding. Towneley. DYODON. Died, pl. Tundale, p. 52. DYPPE. Deep. Tundale, p. 13. DYRE. Dear. Chaucer. Farewelle, dyre herte, chef yn remembraunce, And ever schalle unto the oure y dy MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 131. DYREN. To endure. Weber. " Fulle of dyscet," MS. Deceit. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140. DYSCOMWITE. To defeat. Warton, ii. 257. DYSCRYE. To describe. (A.-N.) DYSE. To break or bruise. (A.-N.)DYSEMOL. Unfortunate. (A.-S.)
DYSGRATE. Disgraced; degraded. (Lat.)

Glouc. I. Craven. EA. (1) In; and; yes. North. (2) Water. East. Genuine A.-S. Also, a river on the sands by the sea shore. (3) One; one of several; each. North. (4) Law; right; equity. Verstegan. EACE. A worm. I. Wight.
 EAGER. (1) Sour. (Fr.) Also, sharp, sometimes applied to the air. See Florio, pp. 8, 69. (2) A peculiar and dangerous violence of the tide in some rivers, supposed to be caused by the vehement confluence of two streams, or by the channel becoming narrower or shal-lower, or both. The eager in the river Severn is mentioned by Camden, and many other early writers. The boatmen still say, "ware ager, when any danger is to be apprehended from it. Forby mentions several other instances in various rivers in England and France. According to Kennett, "any sudden inundation of the sea is called an egor at Howden in Yorkshire," which is perhaps the sense of aker in Cott. MS. quoted in v. Acker. (3) Angry; furious. North.

DYSHEIGHTEN. To disparage; to disgrace.

DYSKERE. To discover; to betray. We ne wolde nevyr to you dyskers. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 109. DYSKEVER. See Dyskere. The MS. of the Erle of Tolous, 636, reads dyskevere. Messengere, y prey the do me ensewre That thou wylt never me dyskever MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95. DYSMALE. Ruin; destruction. (A.-N.) DYSON. The flax on a distaff. West. DYSPARBLE. To disperse. Our Lord arysith, and his enemys be dysparbled aboute, and fie they that haten him fro hys visage. MS. Bodl. 423, f. 241. DYSPARYTABLE. Unequalled. (A.-N.) And knowe hym as God Almyghte, That was for me man dysparytable.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 22. DYSPONSATE. Set in order. (Lat.) DYSPYTE. Anger; revenge. (A.-N.) Of hym he had grete dyspyte. MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 76. DYSSAYVE. To deceive. (A.-N.) The develle entirs than by fals illumynacyons and fals sownnes and swetnes, and dyssayves a mans saule. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 221, DYSTURBELAUNCE. A disturbance. (A.-N.) Large conscience makyth a dysturbelaunce. MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 1.9. DYSWARY. Doubt. Cov. Myst. DYTARE. One who prepares. Pr. Parv. DYTH. Dressed; prepared. (A.-S.) DYTT. Same as dit, q. v. The seconde profyt of anger smerte, Is that anger may the develys mouthe dutt, That he no speche may speke overtwhart. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 14. DYVENDOP. See Dive-dapper. DYZE-MAN'S-DAY. Childermas. North.

EAGERSPIRED. Same as Ackersprit, q. v. EAGLESS. A female eagle. Howell. EAK. (1) An oak. North. (2) Eternity. Scott. ÈÁLAND. An island. Craven. EALD. Old. Also, age. North. EALDREN. Elderly. EALE. To reproach. Devon. EALING. A lean-to. North. EAM. (1) An uncle. North. In common use in early English. It is applied in Yorkshire, says Kennett, to any friend or neighbour. (2) To have leisure; to spare time. Chesh. EAMBY. Close by; at hand. Chesh. EAN. To bring forth young, applied more particularly to ewes. The breath or spirit. North. EANLINGS. Lambs just born. EAPNS. A handful. Yorksh. EAR. (1) To plough. (A.-S.)Hence earable, fit for cultivation with corn. (2) An animal's kidney. East.

DY3E. To die. (A.-S.)

He schall treuly have my curse.

And ever schall have to that I dyge.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 26,

(3) A place where hatches prevent the influx of

the tide. Somerset.

328

(4) Honour. Verstegan. (5) The handle of a pot. Var. dial. (6) Eare, air. Chester Plays, i. 22. (7) To set together by the ears, i. e. to quarrel. To send one away with a flea in his ear, i. e. in anger or disgrace. To be up to the ears, i. e. to be fully engaged.

AR-BREED. The prominent part at the end EAR-BREED. North. of a cart. EARD. Earth, or ground. North. EARFE. Fearful; timorous. North. EARIKE. A tax paid for ploughing. Ploughing, or cultivation. Some-EARING. times, a day's ploughing. Wills. EARING-BAG-SKIN. A calf's stomach, from which rennet is made. North. EAR-KECKERS. The tonsils of the throat. Somerset. EARLES. Same as Arles, q. v. EAR-MARK. A token, or signal. North. EARMNESSE. Poverty. Verstegan. EARN. (1) To curdle milk. North. (2) Some kind of clothing or dress. See Floddon Field, ed. 1808, p. 60. (3) To glean. North. EARNDER. The morning, or forenoon. Thoresby says, "forenoon drinking;" and Grose explains it the afternoon. Yorksh. EARNE. To yearn. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ix; King and Northerne Man, 1640. Earnefull, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 64. EARNEST. (1) To use in earnest. Nares. (2) Deposit money given to bind a bargain, or on hiring a servant, &c. "This simple token or poore earnest peanie," Bibl. Eliotæ, 1559, ded. See Coverdale's Works, p. 384; Florio, pp. 39, 81. EARNING. Cheese-rennet. North. EARSH. A stubble-field. South. EART. Sometimes. Exmoor. EARTH. (1) To lodge, as a badger does. (2) A day's ploughing. Var. dial. EARTH-CHESNUT. A kipper-nut. Gerard. EARTHEQWAVE. An earthquake. (A.-S.) EARTH-FAST-STONE. A stone appearing on the surface, but fast in the earth. North. EARTHGALL. The larger centaury. EARTHLY. Rough; austere. Yorksh. West. EARTH-RIDGE. A few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges, and, sometimes after having produced a crop of potatoes, is carried out into the field for manure, and there mixed with dung, sand, &c. EARTH-STOPPING. Stopping up the holes of foxes previously to hunting them. ARTH-TABLE. The lowest course of stone EARTH-TABLE. that is seen in a building, level with the earth. See W. Wyrc. p. 282. EARWEORTHE. Honourable. Verstegan. EARWIKE. An ear-wig. Somerset. EARWRIG. An ear-wig. Somerset. EARY. Every. Yorksh. EASEFUL. Easy; comfortable. East.

EASEMENT. Ease; relief. South.

ment, a jakes. The eaves of a house. Westm. EASEN. EASIFUL. Placid; indolent. North. More easy. Oxon. EASILIER. EASILY. Slowly. Yorksh. EASING-DROPS. The drops of water from the eaves of houses after rain. North. EASINGS. (1) Dung; ordure. North. (2) The eaves of a house. North. The common house-ÈÁSING-SPARROW. sparrow. Salop. EASLES. Hot embers. Essex. The back of a chimney, or chimney-EASTER. stock; also as astre, q. v. EASTERLING. A native of the Hanse towns, or of the East of Germany. EASY-BEEF. Lean cattle. North. EASY-END. Cheap. Craven. EATERS. Servants. Jonson. EAT-FLESH. The stone sarcophagus. EATH. (1) Easy. North. (2) Earth. Wilts. EATHELIC. Easily. Verstegan. EATHLY. Easily. Peele, ii. 232. EATHS. Easily; commonly. Nares. EAT-OUT. To undermine by false insinuations; to eat too much at another's expense. North. EATSEAGT. Perjured; denied. Verstegan. EAVE. To thaw. Devon. EAVELONG. Same as Avelong, q. v. EAVER. A quarter of the heavens. North. EAVINGS. The eaves of a house. EBANE. Ebony. Pr. Parv. EBB. Near the surface. West. EBB-CRUSE. A cruse, or pot, very nearly empty. See Hall's Satires, vi. 1. EBBER. Shallow. (A.-S.) Bishop Hall speaks of "the ebber shore," Works, 1648, p. 20. And so that that oure lawe domes to be done tille wikked mene, ze suffere kyndely; and therfore hym that we halde wyse, ze halde an obbere fule. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37. She cried and made muchel dol, As she that was an ebber fol. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 81. EBBLE. The asp tree. East. We have ebelle tre, ebonus, in Prompt. Parv. p. 17. "Juse of eble," MS. Med. Linc.
EBENE. Ebony wood. Howell.
E-BLAW. Blown. Audelay, p. 13. EBRAIKE. Hebrew. Chaucer. EBREU. Hebrew. Maundevile. EBRIDYLLID. Bridled. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 27. EBUS. Ebenezer. Var. dial. ECCLESIAST. An ecclesiastical person. Also, the Book of Ecclesiastes. ECCLES-TREE. An axle-tree. East. ECHADELI. Each a deal; i. e. the whole. ECHE. (1) Each one; every one. (A.-S.)(2) To add to; to increase. (A.-S.) Lenger was hit not the dayes, But sith men that aftur wore Therto eched more and more. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 129.

Loo here two cofris on the borde, Echese whiche 30w liste of thoo two. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 141. All. Hearne. ECKLE. (1) A woodpecker. Var. dial. (2) To aim; to intend; to design. North. The usual form is ettle. ECTASY. Madness. Shak. EDBORROWS-DAY. St. Edburge's day. EDDER. (1) A serpent; an adder. (A.-S.) Still in use in the North. (2) The binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges. North.

EDDERCOP. A spider. Craven.

EDDERING. Same as Edder (2). EDDERWORT. The herb dragonwort. EDDIGE. The aftermath. Derbysh. EDDISH. Another form of eddige, but more properly the stubble in corn or grass. EDDLE. Putrid water. Northumb. EDDREN. Adders. (A.-S.)
EDDY. An idiot. Chesh.
EDE. (1) Went. (A.-S.)
(2) St. Eadgithe. Hampson, ii. 105. ÈDER. A hedge. Chesh. EDERLYNG. Relations. (A.-S.)
EDFEDRID. Pleased; satisfied with? EDGE. (1) The side of a hill; a ridge. As Biddlestone Edge, &c. in the North. (2) To stand aside; to make way. North.
(3) To set on edge, as one's teeth, &c. (4) Edge o'dark, evening. Craven.(5) To harrow. North. EDGE-LEAMS. Edge tools. North. EDGLING. Standing on one end. Warw. EDGREW. Aftermath. Chesh. EDIFYE. To build. (A.-N.) EDIPPE. Edipus. Chaucer. EDNE. To renew; to renovate. E-DON. Done; finished. (A.-S.) (A.-S.)EDRESS. Dressed; prepared. "Ready edress," Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 284. EDWARD-SHOVELBOARDS. Broad shillings of Edward VI. formerly used in playing the game of shovelboard. EDWYTE. To reproach; to blame. (A.-S.) It is a substantive in Rob. Glouc. p. 379; Gy of Warwike, pp. 118, 156, 251.

And we saytht litylle with gret sentiment, Som folke wol edwyte him with foly MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 126. EE. (1) A spout. North. (2) Even; evening. Percy. (3) An eye. Still in use. Of that sche might noght be awreke, For schame cowde anethe speke, And never the lese mercy she preyd, With wepynge se, and thus she seyde. Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 69.

(4) The top of a drinking cup.

EECLE. An icicle. Salov.

EED. I had.

(5) To love, or respect. North.

North. EEF. Easy. Stanihurst, p. 11. EE-GRASS. Aftermath. Dorset.

EEIR. Condition. (A.-S.) "A stude of good EEIR. Condition. (A.S.) "A stude or good eeir," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 5.
 EEK. To itch. Yorksh.
 EEL. To cover in. Also, to season an oven when first erected. Chesh. EELDE. Age. Still used in the North. Quod Reson, in celde of twenti zeere, Go to Oxonford or lerne lawe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 15. EELEATOR. A young eel. North. EELFARE. A brood of eels. EEL-SHEAR. An iron instrument with three or four points used for catching eels in the Southern counties. EEL-THING. St. Anthony's fire. Essex. EEM. (1) Leisure. See Eam. (2) Almost. Warw. EÉMIN. The evening. Yorksh. EEN. (1) The eyes. North. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 82; Robin Hood, i. 102. (2) To; but; except. Somerset. EENT. It is not. North. EENY. Full of holes. Yorksh. EERIE. Frightened. Northumb. EERL. An earl. (A.-S.) EERLONDE. Ireland. Pr. Parv. (A.-S.)EERNYS. Attention. EERYS. Ears. North. The blode braste owt at hys eerys, And hys stede to grownde he berys. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76. EES. Yes. Var. dial. EE-SCAR. An unpleasant object. North. EEST. The East. (A.-S.)
EET. Yet. Devon.
EETH. Easy. Northumb.
EEVER. Ray-grass. Devon. EF. After. Hearne. E-FERE. Together. (A.-S.) See Audelay's Poems, p. 50; Reliq. Antiq. i. 302, 304. EFFECT. (1) Substance. (A.-N.) (2) An intention. Shak. EFFECTUOUS. Effectual. Holinshed. EFFERE. Wild; strange. (Lat.) EFFET. A newt. Var. dial. EFFII. A likeness; an effigy. Su Suffolk. EFFLATED. Puffed up. Chaucer. EFFRENATED. Ungovernable. (Lat.) EFFUND. To pour forth. (Lat.) EFFUSION. Confusion. (A.-N.) EFNE. Heaven. Cov. Myst. p. 278. EFRENGE. Fringe. Cunningham, p. 14. EFT. Again. (A.-S.) "And fylle hit efte fulle wele," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49. EFTER. After. North. EFTEST. Quickest; readiest. Shak. EFTIR-TEMSIN-BREOD. Bread made of coarse flour or refuse from the sieve. Yorksh. EFT-SITHES. Oft-times. North. EFTSONES. Immediately. (A.-S.) EFTURES. Passages. Malory, ii. 376. EGAL. Equal. (Fr.)EGALITEE. Equality. (A.-N.) EGALLY. Equally. (Fr.)
EGALNESS. Equality. Nares.
EGAR. To put aside. (Fr.)

EGERS. Spring tulips. Bailey. EGESTIOUS. Belonging to digestion. E-GEVYN. Given. (A.-S.)

> The sixte comaundment I will reherce also, By God e-geryn, and that in strayte wyse. MS. Laud. 416, f. 52.

To urge on; to incite. Still in use in the North of England.

The drede of God es that we turne noghte agayne tille oure synne thurghe any ille eggyng. MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 196.

EGG-BERRY. The birdcherry. North. EGGE. (1) Age.

I meght not fast, nor I wold not pray;

I thoyt to a mendyd in my egge. MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 51.

(2) Edged; sharp. Also a substantive, the edge of any instrument.

Wroght hyt was welle and feyre, No egge tole myght hyt apeyre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101. EGGEMENT. Incitement. (A.-S.)
EGG-FEAST. The Saturday preceding Shrove
Tuesday, so called at Oxford. Also known as Egg-Saturday. Egg-Sunday is mentioned in Baker's Theatrum Triumphans, 1670, p. 37.

EGGING. Urging; incitement. (A.-S.) EGGLER. One who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale. North.

A dish correctly described by its EGG-PIE. title. It is still made in some parts of the country, and is mentioned in Taylor's Workes, i. 146.

EGGS. To have eggs on the spit, i. e. to be actively employed.

EGGS-AND-COLLOPS. (1) Toad-flax. North. (2) Fried eggs and bacon. Var. dial.

EGGS-FOR-MONEY. A proverbial expression, used when a person was awed by threats, or had been overreached into giving money for comparatively worthless things.

EGG-WIFE-TROT. An easy jog trot. origin of the phrase is obvious.

EGHE. An eye. (A.-S.)Thow salle hym se with eghe,

And come to Criste thi frende. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 222.

EGHGE. Edge. (A.-S.)
EGHNE. Eyes. (A.-S.)
For alle the manace of hys myghte,

And mawgree his eghne.

Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 57.

EGHTE. Possessions; property. (A.-S.)EGHWAR. Ever. Weber.

EGIR. A kind of precious stone.

Alle of rewelle bane, Off egir and of urbane.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136. EGLANTINE. Sweet briar. The name was

occasionally given to the wild rose. EGLEHORNE. A species of hawk. EGLENTERE. Eglantine. Chaucer. EGLING. A perch, two years old. EGRE. Courageous. Will. Werw.

EGREDOUCE. A kind of dish or sauce, frequently mentioned in old cookery books. Also as dowce-egyr, q. v.

EGRELICHE. Sourly; bitterly. (A.-N.) EGREMOINE. Agrimony. (A.-N.) EGREMONY. Sorrow. (Lat.) EGREMOUNDE. Agrimony. (A.-N.) EGRET. A kind of heron. See Ord. and Reg. p. 220; Harrison, p. 223. EGRITUDE. Sickness. (Lat.) EGYLL. An eagle. Ritson. EGYNG. Urging; incitement. (A.-S.)

Thorow the fendes egyng, Hys dougter thougt another thyng.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 66. EGYPTIAN-FROG. A toad. I. IVight.

EGYTMENT. An agistment. South. EHGNE. Eyes. $(\tilde{A}.-S.)$

EHYT. Eat. Wickliffe. EIE. Fear. (A-S.)

For many thyngys hyt ys grete eye, The whyche falleth me nat for to seye. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

EIGH. (1) Aye; yes. North. Also an interrogative, what do you say?

(2) The eye. (A.-S.)

(3) Fear. Beves of Hamtoun, p. 72. EIGHEN. The holes or indices of the ancient quadrant were so called.

EIGHE-SENE. The eyesight. (A.-S.) EIGH-WYE. Yes, yes. North. EIKE-TREE. An oak. Yorksh.

EILD. To be sickly; to grow old; to yield; old age. North.

EILE. Evil. Nominale MS. EILEBER. The herb alliaria.

EILET-HOLES. Very small holes, a term in sempstresy. North.

EILLE. To be sick, or ill. (A.-S.) EIM. Even; exact; equal. North.

EINATTER. A serpent. Cumb. EINE. Eyes. Tarlton, p. 89. EIR. The air. See St. Brandan, p. 32.

At undren tide ther coom a soun, Fro the eir brestyng doun.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 115. EIRE. An heir. (A.-N.)

EIRIE. Same as Airy, q. v. EIRY. Light; unearthly. North.

EISEL. Vinegar. (A.-S.) EISTE. The highest. (A.-S.) EIT. To eat. Yorksh.

EITH. Either. Hearne. EIYT. A newt. Brit. Bibl. iv. 29.

EI3TE. Eight. Also, property. (A.-S.) EI3YEN. Eyes. (A.-S.)

EKE. (1) To ease; to kill; to rid. Hearne.

(2) Also. Common in old ballads. (3) An addition to a bee-hive. North.

EKER. Water-cresses. (A.-S.) EKKENE. To prolong.

EKYN. (1) Also. Hearne.

(2) To itch. Prompt. Parv. ÈL. Else. Hearne.

ELA. The highest note in the scale of music. See Middleton, iii. 624. ELAGERE. Strength; power. (A.-S.)

ELAT. Elated. (Lat.)

ELAXATE. To unloose. (Lat.)

ELBORYN. A kind of wine. Weber. ELBOW. A promontory. Howell. ELBOW-GREASE. Persevering exercise of the arms, exciting perspiration. ELBOWS. To be out at the elbows, i. e. to be in great difficulties. ELBOWSHAKER. A gamester; a sharper. ELCONE. Each one. Cumb. ELCY. Alice. North. ELD. Old age; old people. (A.-S.) Sometimes, for age in general. ELDE. (1) To make, or grow old. (A.-S.) (2) To delay; to linger. Ps. Cott. ELDED. Ailed. Also, held. Salop. ELDEN. Rubbish; fuel. North. ELDER. (1) A cow's udder. Var. dial. (2) Rather; somewhat bigger. North. (3) An ancestor. (A.-S.) A justice of peace was formerly so called. ELDER-HAND. In cards, he who held the hand was said to be elder-hand. ELDERLY-MAN. A chief, or principal. Cumb. ELDERMAN. A nobleman. (A.-S.) ELDERN. An elder tree. East. Also an adjective, made of the elder. ELDERNE. Elders; ancestors. (A.-S.)ELDER-ROB. A conserve made of the juice of the elderberry. Linc. ELDERYNGES. Parents; ancestors. (A.-S.)ELD-FATHER. A grandfather. North. ELD-MOTHER. A step-mother. North. ELDRITCH. Ghastly. Northumb. ELE. (1) An aisle. Bloxam. (2) Aid; help. Skinner. ELECH. Alike; equally. (A.-S.) ELECTION. Option. In election, likely. ELEMEN. Made of elm. Dorset. ELEMENT. The sky, or heavens. North. ELENGE. Painful. (A.-S.) Also, sorrowful. Eling, St. Brandan, p. 30. Elengliche, Piers Ploughman, p. 231. It also means solitary, a sense still retained in some counties. lengeness, Brit. Bibl. ii. 84. Kennett has, " Ellinge, solitary, lonely, melancholy." An elynge lif there thei ledde, In wildernes were thei fedde. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20. ELENGERE. More sorrowful. (A.-S.) His laboure to him is the elengere. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 256. ELEPHANT. A species of scabious. ELET. Fuel; ollit. Wilts. ELEVENER. A luncheon. Suss. ELEWN. Eleven. Exmoor. ELF. (1) To entangle hair in knots, an amusement indulged in by Queen Mab. (2) A mischievous person. North. ELF-ARROWS. Ancient arrow-heads, so called by rustics in the North. ELFAYDES. Some kind of animals, mentioned in the MS. Morte Arthure, f. 77. ELFE. A witch, or fairy. (A.-S.)
ELF-LOCKS. Entangled hair. "Curl'd and full of elves-locks," Wits Miserie, 1596. ELF-QUENE. The queen of elves, or fairies. ELF-SHOTS. Same as Elf-arrows, q. v.

331 ELGER. An eel-spear. Pr. Parv. ELICHE. Alike. Depos. Ric. II. p. 6. ELICOMPANIE. A tomtit. Cornw. ELIE. Elijah. Chaucer.
ELIK. Alike. North.
Tak asafetida and aromatica, of ather elik mekille, and wax and oyl, as resone gyffes. MS. Linc. Med. f. 291. ELINGLICH. Wretchedly. (A.-S.) ELIS. Eels. Chaucer. ELISEE. Elisha. Chaucer. ELIT. Elect. Hearne. ELK. (1) A wild swan. North. (2) A kind of yew used for bows. ÈLL. An ell-wand. Dyce. ELLARNE. The elder tree. LARNE. The elder tree. (A.-S.) Still in use. See Heref. Gl. and Pr. Parv. p. 239. ELL-DOCKENS. Colt's-foot. North. ELLE. An eel. Chaucer. ELLEED. Together. Linc. ELLEK. Alexander. North. ELLEN. Ells. Hearne. ELLENCH. Afar off. Kent ELLENE. Eleven. Hearne ELLEN-TREE. The elder tree. ELLER. The alder tree. North. ELLERD. Swoln with felon. North. ELLES. Else; otherwise. (A.-S.) 3et I have a morsel for thy toth, And ellis I were to blame. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50. ELLET. The elder tree. Sussex. ELLOCK-RAKE. A small rake used for breaking up ant-hills. Salop. ELL-RAKE. A large rake. Salop. ELLUM. Elm. Var. dial. ELLUMINE. To embellish. Skelton. ELLY. A bound or goal in playing at foot-hall. North. ELLYTHE. Aileth. Torrent, p. 41. ELM. An ell in length. North. ELMEN. Made of elm. West. ELMESSE. Alms. Prompt. Parv. ELMES3EVER. An almsgiver. Pr. Parv. ELMOTHER. A step-mother. North. ELNE. An ell. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2750; Holinshed, Scotland, p. 9. Linc. "False elnen," Rob. Glouc. p. 429. ELNORNE. The elder tree. Pr. Parv. ELN3ERDE. An ell-yard. Gawayne. ELOINE. To remove, or banish. (A. N.) ELONG. Slanting. Exmoor. ELPHAMY. Bryony. North. ELREN. The elder tree. North. ELRICHE. Dreadful; terrible. Durh. ELSE. Already; before. Also, others. North. It is the nickname of Alice. ELSEDOCK. The herb Enula campana. ELSEN. A shoemaker's awl. North. ELSE-WHEN. At another time. ELSH. Uncouth. Devon. ELSPITH. Elizabeth. North. ELSWHITHER. Elsewhere. North. ELT. (1) To knead dough. North. (2) A young sow pig. West. ELTH. Old age. Chaucer.

332

ELTROT. Stalk of wild parsley. West. ELVEN. An elm. Var. dial. ELVENE. Elves. (A.-S.) ELVERS. Young eels. West.
ELVES. Young cattle. Tusser.
ELVISH. Irritable; spiteful; peevish; mischievous; fantastic; intractable. (A.-S.) It is still in use. ELYSWHORE. Elsewhere. And what thou shalt have tharefore, Yn thys world and elyswhore. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14. EM. Them. Var. dial.

EMANG. Among. North. "Emangez thame righte," Perceval, 604. EMASTYCE. The mastic. Tundale, p. 67. EMBAILD. Bound up. (Fr.) EMBARMENT. An embargo. A tract was printed in 1584, entitled, "A true report of the general embarrement of all English shippes." Shakespeare has embarquement. EMBASE. To make base. Spenser. EMBASSADE. An embassy. (Lat.) EMBAY. To bathe. Hence, to delight, to charm the senses irresistibly. EMBAYLE. To inclose. Spenser. EMBELISE. To beautify. (A.-N.)
EMBERINGS. The fasts of the ember weeks. EMBESY. To embusy. Skelton. Profits of land, as grass, EMBLEMENTS. fruit, &c. Blount. EMBOLDE. To make bold. (A.-N.) EMBOLIFE. Oblique. Chaucer. EMBOLNEDE. Swelled. Lydgate. EMBOSSED. When a deer foamed at the mouth from fatigue, he was said to be em-

bossed. A hunting term. EMBOUCHMENT. An embossment. Coles. EMBOWELLED. Said of a hawk, when her gorge was void, and her bowels stiff. EMBOWING. Arching. Lydgate. EMBOYSSEMENT. An ambush. (A.-N.)EMBRAID. To upbraid. See Hall, Henry VI.

EMBRASURES. Embraces. Shak. EMBREWED. Soiled; dirtied. Lydgate. EMBROCADO. A pass in fencing. EMBROUDED. Embroidered. (A.-N.) EMDELEZ. With equal sides. Gawayne.

f. 46; Tusser's Husbandry, p. 313.

EME. (1) Near. Salop. (2) An uncle. See Eam. Douce says the term is also applied to an aunt.

Wele we wote, withouten wene, The kynge Arthur oure eme sholde be. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 107.

North. (3) Consideration; heed. EMELE. A female roe. See a notice of their bokeynge in MS. Bodl. 546. EMELLE. Among; amidst.

Wit Nembrot com thai for to duelle, And tok a conseil tham emelle.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 14.

EMENDALS. A term in old accounts, signifying the sum total in stock. EMENISCHE. To diminish.

For now Alexander dyes, and Macedoyne salle waxe ay lesse and lesse, and emenische day bi day. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 48. EMER. (1) Nearer. Salop.

(2) A deliverer; one who succours any one from a great difficulty. Linc.

EMERAUDES. The hemorrhoids. (A.-N.) EMERLON. A merlin, or hawk. Chaucer.

EMERUS. Humours; diseases. (A.-N.) EMERYEN. Embers; hot ashes. (A.-S.) EMFORTH. Even with. (A.-S.)

EMIDDIS. Amidst. Chaucer. EMMERS. Embers. Somerset.

EMMET-BATCH. An ant-hill. Somerset. Also called an emmet-but.

EMMOISED. Comforted. Skinner. EMMOVE. To move. Spenser. EMMUT. Force; impetus. Devon.

EMNENUSTE. Diminished; impaired. (A.-N.) And riste so it es of the gudnesse of a mane, for many mene may take gude ensample of hym, and

his gudnesse be nathynge emnenuste therby. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 32. EMOLLID. Soft; tender. (Lat.)

EMONGEST. Amongst. Hall. EMOTE. An ant, or emmet. Baret.

EMPAIR. Impairment. Chapman. EMPECHE. To hinder. Also, to attack. EMPEIRE. To impair; to hurt. (A.-N.)

EMPERALES. Imperials, a coin. Weber. EMPERICE. An empress. (A.-N.) EMPERISH. To injure, or impair. (A.-N.)

EMPERY. Empire; dominion. (A.-N.) See Woman in the Moone, 1597; Hall, Henry V. f. 27; Death of R. of Hunt. p. 38.

EMPESHE. To hinder. (A.-N.)

And hure nature shal not be empeshed to doon hure digestioun, wher throu; any wykked humours other superfluytés may be engendred. MS. Bodl. 54G.

EMPIGHT. Fixed; fastened. Spenser. EMPLASTER. A plaster. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 54. Chaucer has it as a verb.

Thrust downe a staff, and there will stick to it some mud; repeat it severall times till you have gott as much as will make an emplaster.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 57. EMPLIE. To infold; to involve. (A.-N.)EMPOISONER. A poisoner. (A.-N.) EMPOSSESS. To possess. Florio. EMPRESA. A device or motto. Drayton. EMPRESSE. To crowd. Chaucer. EMPRIDEDE. Proud.

And whenne this journee was done, Pausamy was gretly empridede theroffe, and went into the kynges palace for to take the qwene Olympias oute of it, and hafe hir with hym. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.

EMPRIME. To separate a deer from the rest of the herd.

EMPRISE. (1) An undertaking. (A.-N.)How dare y thanne be presumptuous, I, wofulle wrecche, in any maner wyse To take on me this perfit hyze empryse. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2. Sundry werkis of mervelous emprise,

By carpentrye to forge and dyvise. Ibid. MS. f. 4.

Thus thei were that tyme unwise, Thei dud agenes Goddes emprise. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41. (2) Number. Weber. A choice morçeau of food; an ÈMPS-PIECE. epicure's piece. Linc. EMPT. To empty. Var. dial. It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 16209. EMPTION. A purchase. (Lat.) See Cunningham's Revels Acc. p. 1; Ord. and Reg. pp. 73, 205. EMPTY. To pour out a small portion of liquid from a vessel. EMRAWDE. An emerald. Skelton. EMROD. An emerald. Junius. EMUCID. Mouldy. (Lat.) EMULE. To emulate. Spenser. EMYS. Enemies. Hearne. And; also; if; him. It seems to mean in, Sir Degrevant, 1061. ENACTURE. Action, or effect. Shak. ENAMET. A luncheon. Hants.
ENANTYR. Against. Weber.
ENARMEDE. Armed. In old cookery, the term was applied to anything larded. ENARRATION. A narrative. (Lat.) ENAUNTER. Lest; in case. Spenser. ENBANE. To poison. Mirr. Mag. p. 75. ENBANED. Ornamented? Gawayne. ENBASTE. To steep in. Philpot. ENBATE. To pounce upon. (A.-N.) ENBATTELLED. Indented, like a battlement. Chaucer ENBAWMEN. To embalm. (A.-N.)ENBELYSE. Parted per bend. Holme. ENBEWTID. Beautified. Skelton. ENBIBING. Imbibing. (Lat.) (A.-N.)ENBLAUNCHEN. To whiten over. ENBLAWUN. Puffed up. Wickliffe. ENBOCE. To fill out. (A.-N.) ENBOISE. See Embossed. This appears to be the same word as enbose. which occurs in Chaucer, and is wrongly explained by Tyrwhitt. See his Gloss. p. 75. But thei shul not opene neither questeye while that he is among the chaunge, for drede to enboise and to do amys. MS. Bodl. 546. ENBOLLE. To swell. Palsgrave. ENBOSSED. Raised. (A.-N.) ENBOWE. To incline, or bow down. To take hold of. (A.-N.) ENBRACE. With brode scheldes enbrassede, and burlyche helmys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79. ENBRAUDE. To embroider. (A.-N.)ENBREAM. Sharp; powerful; strong. ENBUSCHE. To hide in ambuscade. This knyste whiche hovid and abod, Enbusched upon hors-bak, Alle sodeyneliche upon him brak. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81. ENBUSCHEMENT. An ambush. A gret enbuschement thay sett, Thare the foster thame mett. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136. ENBUSY. To busy or exert one's self. ENBYBED. Made wet. Skelton.

ENCAUSE. To cause. Lydgate.

ENCAVE. To hide, as in a cave. ENCENSE. (1) To burn incense. (2) To inform, or instruct. North. ENCENTED. Assented. Hearne. ENCERCHE. To search. Maundevile. ENCESE. Qu. increase? Hooly chyrche encese and eke, And worschypp God in hys servyse. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2. ENCHACE. (1) Hunting. Berners. (2) To drive away. (A.-N.) After the comynge of this mysty kynge, Oure olde woo and troubille to enchace. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12. To charge one with anything. ENCHARGE. ENCHAUFE. To warm; to make angry. ENCHAUFING. Heat. (A.-N.) ENCHEDE. Fallen; vanquished. And the enchede kynge in the gay armes, Lys gronande one the grownde, and girde thorowe evene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94. ENCHEINED. Chained together. ENCHESON. (1) Cause; occasion. (A.-N.)It is explained forfeit by Batman, 1582. My crye that is the enchesoun of my rightwisnes that is in his sight. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f 25. (2) To reason with? And the emperour with hye reson Sche began to encheson. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. f. 139. ENCHEVE. To achieve; to conquer. (A.-N.) ENCKE. Ink. Betok I thencke in my wrytenges To tel a tale therupon Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 68. ENCLESSIDE. Inclosed. Lydgate. ENCLINE. A bow, or salutation. (A.-N.) ENCLOWED. Nailed; riveted. (A.-N.) Whan he syze and redy fonde This cofre made, and wel enclowed. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236. ENCLOYDE. Hurt in the foot. The hors on woche sche rode was blac, Alle lene and gallyd on the bac, And haltyd as he were encloyde; Theroff the womman was anoyede. Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. 1.6, f. 6. ENCOMBREMENT. Incumbrance. ENCOROWNMENT. A coronation. ENCORPORE. To incorporate. (A.-N.)ENCORRED. Incurred. He encorred God's great wrath, And grewe in great dispair. MS. Ashmole 208. ENCRESTED. Increased. Hall. ENCROCHE. To obtain possession of. ENCUMBERING. An incumbrance. ENCURTYNED. Inclosed with curtains. A lofté bed of large space They hadde made and encurtyned. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44. END. (1) To finish; to kill. North. (2) A number of anything. North. Also, part of a tale, &c. (A.-S.) (3) Rate or price. Yorksh. (4) To erect, or set upright. Var. dial. (5) The stem of a plant. East.

(6) Pleasure or delight. North.

334

ENDAMAGE. To damage; to hurt. ENDAYS. Forward; endwise. North. END-DAY. Termination; end. North. ENDE. (1) Seat; corner. (A.-S.)(2) End; side; country. Hearne. And welle norysched, gode and hende, No chylde bettur in alle that ende. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 245. (3) A blue colour. Linc. ENDEAVOUR. To exert one's self. ENDEGRESSION. Indiscretion. Of muche uncunnynge and endegression. Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 56. ENDELONG. Along; lengthwise. (A.-S.) Than came that apon Spayne endlonge the shoore. MS. Lansd. 208, f. 8. Sche slow hem in a sodeyne rage, Endelunge the borde as they be set. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65. ENDELY. Endlessly. Pees shalle be whereas now trouble is, After this lyfe endely in blys. MS. Harl. 3069. ENDENTID. Fixed in. With many worthy stane Endentid and dighte. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136. Past; gone-by. (A.-S.)This ender dai com a clare me to. And bed me love on his manere. MS. Digby 86. Of my fortune, how it ferde This endir day, as y forth ferde. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38. ENDETTED. Indebted. (A.-N.)ENDEW. (1) To digest. A hawking term. (2) To give, or bestow. North. ENDEYNEDE. Ordained? In his dedis that for dule endeyneds hym to dye. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231. ENDIAPRED. Variegated in colour. END-IRONS. Two moveable iron plates used to contract the fire-place. North. ENDITE. (1) To dictate; to relate. (A.-N.)Syne endittede in his dayes alle the dere panlmes, That in the sawtire ere sette with selcouthe wordes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89. (2) Put to death. Gawayne. ENDLANDE. Along; straight-forwards. And as thay went endlands this revere, abowte the viij. houre of the day thay come tille a castelle that stode in a littille ile in this forsaid ryvere. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27. ENDLEFTE. The eleventh. Hearne. ENDLESS. The blind gut. East. ENDLEVE. Eleven: eleventh. Hearne. ENDMETE. Lenticula. Pr. Parv. ENDOCTRINE. To teach. (Lat.) ENDOOST. Endowed. (A.-N.) ENDOREDE. Made shiny, as pie-crust is with the yelk of egg, or cake with sugar, &c.; not gilded, as explained in the Gloss. to Syr Gawayne. See Ord. and Reg. p. 437; MS. Lansd. 1033. ENDOSE. Indolence. (A.-N.)
ENDOSS. To endorse. Palsgrave. It occurs in Spenser, and Reliq. Antiq. ii. 284.

ENDOUTE. To doubt; to fear. (A.-N.) ENDRAITE. Quality. (A.-N.)

ENDRED. Entered. Scott.

ENDRIE. To suffer. (A.-S.)

ENDREYDE. Dried up. Malory.

ENDROSSE. To multiply. Ludgate. END-STONES. The end binding-stones in a wall. Arch. xi. 233. ENDUCE. To bring in; to adduce. (Lat.) ENDURABLE. Durable; lasting. East. ENDURATE. Obstinate. Hall. ENDURED. Made hard. (Lat.) ENDWARE. A small hamlet. Linc. ENDWAYS. Straight-forward. To stand endways, to remain in an office beyond the usual time. North. ENDYD. Yeaned. Jul. Barnes. ENDYED. Dyed. Percy. ENE. Alone; only; once. Hearne. ENEDE. A duck. (A.-S.) ENEE. Æneas. Chaucer. ENELE. To anoint. Pr. Parv. ENEMIS. Lest. East. ENEMY. An insect. Salop. ENENST. Opposite to. North. ENES. Once. Hearne. ENEUGH. Enough. Devon. Generally applied exclusively to numbers. ENEWED. Troubled; vexed. (A.-N.) ENFAME. Infamy. Chaucer. ENFAMINED. Hungry. (A.-N.) ENFARCED. Stuffed; filled. See Hardyng, Suppt. f. 88; Becon's Works, p. 91. ENFAUNCE. Infancy. Chaucer. ENFECTE. To infect. (A.-N.) Sometimes the part. past. as in Gesta Rom. p. 352, and also a substantive, infection. ENFELAUSHIPPE. To accompany. ENFEOFF. To grant out as a feoff, or estate; NFERMI. To inclose, or lock up. Hearne. ENFERMI. ENFLAUNCE. To inflame. Lydgate. ENFLAWMEDE. Burnt up. (A.-N.) Whene the wille and the affeccyone es puryficde and clensede fra alle fleschely lustes, kyndely and werldly lufe, and es enflawmede with brennande lufe of the Haly Gaste. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 220. ENFLORID. Enflowered. Skelton. ENFLURESCHIT. Ornamented. (A.-N.) ENFORCE. To strengthen. (A.-N.) I salle enforsse 30we in the felde with fresche mene of armes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57. ENFORME. To teach; to instruct. (A.-N.)But yf 3e wolde in eny forme Of this mater a tale enforme, Whiche were agen this vice set,

I schulde fare welle the bet.

Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

ENFORSED. Seasoned. Antiq. Culin.

ENFORTUNE. To endow with a fortune.

ENFOUBLED. Wrapt up. Gawayne.

ENFOULDRED. Thick; misty. Spenser.

ENFRAY. Affray. Towneley Myst.

ENGAGE. To lay to pledge, or pawn.

ENGENDURE. Generation. (A-N)

I wote wel leefulle luste is necessarie,

Withouten that may be non engendure.

Occleve, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259.

ENGEYLED. Frozen; congealed.

Or stones engeyled falleth doune arow,

ENGEYNE. To enjoin. Audelay, p. 47. ENGHLE. To coax, or cajole. Also a substantive, a gull. Jonson. ENGHNE. Eyes. (A.-S.)

Thane the worthy kyng wrythes, And wepede with his enghne.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

335

ENGIN. Wit; contrivance. (Lat.) ENGINED. Racked; tortured. (A.-N.) ENGINER. An engineer. Middleton. ENGINOUS. Inventive. Jonson. ENGLAMED. Slimy. (A.-N.) ENGLOSED. Painted. Lydgate. ENGLUTING. Stopping with clay. Chaucer. ENGOUTED. Having black spots on the fea-

thers. A hawking term. ENGOWSCHEDE. Swelled; elated. (A.-N.) With a dragone engowschede

Dredfulle to schewe. Morte Arthure, Linc. MS. f. 75.

ENGRAFTED. Depraved. Suffolk. ENGRAVE. To bury. Spenser. **ENGREGGE.** To aggravate. (A.-N.)

The dampned shul engreghed be, The peynes moor grevous to se.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 113.

ENGRELYDE. Interspersed. He beris a schelde of asure, Engrelyde with a sayntour.

MS. Lincoln A. i 17, f. 134.

ENGREVE. To hurt. (A.-N.) ENGREYNED. Powdered. (A.-N.) ENGROSS. To thicken; to fatten. ENGUERE. Formed; made. (A.-N.)

ENGYNED. Deceived. (A.-N.)

A lofté bed of large space,

Where sche was aftirwarde engyned. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

ENGYNEFUL. Crafty; cunning. (A.-N.) ENGYSTE. To constrain. (A.-N.) ENHABITE. To use, or accustom. (A.-N.)

Inlaid. Skelton. ENHACHED.

ENHALSE. To embrace. Becon.
ENHARPIT. Hooked; edged. Percy.
ENHASTED. Hastened. Palsyrave.

That many worthi in knysthood ful famus Enhasted weren unto here deth, allas! MS. Digby 230

ENHAUNSE. To raise. (A.-N.)
ENHERITE. To endow any one with property, or an inheritance.

ENHIEDE. Raised; exalted. Lydgate.

ENHONY. To sweeten. Florio. ENHORT. To exhort. (A.-N.)

ENIF. Enough. Craven.

ENIMITY. Enmity. Baret. Once.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203. ENIS. ENIXED. Brought forth. (Lat.) ENJOINE. To join in battle.

ENJUBARDE. To endanger. State P. i. 130. ENKANKERED. Cankered. Percy.

ENKE-ORN. An ink-horn. Lydgate. ENKERLY. Eagerly; intently. Enker, applied to colour in Syr Gawayne.

Thane the emperour enkerly askes hym sonne, What wille thow, Gawayne, wyrke with thi wapyne? Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76. ENKINDLE. To kindle. Fairfax. ENLACED. Entangled. (A.-N.) ENLAKE. To overflow. Florio.

ENLANGOURED. Faded with languor.

ENLARGISSED. Enlarged. Hearne. ENLEFTE. The eleventh. Hearne.

ENLEGEANCE. Allegiance; protection; deliverance. Hearne.

ENLEVE. Eleven. Lydgate.
ENLEVED. Inlaid. Maundevile.
ENLIMN. To illuminate a book. Palsgrave.
ENLONGE. Oblong. Trevisa.

ENLUMINE. To illuminate. (A.-N.)

ENMES. Enemies. Audelay, p. 62. ENMESH. To inclose in the meshes of a net.

ENMOISED. Comforted; encouraged. ENMURED. Inclosed. Lydgate.

ENNA. Is not he? Oxon.

ENNESURE. Game; sport. (A.-N.)

ENNEWE. To paint; to put on the last and most brilliant colours.

ENNOBLISH. To ennoble. Palsgrave. ENNOSE. To conceal. (A.-N.) referring to Lydgate, explains it, to abuse.

For ayther muste y playnely hire accuse, Or my gilte with this gilte ennore.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 4. ENOFFE. Enough. Chester Plays, ii. 114.

ENOINT. Anointed. (A.-N.) ENOO. By and by; even now. North.

ENOUMBRE. To join in anything. ENOURNE. To adorn. Lydgate.

The temple of Covetyse 3e enourne with rosez; alle sour myghte and soure triste se putt in thame

that may yow na thyng helpe at nede. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 35.

ENOW. Enough. Var. dial.

ENOYNTED. Anointed. Hearne ENO3. Enough.

Have brok hit wel withowt fayle, I have kept it long enoz.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53,

ENPAREL. Dress; apparel. To impair; to injure. ENPAYRE. Might na perys enpayre

> Be skille ne by righte. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 138.

ENPECHE. To impeach; to accuse. ENPIGHT. Pitched; settled.

Delighted? Skinner. ENPITED. ENPLEET. To implead. Hall.

ENPLEMENT. Employment. Skelton.

ENPOYSONE. Poison. In the MS. Morte Arthure, cups are described as being made, "that nane enpoysone sulde goo prevely therundyre."

ENPREST. Imprest. Malory, ii. 450.

ENPRICE. Fashion. (A.-N.)ENPRIDDEDE. Prided. MS. Linc.

ENPRISON. To imprison. Gower. ENPROPRED. Belonging. (A.-N.)

Shal be y-seen blisses sevene That ben enpropred unto the bodyes.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 107.

ENPROWED. Profited of. Skelton.

ENQUERAUNCE. Inquiry. (A.-N.) Of Goddes mystery and his werking Make never, my childe, to ferre enqueraunce. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 156. ENQUESATYFFE. Desirous of knowing. Herof I am enquesatuffe. MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 71.

ENQUEST. Inquiry. (A.-N.)ENQUEYNTANCE. Acquaintance. Hearne. ENQUIRANCE. Inquiry. Chaucer. ENRACE. To implant. (A-N.) ENRESONE. To reason with. (A.-N.)

To fix anything in one's mind. ENROLL. Palsgrave.

ENSAME. The grease of a hawk. Also, to purify, cleanse, or purge a hawk of glut and grease.

ENSAMPLE. An example. (A.-N.) A gode ensample I wyll 30u sey, What chanse befell hym one a dey.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 59.

ENSCONCE. To fortify; to protect as with a fort, or sconce.

ENSEAR. To dry up. Shak. ENSEGGE. A siege. Also a verb.

And thanne he went unto the citee of Tyre, and layde eneegge abowte it, and this energge he laye many a day, and there his oste suffred many dys-MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 4.

ENSELED. Sealed up; kept secret. Enseaylinge, Alleyn Papers, p. 12.

This buke es cald garthen enclosed wel enseled paradyse full of appelles. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1. ENSEMBLE. Company. (A.-N.) ENSEMBYLL. Together. Skelton.

See Gy ENSEMLE. To assemble. (A.-N.) of Warwike, p. 428; ensemled, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 125.

ENSENCESYNGE. Instruction.

Saynt Paule made this orysone by the ensencesynge of the Haly Gaste. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 177.

ENSENSE. To anoint with insence.

Ensense the body no more so, Ne do no wurschep tharunto.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

ENSENT. Advice; wish. (A.-N.) ENSENTE. To consent. Hearne. ENSESE. To take possession. ENSIGNBEARER. A drunkard. Grose. ENSILE. To ensile a hawk, to pass a thread in some way under the beak and through the eyelid, so as to hinder the sight. ENSINEMENT. Perseverance. Batman. Quality. Skinner. ENSISE. ENSLOMBRE. To enervate. (A.-N.)

Son, lett not ydelnesse 30u enslombre, Nor wydnesse of clothys 30u encombre. MS. Ashmole 52, f. 65.

ENSNARLE. To insnare, or entangle. Excuse. (A.-N.)ENSOINE. (A.-S.)To ask, or inquire. ENSPERE. To inspire. (A.-N.)ENSPIRE. To put on a staff. Florio. ENSTAFF. To invest. Laurence.
To renew. (Lat.) ENSTATE. ENSTORE. ENSTREMENT. An instrument.

ENSURE. To assure; to plight troth. See the Suppl. to Hardyng, f. 66. ENSWEETEN. To sweeten. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, p. 58.

ENT. Ended. Hearne.

ENTAILE. (1) Shape. (A.-N.) The hors of gode entaile schall have a lytell heed and gret rounde eyen, schort eeres, large fronte. MS. Douce 291, f. 136.

(2) Place; stead. Weber.

(3) Sculpture or carving of any kind. Also, to cut or carve; a very common term in ancient art, and sometimes applied to ornamental work of any kind.

He made an ymage of entayle, Liche to a womman in semblaunce. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 105.

ENTAILS. Ends of land. North. ENTALENTE. To excite. (A.-N.)

ENTAME. To tame; to subdue. My sone, yf thou thy conscience Entamid haste in suche a wise.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43. Spota; stains. (A.-N.)ENTECCHES.

ENTECESSOURS. Predecessors. Loo, these ben iij. thynges, as seyn our entecessours,

That this trewe loveres togedir muste susteine. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

ENTENCIOUN. Intention. (Lat.) ENTEND. To attend. (A.-N.) ENTENDAUNCE. Attention. (A.-N.)

ENTENDEMENT. Understanding. (A.-N.) A tale of gret entendement I thenke telle for thy sake.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

ENTENT. Understanding. Weber. ENTENTE. (1) Intention. (A.-N.) (2) To attack. Ellis, ii. 366. ENTENTED. Attended to.

Weber. ENTENTIF. Attentive. (A.-N.)

Whereas she satte in here oratorie With hert ententyf and with hole memorie.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 26. Nou let hem here and understonde ententyflyche

Sowle-hele, Vernon MS. myne wordes. ENTER. To enter a hawk, to commence train-

ing her to kill game. ENTERCHANGEDEN. Exchanged. (A.-N.) ENTERCLOSE. A passage between two rooms

in a house, or leading from the door to the hall. Oxf. Gloss. Arch. To interfere. (Lat.) ENTERCORRE.

ENTEREMENT. Interment. Ritson.

ENTERLACE. A kind of verse, mentioned by R. de Brunne, pref. p. 99.

ENTERLYCHE. Entirely. (A.-S.) ENTERMEDLED. Intermixed. (A.-N.)

ENTERMENTYN. To let in. Pr. Parv. ENTERMETE. To interpose; to interrupt.

(A.-N.) See Malory, ii. 45. Thous I therof have noust to done,

My thougte wol entirmete him sone. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.

ENTERMEWER. A hawk that changes the colour of its wings. Skinner. ENTERMINE. To destroy. (A.-N.)ENTERPART. To share. (A.-N.)

ENTERPENNED. A hawk was said to be en- | ENTUNED. Tuned. (A.-N.) terpenned, when the feathers of the wings were between the body and the thighs. ENTERSHOCK. To butt together. ENTERTAILLE. Wove-work. (Fr.) Warner. ENTERTAIN. Entertainment. ENTERVIEN. A meeting. (Fr.) ENTERYNG. An interment. The sone herd that tydyng,

And come home to the enteryng. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. ENTETCHED. Marked; stained. (A.-N.)ENTHRONISED. Enthroned. Knolles. ENTIERLOCURE. Entirely. Chr. Vil. ENTIRDIT. An interdict. (A.-N.)Hath sente the bulle of his sentence, With cursynge and with entirdit.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80. ENTISE. To acquire. Gawayne. ENTONE. To tune; to sing. (A.-N.)

ENTORYNGE. An interment.

The comyn purs made his entorynge. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 257. ENTRADAS. Rents; revenues.

ENTRAILE. To entwine; to fold. (Fr.) ENTRE. An entrance. (A.-N.)

And therwithalle namid is eterne,

And at the entre so they dide wryte.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15. ENTREAT. To write, or treat of; to treat, or use one well or ill; to obtain one's desire; to entertain, or receive. Also, an entreaty.

ENTREATMENT. Entreaty. Jonson. ENTRECOMBNED. Entertained?

Dysportes and plays and al maner gladnesse Among these lusty folkes entercombned be, With swete lovys amerous and such lustynesse, Godly rewardys with gret debonereté. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

ENTREDETEN. To handle. Skinner. ENTREDITEDE. Interdicted. Hearne. ENTREE. An entry. (A.-N.)

ENTREMEDLY. Intermediately. So entremedly by successioun Of bothe was the generacioun.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14. ENTREMEES. Dishes served in between the courses at a feast. (Fr.)

ENTREMETTEN. To intermeddle. (A.-N.)

ENTRESSE. Interest; business. ENTRETE. A plaster.

It sal drawe owt the felone or the appostyme, and alle the filthe, and hele it withowttene any entrete, bot new it evene and morne. MS. Linc. Med. f. 302. ENTRICE. To render intricate. (Lat.)

ENTRIES. Places in thickets where deer have recently passed through.

ENTRIKE. To deceive; to entangle. Also, occasionally, to hinder.

Whereof that hee the world entriketh, That many a man of him compleyneth. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 100.

His mysty speche so harde is to unfolde That it entryketh rederis that it see.

MS. Dighy 232, f. 2. ENTRY. A narrow passage; a lane; a porch; a gate, or door; an entrance, or small hall. North.

ENTUNES. Songs; tunes. (A.-N.)ENTWITE. To twit; to reproach. ENTWYN. To separate. Audelay. ENTYREMENT. An interment. Weber. ENTYRFERYNE. To interlace. Pr. Parb. ENTYRYD. Interred. Pr. Parv. ENUCLEATE. To solve. Hall. ENUNIED. United. Becon. ENUNTY. Directly opposite. Glouc.

ENUS. Once. Audelay, p. 43.
ENVENEMUS. Venomous. (A.-N.)
It wil hele the bytyng of a wood hownde, and al maner strokys that byn envenemus, and it wil fere

addrus fro the. MS. Med. Antiq. ENVENIME. To poison. (A.-N.) ENVIE. To vie; to contend. (A.-N.)

ENVIRID. Inversed. (A.-N.)

Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute envirid. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 27. Myne armez are of ancestrye,

Enveryde with lordez. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 71. ENVIRON. (1) About; around. (A.-N.)

Alle hire maydenis, stondynge envyroun, Gan even thus for to crye loude.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6. (2) To go round; to surround.

> And alle enverounde the vale, And voyde whenne hym likede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 75.

ENVIVE. To enliven; to excite. ENVOLUPED. Wrapt up. (A.-N.) ENVOY. To send. Lydgate.

ENVY. Hatred; ill-will. This is a common early use of the word. Some old dramatists have it in the sense, to emulate.

There he had grete chyvalry,

He slewe hys enemys with grete envy. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72. ENVYNED. Stored with wine. (A.-N.) ENYYNTYSCHEN. To attenuate. Pr. Parv.

ENY3N. Eyes. Lydgate. EODE. Went. North.

In that tyme ase ore Loverd sode aboute, Ane blinde man to him men brougte.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 1. EORNETH. Runneth. (A.-S.)

EORTHLICHE. Earthly. (A.-S.) EOW. Yes. Var. dial.

EOWER. Your. Salop.

EPETITE. A kind of precious stone. EPHESIAN. A jovial companion. A cant term, used by Shakespeare.

EPICEDE. A funeral song. (Lat.)

EPISTOLER. The priest at mass who chanteth the epistle. (A.-N.)

EPS. The asp tree. Kent. EQUAL. Just; impartial. Massinger.

EQUATE. To make equal. Palsgrave. EQUELD. Equalled. Lydgate.

EQUIPENDY. A plumb-line; a perpendicular or straight line.

EQUIPOLENCE. An equivalent. (A.-N.)EQUIPOLENTE. Equivalent. For in respyte of tyme evyrmare.

They ben nothyng equipolente. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 21,

22

EQUIPOLLE. To be equal. (A.-N.) ER. Your; or; are; before; before that; he; former; early. Arch. and Prov. ERAN. An errand, or message. North. Chaucer has eraunde, Du. 134. ERAYNE. A spider. Nominale. ERBER. (1) Same as arber, q. v. This is also a field, pasture, garden, or an herbary for furnishing domestic medicines. In an erbere besyde hur halle, That feyre and grene can spryng and sprede. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. He led hym to a fayre erber, The jatis were of clen cristalle. MS Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68. (2) The conduit leading to the stomach. An old hunting term. ERBES. Herbs. Gower. ERBOLAT. A confection made of several herbs, eggs, &c. ERBOWLE. A dish composed chiefly of bullace and honey ERCHDEKENES. Archdeacons. (A.-N.) ERCHEBYSSCHOPES. Archbishops. ERCHEVESQE. An archbishop. (A.-N.) Erles and erchevesques, and other y-nowe. Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 53. ERCLE. A blister. Salop. ERD. The earth. North. We wolde hit undirfonge ful fayn, If we mist have oure erd asayn. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 134. ERDE. To dwell; to inhabit. (A.-S.) ERDEZ. Lands. Gawayne. ERDON. An errand. Cov. Myst. ERD-SHREW. A shrew-mouse. Topsell. ERDYLY. Earthly. Ritson. ERDYN. Earthen. (A.-S.) ERE. (1) To plough. (A.-N.) (2) Before; previously. A kynge and a man childe conceyved at her ere. MS. Cott. Calig. A. il. f. 110. (3) An ear. (A.-S.) For whanne the schipmen ley an ere Unto the voyce in here avis, They wene it be a paradis. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41. EREABLE. Arable. Huloet. ERE-LAPPE. The lower part of the ear. (A.-S.) See MS. Linc. f. 304. ERELLE. An earl. (A.-S.) EREMITE. A hermit. Lydgate. EREN. Ears. (A.-S.)ERENYE. Sand. Pr. Parv. EREOS. Love. Chaucer. ERE-ROWNERYS. Secret whisperers. (A.-S.) It is goode that every lorde of the comuntes that he be not lad bi folis, non bi noon othir ere-rownerys. Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 11. ERGE. To tease, or vex. West. ERGOS. Same as Argos, q. v. ERIE. To honour; to revere. (A.-S.)

ERIEN. To plough. (A.-S.)

ERIGE. Straw, or stubble. Linc.

nother ox ne horse in plughe ne in carte, ne nett

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 32.

caste we nane in the see for to take fysche.

338 ERINDE. An errand, or message. ERINGOES. Were formerly considered provocatives. See the Citye Match, 1639. p. 47; Taylor's Motto, 1622. ERKE. Weary; sick. (A.-S.) ERLICHE. Early. Gower. ERLOND. Ireland. Pr. Parv. ERME. To grieve; to lament. ERMIN. Armenian. Chaucer. ERMYTE. (1) Poverty; misery. (A.-S.) (2) A hermit. Prompt. Parv. ERN. (1) An eagle. North. From us he lep selcouth ligt, Was never ern so fresshe to fligt. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll, Trin. Cantab. f. 109. (2) An urn. Rob. Glouc. (3) To glean. Kennett. ÈŔNDĔ. An errand. (A.-S.) ERNE. (1) To run; to flow. (A.-S.) (2) To yearn; to desire. Ritson. ERNEMORWE. Early in the morning. ERNEN. To earn; to take. Weber. ERNEND. Running. (A.-S.) ERNES. The loose scattered ears of corn left on the ground. Kennett. ERNEST. Zeal; studious pursuit of anything (A.-S.)ERNESTFUL. Serious; zealous. (A.-S.) ERNESTONE. The ætites. Harrison, p. 239. ERNFULL. Sad; lamentable. Sussex. ERNUTE. An earth-nut. Elyot. EROR. Former. Hearne. EROUST. First. (A.-S.) ERRABLE. Arable. Arch. xi. 216. ERRANDE. Wandering. (A.-N.) Evyr he rode forthe errande. Tyll he come to Mombrant. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 110. ERRA-PATER. An eminent Jewish astrologer; at least, so say some of the old almanacs. The name was sometimes used for an almanac. Lilly was also so called by Butler. ERRATES. Faults. Hall. ERRATIKE. Wandering. (A.-N.) ERRAUNT. Strolling. (A.-N.) ERRE. A sore; a pock-mark The erres of hys wowndes sal speke Agayne the, and of the ask wreke. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 165. Stanke and roten mine erres ere ma. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 26. ERRESDEKEN. An archdeacon. ERRIN. Urine. Devon. ERRISH. Wheat stubble. Kent. ERRIWIGGLE. An ear-wig. East. ERROUR. Course; running. (A.-N.) ERRYD. Wandered. Lydgate. ERS. The fundament. (A.-S.)ERSDEKNE. An archdeacon. (A.-S.) ERSH. Stubble. Kent. See an early list of ERSMERT. Culerage. plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4. ERST. First; formerly. (A.-S.) At erst, at We tille na lande, ne eryes, ne sawes, ne 30kes first, for the first time.

Into the benke ende.

Than non erst he drew his hatt

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

ERSWORT. The herb mouse-ear. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 8. ERTAGE. Heritage. Hearne. ERTE. (1) Art. Somerset.

Jhesu Criste, have mercy one me, Als thou erte kynge of magesté. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

(2) To urge; to compel. ÈRTHEDOUNE. An earthquake. (A.-S.)

Whenne this testament was in wrytynge bifore Alexander, sodeynly ther come a thonnere and a levennynge, and ane erthedoune rizte a hedous, so that alle Babyloyne qwoke therwith.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 48.

ERTHE-GALLE. The herb centaury. ERTHELES. Without earth. (A.-S.) ERTHEMOVINGE. An earthquake. (A.-S.) ERTHEN. Previously. (A.-S.) ERTHESMOK. Fumus terræ, the name of a

plant given in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5. ERTHGRINE. An earthquake. (A.-S.)ERTHGRYTHE. An earthquake. (A.-S.)

ERTHING. Burial. North.

He had his eldmoder maiden-hede, And at his erthing alle lede.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8. ERTHSTANE. The hearth-stone. (A.-S.) ERTINE. To irritate; to provoke. ERTOU. Art thou? (A.-S.)

ERVE. An inheritance. (A.-S.)Hit werketh wonderliche,

And erves giveth sikerlich. MS. Harl. 7322, ap. Cat. iii. 525. ERY. Every. Var. dial.

ERYDAY. Every day. Pr. Parv. ERYE? The earth. Pr. Parv.

ERYN. Iron. Lydgate.
Y saghe hym bere upp on hys krowne, Brynnyng eryn that bare hym downe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10. ERYNDE. An errand. Ritson.

ERYS. Ears. Sometimes, years.
Wode has erys, fylde has sizt, Were the forster here now right Thy wordis shuld like the ille.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49. ERYSCHEMEN. Irishmen.

ERYTACHE. Heritage. Arch. xxii. 369. ERYYNE? Earthen. Pr. Parv.

ERZELL. Herself. Somerset.

ESBATEMENT. A play, or pastime. (A.-N.) ESCAPE. A transgression. Shak. Explained by Blount, "a violent or privy evasion out of

some lawful restraint." ESCHAR. A newt. North.

ESCHAUFE. To make hot. (A.-N.) ESCHAUNGE. Exchange. (A.-N.)

ESCHE. An ash-tree. Pr. Parv.
ESCHEKERE. Chess. Also, the exchequer.

ESCHELE. Troop; company. (A.-N.) ESCHEN. Made of ash. Salop.

ESCHETES. Escheats. (A.-N.) ESCHEWE. To stir; to move; to go. The kyng chaungez his fote,

Eschewes a lyttille. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 65.

ESCHIVE. To eschew; to shun. (A.-N.)

And in thy lawe so despende. That vayne glorye y schalle eschive. Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 58. ESCHTE. Asked. (A.-S.) ESCLAUNDER. Slander; reproach. No worschip may he to hymselfe conquere,

But grete esclaunder unto hym and her. Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 60.

ESCORCHES. Animals that were flayed. An old hunting term.
ESCOTED. Paid; supported. Shak.

ESCRIED. Observed; descried. ESCRITE. A writing. (A.-N.) ESCUAGE. Service. (A.-N.)

ESCULPED. Sculptured. Hall.

ESE. (1) Ease; pleasure; to accommodate; to be pleased. $(\hat{A}.-N.)$

(2) Bait for fishes. Nominale MS. ÈSEMENT. Relief. Chaucer.

ESENDROPPERS. Eavesdroppers. Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575. ESH. (1) Stubble; aftermath. Surrey. (2) To ask. Also, an ash tree. North. ESHIN. A pail. North.

ESHINTLE. A pailful. Chesh. ESHORNE. Cut in two. (A.-S.)

Why hast thou this sak thus eshorne.

Now is it spylt and thou hast it lorne. MS. Laud. 416, f. 47.

ESHUK. A hook at the extremity of a waggonhorse's traces, in the form of an S. West. ESIE. Gentle; light. Chaucer.

ESILICH. Gently. Chaucer. ESK. A newt; a lizard. North. ESKING. The pentice. Linc.

ESKIP. To equip, as with men, &c. ESKRIE. A cry. Hall.

ESLE. To ask. Hearne. ESLOYNE. To remove. Spenser. ESMAYE. To astonish. (A.-N.)

This womman woche com so esmayed,

Ansueryd with fulle soffte speche. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 7.

And thus wexe I withinne wroth. That outwarde I am alle affrayed, And so destemprid and comayed.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.

ESP. The asp tree. North.

Tak the barke of the esp, and the rote of walwort, of ayther i-like mykel, and stampe thame wele, and do it in a clene vessel. Med. Rec. MS. Bright, f. 14.

ESPECCION. Especial. (A.-N.) ESPECE. A small portion. Caxton.

ESPERANCE. Hope; expectation. (A.-N.)

ESPEYRE. Expectation. (A.-N.)
To putten Rome in fulle espeyre,

That Moris was apparaunt eyre.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71. Thus stante envye in good espeyre. To ben himselfe the develis eyre. MS. Ibid. f. 82.

ESPIAILLE. Spying; private watching. (A.-N.)

ESPIAL. A spy. Gower. ESPICE. To look; to observe.

ESPICERIE. Spices. (A.-N.)

ESPIE. An overlooker. Hall. ESPIN. The asp tree. North.

ESPIRITUELL. Spiritual; heavenly. (A.-N.)

ESPLOIT. Advantage. (A.-N.)The seyle goth uppe and forth they straugte, But none esploit therof they cauşte. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 151. ESPOIRE. Hope. Chaucer. ESPOUSE. Spouse; wife. Hall. ESPRED. Spread. Sidney. ESPRINGOLD. An engine used for throwing large stones in sieges. (A.-N.) ESPRYSED. Taken. (A.-N.) ESQUAYMOUS. Equal (?). That many one are so daungerous,

And oute of mesure esquaymous. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 48.

ESQUIP. Same as Eskip, q. v. ESQUIRE. An esquire of the body, an attendant upon a knight who carried his helmet, spear, and shield.

ESS. Ashes, or a place under the grate to receive them in. North.

ESSAY. Same as Assay, q. v.

ESSE. (1) To ask. Hearne.

(2) Ease. Ritson.(3) Is. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 2.

ESSES. (1) The collar of SS, or esses, worn by Knights of the Garter.

(2) Large worms. Kent. ESSEW. Issue. Bale. Grose.

ESSEX-LION. A calf. (ESSEX-STILE. A ditch. Grose. ESSHEKED. Asked. Hearne.

ESSHET. Asked. Hearne. ESSHOLE. An ash-bin. North.

ESSOINE. An excuse. (A.-N.) But 3it for strengthe of matrimonye, He myste make none essoigne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

ESSTE. Asked. Hearne .. ESSYSE. Habit; custom. R. de Brunne. EST. (1) Eatest. Hearne.

(2) Host. Weber.

(3) Love; munificence. (A.-S.) They wroght hym mekylle woo, As y yow say, be Goddys est.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

(A.-N.)ESTABLIE. A guard. (Span.) ESTAFET. A footman. ESTALLED. Installed. (A.-N.)

She was translated eternally to dwelle Amonge sterres, where that she is estalled.

MS. Digby 230. Hall. ESTANDART. A standard.

ESTASION. A shop, or stall. (A.-N.) ESTATE. State; condition; a wealthy person; administration of government; an obeisance.

ESTATELICH. Stately. Chaucer. Lydgate has estatly, Minor Poems, p. 4.

ESTATUTE. A statute. Hall. ESTCHEKER. A chess-board.

And alle be hit that in that place square Of the listes, I mene the estcheker. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

ESTEAD. Instead. North. ESTELLACIOUN. Astrology. (A.-N.) ESTERNE. State. Hearne. ESTERNE. From A.-N. estre?

And fyl hyt at an esterne, That a prest shul none outher werne. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

ESTIMATE. Estimation; value. ESTITE. As well. North. A small stabbing sword. ESTOC. ESTOPPED. Stopped. Hall. ESTRADIOTS. French dragoons. ESTRAINGER. A stranger. (Fr.) ESTRE (1) State: condition. (A. (A.-N.)ESTRE. (1) State; condition. What schal I telle unto Silvestre,

Or of your name or of your estre? Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

(2) A circumstance. (A.-N.) (3) Court; street; town. (A.-N.) So long he leved in that estre,

That for hys name he hyst Tuncestre.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70. ESTRES. The inward parts of a building; chambers; walks; passages in a garden. (A.-N.) See Will. and Werw. p. 64.

ESTRETE. A street.

Towarde this vice of whiche we trete, There ben jit tweye of thilke estrete.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47. ESTRICH-BOARDS. Deal-boards exported

from the Eastern countries, [Austria?] ESTRICHE. Reserved; haughty. (A.-N.) ESTRICH-FALCON. A species of large falcon,

mentioned in the old metrical romance of Guy of Warwick. Shakespeare seems to allude to this bird in Ant. and Cleop. iii. 11, estridge.

ESTRIDGE. An ostrich. Massinger. ESTROITS. Narrow cloths. (Fr.) ESTUF. Stuff; household goods. Hall.

ESTUIFE. A pocket-case. (Fr.) ESUE. To escape. (A.-N.) ESY. Soft. Prompt. Parv.

ESYNE. Stercoro. Pr. Parv. ET. (1) Eat; even. Hearne.

(2) At; to; that. North. ETAYNE. A giant. (A.-S.)

Fy, he said, thou foule! thou etayne! Alle my knyghtes thou garte be slayne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128. ETCH. (1) Stubble. Tusser.

(2) To eke out; to augment. Kent. ETE. Eat. Somerset.

The scheperde ete tille that he swatte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50. ETERMYNABLE. Interminable.

ETERNAL. Infernal; damned. East. ETERNE. Everlasting. (Lat.)

Now be welle ware that thou have not misdrawe Hire tendir 3ougthe fro God that is eterne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

ETEYED. Tied; gartered. Chaucer. ETH. Earth. Also, a hearth. West.

ETHE. (1) Easy; easily. (A.-S.) See More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, f. 12.

(2) To ask. Gawayne.

ETHEN. Hence. (A.-S.) ETHER. (1) An adder. North.

(2) The air or sky. Nominale.

(3) To bind hedges with flexible rods called ethers, or etherings. Also, a hedge. (A.-S.) (4) Either; each. (A.-S.)

ETHSCHAPE. To escape. Hampole. ETHSTE. Asked. Hearne. ETHYNDEL. Half a bushel. Pr. Parv. ETON. Eat, pl. (A.-S.) ETOW. In two. North. ETRAATH. Truly; in truth. Craven. ETRIDE. Tried. Higgins. ETTER. Same as Atter, q. v. ETTETHE. The eighteenth. Hearne. ETTICK. Hectic. (Fr.) Ettick fever, an old phrase for the ague. ETTIN. Same us Etayne, q. v. "An eten in ich a fight," Sir Tristrem, p. 178. ETTLE. (1) A nettle. West. (2) To deal out sparingly. North. (3) To prepare; to set in order; to intend; to try; to attempt; to contrive; to earn; to design; to linger, or delay. North. "Ettelles to bee overlyng," i. e. designs to be conqueror, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 58. ETTLEMENT. Intention. North. ETTLINGS. Earnings; wages. North. ETTWEE. A sheath, or case, for holding small instruments. (Fr.) ETTYS. Eats. North. That es to saye, that ettys me, gitt hungres thaym, and thay that drynkes me, 3it thristis thaym.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 193. ETYK. A fever. Lydgate. EUBIDES. The Hebrides. Drayton. EUGHT. Owed. North. EUPHUISM. An affected style of speaking and writing introduced at the close of the sixteenth century by Lilly, who set the fashion in works entitled, Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit, and Euphues and his England, which are replete with absurd jargon and bombast. These books were completely the fashion for the time, and their immortality vainly predicted by the author's contemporaries. EURE. Use; custom; ure. Malory, ii. 25. EUROSE. Rose water. (A.-N.) EUTRIR. To pour out. Devon. EV. Have. North. EVANGELETT-VATS. Cheese-vats, so called from being charged with the images of the saints which were to be imprinted on the cheeses. Suffolk. EVANGILES. The Gospels. (A.-N.) EVANS. A she-cat, said to be so called from a witch of that name. EVAT. A newt. Somerset. EVE. (1) To become damp. West. (2) A hen-roost. Somerset. EVECK. A goat. (Lat.)
EVELING. The evening. Devon.
EVELLES. Without evil. (A.-S.) EVELONG. Oblong. Wrongly printed enclong in Pr. Parv. p. 46. EVEMEN. Evening. Dorset. EVEN. (1) To compare. West. (2) Equal; to equal, or make equal.

notte be evend to the multitude of the Grekes, for

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.

sewrly we are ma than thay.

EVEN-AND-ODD. A game played by tossing up coins. See Cleaveland's Poems, 1660, p. 142; Florio, p. 358. EVEN-CRISTEN. A fellow-Christian, or neighbour. See Hamlet, v. i. In the whilke es forbodene us alle manere of lesynges, false consperacye and false sweryng, where thurghe oure evene-Cristyns may lese thayre catelle. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 215. EVEN-DOWN. Downright. North. Perhaps connected with evenden, in Syr Gawayne. EVENE. (1) Evenly; equally. (A.-S.)(2) An ear of corn. Med.

EVENE-FORTH. Equally. (A.-S.)

EVENELICHE. Evenly; equally. (A.-S.)

EVENES. Equity. Lydgate. EVEN-FLAVOURED. Unmixed; unvaried; uniform. Suffolk. EVEN-FORWARD. Directly forward; in continued succession. North. EVENHEDE. Equality; equity. EVENINE. Equitable. (A.-S.) EVENINGS. The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. Kennett. EVENLESTEN. The herb mercury EVENLIGHT. Twilight. Anone sche bidt me go awey, And sey it is ferr in the nyght, And I swere it is evenlight. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6. f. 66. EVENLIKE. Equal; equally. (A.-S.) EVENLINESS. Equality. Fairfax. EVENOLDE. Of the same age. EVENSONGE. Vespers. (A.-S.) EVENTOUR. Adventure. Weber. EVEN-WHILE. Even-time. W. Werw. EVENYNG. Equal; just. (A.-S.) EVER. (1) However. Hearne. 2) At any time. Var. dial. (3) Always. (A.-S.) Ever in on, continually in the same manner. Ever so long, a great while. (4) Rye-grass. Devon. (5) An opening stile. Glouc. ÈVER-AMONG. See Amonge. EVER-EITHER. Both. Wickliffe. EVEREMAR. Evermore. (A.-S.) EVERFERNE. Wall fern. Gerard. EVERICH. Each one; every one. (A.-S.) EVERIDEL. Every part. (A.-S.) EVERLASTING. (1) American cudweed. (2) A kind of strong stuff formerly much worn by sergeants. EVERNE. Ever; however. Hearne. EVERROSE. Rose water. (A.-N.) EVERUCHDEL. Every part. (A.-S.) EVERY. (1) A species of grass. West. (2) Every each, every other, alternate; every foot anon, every like, every now and then; every whips while, now and then; every whip and again, ever and anon; every year's land, land which will bear crops every year. EVERYCHONE. Every one. (A.-S.) The multitude of the Percienes, quod he, may The chylde turnyd hym abowte wyth woundes redd, And blessyd the pepull everychone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 47.

EVESE. The eaves of a house. (A.-S.) EVESED. Afraid. Lydgate. EVESINGE. Eaves. Huloet. EVESTERRE. Evening star. Pr. Parv. EVET. A newt. West. See Huloet, 1552; Kvng Alisaunder, 6126. EVICTED. Dispossessed. (Lat.) EVID. Heavied; made heavy. EVIL. (1) A halter. Grose. (2) A fork, as a hay-fork, &c. West. EVIL-EYE. An eye which charms. Superstitious people suppose that the first morning glance of him who has an evil eye is certain destruction to man or beast, if not immediate, at least eventually. EVITE. To avoid. (Lat.) EVORYE. Ivory. Weber. EVOUR. Ivory. Lydgate. And the sates of the palace ware of erour, wonder whitt, and the bandes of thame and the legges of ebené. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 25. EVYL. A disease; a fit of madness; to fall ill, or sick. Sone aftyrward she evyld, And deyd sunner than she wylde. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 53. EVYLY. Heavily; sorrowfully. EVYN. Evening. Gower. EVYN-LY3THUS. Twilight. (A.-S.) EW. Yew. (A.-S.) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 7. EWAGE. Some kind of stone, or amulet. See Piers Ploughman, p. 29. EWARE. A water-bearer. Pr. Parv. EWE. Owed. Suffolk. EWE-GOWAN. The common daisy. North. EWER. An udder. North.
EWERY. The place where the ewers for washing the hands before and after meals were kept. Ord. and Reg. p. 4. EWFRAS. A herb. Arch. xxx. 377. EWGH. A yew. West. Next to it a drawing-roome, whose floor is checquered like a chesse-board, with box and ewgh pannells of about six inches square. Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 263. EWN. An oven. North. E-WONNE. Won. (A.-S.)In loves art men must deype wade, Or that ye be conqueryd and e-wonne. MS. Fairfas 16. EWTE. (1) To pour water. Exmoor. (2) A newt. Maundevile. EWYNS. Hewings. Arch. x. 93. EX. (1) An axle, or axis. West. (2) To ask. Glouc. and Devon. EXAKERLY. Exactly. Var. dial. EXALTATE. Exalted. (Lat.) Every man wilneth to be exaltate, Thouse he be gret, sit heyer wolde he goo. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 281. EXALTATION. A planet was said to be in its exaltation, when it was in that sign of the

strongest influence.

EXAMETRON. An hexameter verse.

EXAMPLER. A sampler. Palsgrave. EXAN. The herb crosswort. Gerard.

EXBURSE. To disburse, or discharge. EXCALIBOUR. The name of King Arthur's sword, frequently mentioned. EXCHEVE. To eschew, or shun. (A.-N.) EXCISE. To impose upon; to overcharge. Var. dial. An exclamation. Shak. EXCLAIM. EXCOMMENGE. To excommunicate. (A.-N.)See Stanihurst, p. 26. EXCOURSE. An expedition. (Lat.) EXCREMENT. Anything that grows from the human body, as hair, nails, &c. EXCUSATION. An excuse. (Lat.) Ser, ze muste the sothe sey me trewly Withowtyn excusacion yn eny wysse aleyde. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 143. EXCUSEMENT. An excuse. So thilke excusement was none. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45. EXCYTATE. To excite. Hall. EXE. An axe. East.

EXECUTION. The sacking of a town. Nares.

EXECUTOUR. An executioner. Executrice, a female executioner. (A.-N.) EXEMPLAIRE. Exemplary. (A.-N.) EXEMPT. Taken away. Shak. EXEN. Oxen. North. EXEQUY. Funeral. Sidney. EXERCISES. Week-day sermons, so called by the Puritans. EXERPED. Drawn out. Topsell. EXHALE. To drag out. Shak. EXHERIDATE. To disinherit. It seems also to mean, to hate or detest. EXHIBITION. Stipend; allowance. The term is still used at the universities. EXIDEMIC. An epidemic. Hall. EXIGENT. Exigence; difficulty. Also, a writ that lies where the defendant in an action personal cannot be found. EXILE. Poor; lean; endowed with small revenues. (Lat.) EXLE. An axle. Florio, p. 67. EXORCISATIONS. Exorcisms. (A.-N.) EXPANS-YERES. Single years, with the motions of the heavenly bodies answering to them. Chaucer. EXPECT. To suspect; to conclude; to suppose; to believe; to wait; to tarry; expectation. EXPECTAUNT. Waiting. (A.-N.)
EXPECTION. Expectation. "With so much expection," The Bride, 1640, sig. B. ii. EXPEDIENCE. Expedition; celerity. Shak. Also, an enterprise, or undertaking. Expedient, quick. EXPENDUNTUR. In old works, an account of the things expended. EXPERTFULL. Expert; skilful. EXPIATE. Expired. Shak. EXPIRE. To exhaust, or wear out. EXPLATE. To explain, or unfold. Jonson, viii. 431. Perhaps a form of expleite, or exzodiac in which it was supposed to exert its ploit, q. v. We have expleiten in A Prophesie of Cadwallader, 1604. EXPLEITE. To perform; to finish; to complete; to assist. (A.-N.)

This werk texpleyte that ye nat refuse, But maketh Clyo for to ben my muse. MS. Digby 232, f. 1.

So lete thy grace to me dissende adoun, My rude tonge to explite and spede.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2. EXPLOIT. To perform. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 148. Also, to apply one's self to

anything. Palsgrave. EXPOSTULATE. To inquire. Shak. EXPOSTURE. Exposure. Shak.

EXPOUNEN. To expound; to explain. (A.-N.) EXPULSE. To expel, or drive out. (Lat.)

EXPURGE. To purge, or cleanse out. EXQUIRE. To inquire. Chapman.

EXSUFFLICATE. Contemptible. (Lat.)
EXTABLE. Acceptable. State Papers, i. 815.
EXTEND. To value the property of any one who has forfeited his bond; to appraise; to

seize. A law term. EXTENDOUR. A surveyor; one who extends property.

EXTENT. A valuation, or seizure. Hence, a violent attack.

EXTERMINION. Extermination. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 23.

EXTERN. External; outward. Nares. EXTIRP. To extirpate. (Lat.) EXTRAUGHT. Extracted. Hall.

EXTRAVAGANT. Wandering.

Shak. EXTRE. An axletree. East.

The firmament and also every spere, The golden extre and the sterres seven.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 33. EXTREAT. Extraction. (Fr.) EXTRESS. To draw out. (Lat.) EXTRUCTION. Destruction. Heywood. EXULATE. To banish. (Lat.) An exile, Har-

dyng's Chron. f. 189. EXUPERATE. To overbalance.

EXURE. To assure. (A.-N.)

Passith pleynly and also doeth excede

The wytte of man, I doo you well exure.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55. EXUS. Axes. Degrevant, 325.

EY. (1) Aye; yes; ah! North. \acute{E}_{y} , thoght the knyzt, long ys gone, That messe at the cherche herd y none.

MS, Harl. 1701, f. 26.

(2) An egg. (A.-S.) EYANE. Again. Degrevant, 431.

EYAS. A young hawk recently taken out of the nest. Eyasmusket, a young male sparrowhawk; and hence, metaphorically, a boy.

EYDENT. Diligent. North. EYDUR. Either. North.

Alle arownde, lyke a frere, And then ovyrthwart to eydur ere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

EYE. (1) A small tint of colour, just enough to see. See Nares in v.

(2) A brood of pheasants. Var. dial.

(3) The mouth of a pit. North.

(4) Water. Somerset. An outlet for water from a drain. East.

(5) To observe minutely. Essex.

(6) Awe; fear; power. (A.-S.)

EYEABLE. Sightly. North.

EYE-BITE. To bewitch an animal with the

evil eye. North.

EYE-BREEN. The eyebrows. Lanc. EYE-BREKES. Eyelids. North.

EYE-GRASS. Old pasture ground, that has been long without being eaten. Glouc.

EYEN. Eyes. (A.-S.) EYER. Heir; heiress; air.

EYERIE. Same as Airy, q. v. EYES. Ice.

Be war, I rede, thou stondest on the eyes.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255. EYE-SORE. A blemish; any disagreeable object. Var. dial.

EYET. (1) To eat. Warw.

(2) A small island, or ait. Kennett.

EYEVANG. A strap or stay to which the girt of the saddle is buckled. Devon.

EYGER. Sharp; sour. (Fr.)

EYGHE. Fear. Gy of Warw. p. 13. EYGHTE. Possessions. $(A.-\hat{S}.)$

EYH. An eye. Brome's Travels, p. 152. Eyhen, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

EYHE. A handle, or haft.

EYKAKE. A kind of cake compounded with eggs. Pr. Parv.

EYL. An ear of corn. Translated by acus in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

EYLDE. To yield; to return; to give, or deliver up.

EYLDEÑ. Went. Chester Plays, ii. 72.

EYLDYNGE. Fuel. Pr. Parv.

EYLE. An island. North EYLEN. To ail. (A.-S.) North.

Syr Lancelot eylythe nothynge but gode, He shalle be hole by pryme of day.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 132. What eyled me, why was I wode, That I cowth so litelle gode?

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

EYLIADS. Ogles; wanton looks. (Fr.)
EYLSUM. Wholesome; sound.
EYLYKE. Elsewhere. Lydgate.
EYLYNE. To withstand. Pr. Parv.

EYMANENT. Directly opposite, West.

EYMERY. Ashes. Pr. Parv. EYNE. (1) Eyes. North.

(2) A thicket? MS. Morte Arthure.

EÝNKE. Ink. Hampole.

EY-QWYT. The white of egg. (A.-S.) EYRAR. A brood of swans. Sometimes, the bird itself.

EYRE. Grace; haste; speed; air; to plough; to go; to move; an heiress, or heir; to breed, as hawks do.

EYREN. Eggs. See Introduction.

EYRISH. Aerial. Chaucer. EYRONDE. Erected. Holme.

EYRONE. Eggs, as eyren, q. v.

A wowndyt man schal kepe hym that he zete na cheese, ne botur, ne eyrone, ne fysche of the see, ne fruytte, ne flesche, but of a best that is geldit; and he most kepe him fro fleschely talent wythe wymmen. Med. Rec. MS. Bright, f. 10.

EYRUS. Years. Hearne.

EYSE. Ease. See Langtoft, p. 68. I the se wepynge alle weyes, Whenne thou shuldes be best at eye. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 65. EYSEMENTES. Conveniences.

EYSTER. An oyster. Rel. Ant. i. 85. EYTE. Eight. Cov. Myst.

EYTENDE. The eighth. Lydgate.

EYTENDELE. Half a bushel, or the eighth part of a coomb, whence the term. Pr. Parv. | E3EVER. Ever. Audelay, p. 26.

The terms seems to be retained in the Lancashire word aghendole, eight pounds of meal, more usually written nackendole, although the derivation is probably from aghtand, q. v.

EYTH. Easy; easily. (A.-S.)
EY3IRE. The air. Pr. Parv.
EY3THE. Eight. Pr. Parv.
E3ENEN. Eyes. See Wright's Lyric Poetry,

p. 39. Eze, St. Brandan, p. 3.

FA. (1) Very fast. North. (2) A foe; an enemy. The countas said, allas!

3e hafe bene lang face, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

FAA. Few.

Eftyr a faa dayes, he apperyde tille ane that was famyliare tille hym in hys lyfe, and sayde that he was dampnede. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 194.

Craven. FAAT. A fault. FABBIN. Flattering. North.

FABLE. Idle discourse. (A.-N.) FABRICATURE. Making. (Lat.)

FABRICK-LANDS. Lands given towards the maintenance, building, or repair of churches or cathedrals.

FABURDEN. A high sounding tone or noise that fills the ear.

FACCHE. To fetch. Ritson.

PACE. (1) To brag; to vaunt; to boast; to rail at any one. To face one with a lie, to make him believe it is true. To face one out or down, to put him down by positive assertions.

(2) To face about, a military term, meaning to wheel to the rear.

(3) Harm; consequence. Weber.

(4) Foes; enemies.

Sir, God hase sent the that grace, That thou hase vencuste thi fuce.

MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 132. (5) A term at the game of Primero, to stand boldly upon a card. See the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 112. Whence came the phrase to face it with a card of ten, to face anything out by sheer impudence.

FACED-CARD. A court-card. West.

FACER. An impudent person; a boaster. Also, a bumper of wine.

FACETE. Choice; fine. (Lat.)

FACHELL. A small dagger? Kempe. FACHON. A falchion, or sword. (A.-N.) FACHUR. To grow like in feature. West.

FACKS. By my faith! Devon. FACON. A faulcon. Torrent, p. 21.

FACONDE. Eloquent; attractive (A.-N.) Also a substantive, eloquence.

FACONDIOUS. Eloquent. Caxton. FACRERE. Dissimulation.

Ferst ben enformed for to leere A craft which cleped is facrere.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

FACULTE. Quickness; readiness. (Lat.)

FAD. (1) Fashioned. North. (2) A trifling whim. Warw. (3) A truss of straw. Var. dial. (4) A coloured ball. Linc. (5) To be busy about trifles. Linc.

FADDLE. (1) A pack, or bundle. (2) To dandle; to cherish. Scott.

FADDY. Frivolous. West. Also the name of a Cornwall dance.

FADE. (1) Sad; sorrowful. (A.-N.)

(2) Dirty; disagreeable. (A.-N.) Of proud wymmen wuld y telle, But they are so wrothe and felie,

Of these that are so foule and fade. That make hem feyrere than God hem made. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(3) Strong; powerful. This seems to be the meaning in Perceval, and Sir Tristrem, p. 145. Perceval, 1440, conquered?

(4) To vanish. Shak.

FÁDED. Tainted; decayed. North.

FADER. A father. (A.-S.)

FADGE. (1) To put together; to fare; to suit; to fit; to agree; to proceed; to succeed.

(2) A small flat loaf, or thick cake; to beat, or thrash; a bundle; a fagot. North.

(3) An irregular pace. Linc. FADGEE. To work, or fag. Devon.

FADGY. Corpulent; unwieldy. North.

FADING. The name of an Irish dance, and also the burden of a popular Irish song of a licentious kind. Hence, sometimes, a burden of a song is so called.

FADME. A fathom. Lydgate. Also a verb, to

fathom, to encompass.

FADOM. A fathom. Dekker. FADOODLE. Futuo. Dekker.

FAEBERRY. See Feaberries. FAED. Faded. Towneley Myst.

FAEES. Foes; enemies.

Hym there be ferde for no faces, That swylke a folke ledes.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 57.

FAEGANG. A gang of beggars. North. FAERIE. The nation of Fairies; enchantment,

the work of Fairies. (A.-N.)FAFF. To move violently. North.

FAFFLE. To stutter, or stammer; to saunter; to trifle; to fumble. North. See Baret, 1580,

F. 19; Hollyband's Dict. 1593. FAFT. Fought. Craven. FAG. (1) A sheep-tick. Linc.

(2) To beat, or thrash. Also, to be sent about on errands. A schoolboy's term.

(3) A knot in cloth. Blount. PAGARY. A vagary. Hall

To deceive by falsehood or flattery. Also, deceit, flattery. See Lydgate, (A.-S.)p. 27; Hardyng's Chron. f. 54.

Ther is no more dredfulle pestelens, Thane is tonge that can flatere and fage. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 128.

So that no wyzte fage may ne fayne, Tofore the ye of thy sapience.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7. FAGGING. Reaping, or cutting the stubble with a short scythe. West.

FAGGS. Fain; gladly. Kent. More generally explained as facks, q. v.

FAGH. Fought. Weber.

FAGIOLI. French beans. (Ital.)

FAGOT. (1) A contemptuous term for a woman: a prostitute.

(2) To cut, or tie up fagots. Fagot berers, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 11, inferior household servants who carried fagots, &c.

FAIGH. Refuse soil, or stones. North. FAIGHTEST. Most happy. (A.-S.)

FAIL. (1) Failure; fault. Shak.

(2) To deceive; to speak false. (A.-N.)

(3) To come to an end. Palegrave.

(4) A woman's upper garment.

FÁIN. Glad; earnestly desirous; gladly; to be willing, or ready; to be obliged, or compelled to do anything.

FAINE. To feign; to dissemble. (A.-N.) This form occurs in Chaucer, and many other writers. See also Minsheu, and the early editions of Shakespeare.

FAINT. To fade. Var. dial. FAINTY. Languid. Glouc.

FAIR. (1) Level, or parallel. Fair-walling, the part of the wall above the projecting foundation. Linc.

(2) Fairness; beauty. "Faire of all faires," Tom

a Lincolne, p. 7.

(3) To make fair, or lovely. Shak.

(4) A present at or from a fair. North. "A day after the faire," when everything is over, Troubles of Qu. Eliz. 1639, sig. G. ii.

(5) Evidently; manifestly. North.

(6) To appear; to give symptoms of. Hall.

(7) Soft or slow. Westm.

(8) A great roe-buck. Blome. FÁIR-CONDITIONED. Of good disposition.

FAIREHEDE. Beauty. (A.-S.)

FAIR-FALL. Fair fall you, good attend you.
Fairfallen, good, honest. North.
FAIRING. Same as Fair (4).
FAIRISH. Tolerably good. Var. dial.
FAIRISH. Scale.

FAIRLY. Softly. Fairly off in the middle, faint with hunger. North.

A dried pilchard. Devon. FAIR-MAID.

FAIRRE. More fair. Will. Werw. FAIR-TRO-DAYS. Daylight.

FAIRY. (1) A weasel. Devon.

(2) Although the fairies have nearly disappeared from our popular superstitions, a few curious traces of them may be found in provincial terms. Fairy-butter, a fungous excrescence, sometimes found about the roots of old trees, or a species of tremella found on furze and

broom. Fairy-circles, fairy-rings, or fairydances, circles of coarse green grass often seen in meadows and downs, and attributed to the dancing of the fairies; Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 77. Fairy-dart, a small flint or fossil shaped in the form of a dart, or perhaps an ancient arrow-head; there is a curious superstitious account of one in MS. Addit. 4811. Fairy groats, a country name for certain old coins, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 218. Fairy-loaves, or fairy-faces, fossil echini. Fairy-money, found treasure. Fairy-pipes, small old tobacco-pipes, frequently found in the North of England. Fairysparks, phosphoric light seen on various substances in the night time.

FAITEN. To beg; to idle; to flatter; to de-

ceive. (A.-N.)

FAITERIÈ. Flattery; deception.

My world stood on another wheelle, Withouten eny other fayterye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39. FAITH. To give credit to. Shak. Jonson has the adjective faithful.

FAITHFUL-BROTHER. A Puritan.

FAITHLY. Truly; properly. (A.-N.)

For we are faithely to fewe to feghte with them all. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

FAITOUR. An idle lazy fellow; a deceiver; a flatterer; a vagrant. (A.-N.) Hence, a general term of reproach, a scoundrel.

FAKEN. A falcon, or small cannon. FALCON. A cannon of 21 inch. bore, carrying 2 lb. weight of shot.

FALD. A handspike. Coles. FALDE. (1) To fold; to embrace.

He tolde his sqwyere the case,

That he luffed in a place

This frely to falde. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

(2) Felled. Degrevant, 1051.

FÁLDERED. Fatigued. Linc.

FALDING. A kind of frieze, or rough cloth. See Tyrwhitt, in v.

FALDORE. A trap-door. (Flem.)

FALDSTOOL. A portable seat made to fold up like a camp-stool. The term is also erroneously applied to the Litany-stool. Oxf. Gl. Arch.

FALE. (1) Fele; many. (A.-S.)

(2) A pustule, or sore. North. (3) Marshy, or wet land. Linc.

FALEWE. Fallow. Weber.

FALEWEDEN. Fallowed. Ritson.

FALKY. Long-stemmed. Cornw.

FALL. (1) To strike down, or let fall; to make to fall. East.

(2) A falling-band, or vandyke.
(3) Fallen, part. pa. Chaucer.
(4) Fall of the leaf, fall, autumn.

(5) A yeaning of lambs. North.

(6) To try a fall, to wrestle. Fall back, fall edge, at all adventures. To fall in age, to become old. To fall in hand, to meet with or meddle. To fall out of flesh, to become lean. Also used in this manner, to fall a writing, to

write, to fall a reading, to read, &c. To fall out, to quarrel. (7) To follow as a corollary to any argument

previously stated.

(8) To befall; to happen; to belong.

FALLAL. Meretricious. Salop.

FALLALS. The falling ruffs of a woman's dress; any gay ornaments. Var. dial.

PALLAND-EVYL. The falling sickness.

FALLAS. Deceit; fallacy. (A.-N.) Hall has fallax, Henry VII. f. 32.

Thorow coverture of his fallas, And ryst so in semblable cas.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

FALLE. A mouse-trap. Pr. Parv. FALLEN. Slaked. Craven.

FALLEN-WOOL. Wool from a sheep killed by disease or accident. North.

FALLERA. A disease in hawks, in which their claws turn white.

FALL-GATE. A gate across a public road. Norf. FALLING-BANDS. Neck-bands worn so as to fall on the shoulders, much worn in the seventeenth century.

FALLING-DOWN. The epilepsy. Pr. Parv. FALLINGS. Dropped fruit. South.

FALLOW-FIELD. A common-field. Glouc. FALLOWFORTH. A waterfall. Linc.

FALLOW-HAY. Hay grown upon a fallow, or new natural ley. North.

FALLOWS. The strakes of a cart. West. FALLS. The divisions of a large arable field attached to a village. North.

FALOUN. Felon; wicked. (A.-N.)

FALOWE. To turn pale or yellow. (A.-S.)

His lippis like to the lede, And his lire falowede. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 94.

FALSDOM. Falsehood. (A.-S.)

FALSE. (1) Stupid; obstinate; wanting spirit; sly; cunning; deceitful; forsworn; perjured. (2) To falsify; to betray; to deceive; to wheedle; to flatter; to desert; to baffle.

FALSE-BLOWS. The male flowers of the melon

and cucumber. East. FALSE-BRAY. A counter-breastwork. (Fr.)

FALSEHED. Falsehood. (A.-S.)

FALSE-POINT. A trick, or stratagem.

FALSE-QUARTERS. A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. Holme, 1688.

FALSER. False. Jonson.
FALSE-ROOF. The space between the ceiling of the garret and the roof.

FALSOR. Deceiver. "Detested falsor," Woman in the Moone, 1597.

FALSTE. Falsity; falseness. (A.-N.)

FALTER. To thrash barley in the chaff. Faltering-irons, a barley-chopper. Linc.

FALTERED. Dishevelled. North.

FALWE. Yellow. Chaucer. Also, to turn yellow. Syr Gowghter, 62.

FALWES. Fallow lands. Also, new ploughed fields, or fields recently made arable. See Pr. Parv. p. 148, "falow, londe eryd, novale." The Latin here given bears both interpretations, although the latter is evidently intended by the author.

FALYF. Fallow. Ritson.

346

FAMATION. Defamation. Hall.

FAMBLE. To stutter, or murmur inarticulately. Linc. It occurs in Cotgrave, in v. Baver, and in Coles. "Stameren other famelen." MS. Harl. 7322.

FAMBLE-CROP. The first stomach in ruminating animals. East.

FAMBLES. Hands. Dekker.

FAME. (1) To defame. Ritson, iii. 161. False and fekylle was that wyghte, That lady for to fame.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

(2) The foam of the sea. (A.-S.) Myldor, he said, es hir name, Scho es white als the fame. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

(3) A surgeon's lancet. Linc.

FAMEN. (1) To famish. Hearne

(2) Foes; enemies. (A.-S.)
To fyghte wyth thy faamene, That us unfaire ledes. MS. Morte Arthure, f. 56.

FAMILE. To be famished. Warw. FAMILIAR. A demon or spirit attendant upon a witch or conjurer, often in the form of an animal, a dog, &c.

FAMILOUS. Adj. Family. North.

FAMILY-OF-LOVE. A fanatical sect introduced into England about 1560, distinguished by their love to all men, and passive obedience to established authority. The members of it were called Familiets, and are mentioned in a list of sects in Taylor's Motto, 1622.

FAMOSED. Celebrated. Shak. FAMULAR. Domestic. (Lat.)

FAN. (1) To tease; to banter; to beat or thrash any one. Sussex.

(2) Found; felt. Cumb.

(3) To stir about briskly. Linc.

(4) To winnow corn. Var. dial.

PANCICAL. Fanciful. West. FANCIES. Light ballads, or airs. Shak.

FANCY. (1) Love. Fancy-free. Shak. A sweetheart is still called a fancy-man.

(2) A riband; a prize for dancers. FAND. Found. Tundale, p. 14.

FANDE. To try, or prove. (A.-S.)

He was in the Haly Lande, Dedis of armes for to fande.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130. They wolde themselfe fande

To seke aventurs nyghte and day.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.

FANDING. Trial; temptation.

Paule prayed to God that he suld forde thase fundynges that hym pynede so sare, bot God herd hyme noghte. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 237.

FANE. (1) A weathercock, formerly made in various shapes, seldom in that of the bird whence the modern term is derived.

(2) A banner. (A.-S.)

(3) The white flower-de-luce. Gerard.

(4) Foes; enemies. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

(5) A rope attached to the mast of a vessel? See Pr. Parv. p. 148, and Ducange, in v. Cheruci.

"A fayne of a schipe" may, perhaps, only mean | FAR-AWAY. By much; by far. North. a weathercock on the top of the mast. See Sir Eglamour, 1192.

Of sylver his maste, of golde his fane.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 146.

FANER. A winnower. Lydgate.

FANFECKLED. Freckled; sunburnt. North. FANG. (1) A fin. East. A paw, or claw. North. Also, to grasp or clench.

(2) To strangle; to bind. Wilts.
(3) To be godfather or godmother to a child. Somerset.

FANGAST. Fit for marriage, said of a maid.

Norf. Now obsolete. FANGE. To catch, or lay hold of. (A.-S.) The synne God hateth that on hem hangeth, And Goddes hatred helle hyt fangeth. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 79.

FANGER. A receiver. (A.-S.)

FANGLE. A trifle, or toy. (A.-S.)
FANGLED. Trifling. Shak.
FANNAND. Flowing. Gawayne.
FANNEL. A fanon. Davies' Rites, p. 16.
FANOM-WATER. The acrimonious discharge from the sores of cattle. Warw.

FANON. A priest's maniple. (A.-N.) "Fanon, a fannell or maniple, a scarfe-like ornament worn in the left arme of a sacrificing priest," Cotgrave.

FANSET. A faucet. Suffolk.
FANSOME. Kind; fondling. Cumb.
FANTASIE. Fancy. (A.-N.) Also a verb, to fancy, to like any one. Fantasieng, Harrison's England, p. 118.

FANTASTICO. A coxcomb. (Ital.)

FANTEAGUE. A worry, or bustle. Also, illhumour. Var. dial.

FANTICKLES. Freckles. Yorksh.

FANTOME. (1) Faint; weak. Fantome-corn, corn that is unproductive. Fantome-flesh, flesh that hangs loosely on the bone. A fantome fellow, a light-headed person.

(2) Any false imagination. (A.-N.)

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. SLICHE. Visionary. Chr. Vil. (3) Vanity. FÁNTOMYSLICHE.

FANTONY. Deceitful. (A.-N.) FANTYSE. Deceit. (A.-N.)

Ther wyste no man that was wroght Of hys fantyse and hys thoght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 172. FAP. Drunk; tipsy. FAPES. Gooseberries. East.

FAR. Farther. North. "I'll be far if I do," i. e. I will not.

FARAND. Used in composition for advancing towards, or being ready. Fighting farand, ready for fighting. Farand-man, a traveller or itinerant merchant. This usage is probably from fare, to go. Farand also means fashion, manner, and countenance, perhaps from faring; so well or ill-farand, good or bad-looking. The last sense leans to the favourable interpretation unless joined with words of opposite signification. Hence farantly, orderly, handsome, comely, good-natured, respectable, neat. North.

FAR-BY. Compared with. North. FARCE. (1) To paint. Chaucer.

(2) To stuff; to fill out. (Fr.) Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 11.

FARCION. The farcy, a disease in horses. FARD. (1) Afraid. Towneley Myst.

(2) To paint the face. (Fr.) See Du Bartas, p. 376. Also a substantive. "A certayn gay glosse or farde," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. FARDEL. A burthen. Also a verb, to pack up.

See Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 170; Hawkins, iii. 64; Hollyband, in v. Charge.

FARDEN. Fared; flashed. Percy.

FARDINGALE. The fourth part of an acre. Wilts. MS. Lansd. 1033. FARDREDEAL. An impediment. (Fr.)

FARE. (1) To appear; to seem. Suffolk.

(2) To go; to cause to go; to proceed; to near, or approach; to depart; to feel; to eat; to live. North. The first meanings are common in early English. "To blisse shalle fare," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 69.

(3) A journey; course, or path. (A.-S.) "He that follows my fare," MS. Morte Arthure.

See Perceval, 1037.

(4) A litter of pigs; the trace of a hare; conduct. or behaviour; countenance, or face. North.

(5) Unusual display; entertainment; proceeding; adventure; onset; speech; step; movement; action. Gawayne. It is often equivalent to business, ado, or going on. "I ne com of no sich fare," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. See Thornton Romances, p. 33.

(6) Fur? Sir Perceval, 411.

(7) A game played with dice. (8) To resemble, or act like another; to take on. as in sorrow. To fare foul with any one, to use him badly.

(9) A boast. Pr. Parv.

(10) To ache, or throb. North. FAREINGS. Feelings; symptoms.

FAREMAKERE. A boaster. Pr. Parv.

FAREWEEL. A taste, or relish. North. FAREWELL. Farewell, and a thousand, a thousand times farewell.

FAR-FET. Far-fetched. Somerset.

FAR-FORTHE. Far in advance. Now be we so far-forthe come, Speke mote we of the dome.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 116.

FARISH-ON. Advanced in years. Also, nearly intoxicated. North.

FARL. An oat-cake. Northumb.

FARLEY. Fairly; plainly. Ritson. FARLIES. Wonders; strange things. North.

FARLOOPER. An interloper. West.

FARM. To cleanse, or empty. I FARME. Food; a meal. (A.-S.)

FARMER. The eldest son of the occupier of a Suffolk. Anciently, a yeoman or country gentleman.

FARMERY. An infirmary. See Davies' Rites, pp. 88, 138, 153; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 82. FARN. Fared, or gone. (A.-S.)

348

An aungel coom Joseph to warn. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. 1.74. FARNTICKLES. Freckles. North. FARR. To ache. North. FARRAND. Deep; cunning. Linc. FARREL. The fourth part of a circular oatcake, the division being made by a cross. North.

FARREN. Half an acre. West. FARRISEES. Fairies. East. FARROW. A litter of pigs. East. FARROW-COW. A barren cow. North. FARRUPS. The devil. Yorksh. FARSE. To stuff; to fill; to eat. Also, the stuffing of a bird, &c. Bot in hys delytes settes hys hert fast,

And fares als this lyfe solds ay last. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 19.

FARSET. A chest, or coffer. Skinner. FARST. Farthest. Craven. FARSURE. Stuffing. Forme of Cury. FARSYN. The farcy.

It cometh moste comuneliche aboute the houndes ers and yn hure legges, than yn any other places, as the farsyn, and git this is wors to be hool.

MS. Bodl. 546. FART. A Portugal fig. Elyot. FARTHELL. Same as Fardel, q. v. FARTHER. I'll be farther if I do it, i. e. I won't do it. Var. dial. FARTHING. Thirty acres. Cornw. FARTHINGS. Flattened peas. West. FAR-WELTERED. Cast, as a sheep. Linc. FAS. A porridge-pot. Linc. FASE. Foes. See Ritson, i. 65. Welcome, sir, to this place! I swere the, by Goddis grace,

We hafe bene lange fuse. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137. FASGUNTIDE. Shrove-tide. Norf. FASH. (1) Trouble; care; anxiety; fatigue. Also a verb. North.

(2) The tops of turnips, &c. Lanc.
(3) Rough, applied to metal. North.

(4) A fringe, or row of anything worn like a fringe. (A.-S.)
FASHERY. Over niceness. Cumb.

FASHION. (1) The farcy in horses. Wilts. Shakespeare and Dekker have fashions.
(2) State of health. Also, to presume.

FASHIOUS. Troublesome. Craven. FASHOUS. Unfortunate; shameful. Chesh. FASIL. To dawdle. Linc. It anciently meant, to ravel, as silk, &c.

FASOUN. Fashion; form. Ritson. FASSIDE. Stuffed. Reliq. Antiq. i. 85. FASSINGS. Any hanging fibres of roots of plants, &c. Lanc.

FASSIS. Tassels; hangings. Hall. FASSYONE. Acknowledgment. Pr. Parv. FAST. (I) The understratum. West.

(2) Full; busy; very gay. North.(3) Liberally. Robson, p. 9.

(4) A dish in ancient cookery, composed of eggs, pigeons, and onions.

(5) In use; not to be had. East.

(6) Very near. Hence, intimate. Linc. early writers, it means sure, firm.

FAST-AND-LOOSE. A cheating game, played with a stick and a belt or string, so arranged that a spectator would think he could make the latter fast by placing a stick through its intricate folds, whereas the operator could detach it at once. The term is often used metaphorically. FAST-BY. Very near. Var. dial.

FASTE. (1) Faced, as a hypocrite. Gower.

(2) To fasten; to marry. (A.-S.) That they schulde faste hur with no fere, But he were prynce or pryncys pere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. FASTEN. To detain; to seize. North. FASTENING-PENNY. Earnest money. North. FASTENS. Shrove-Tuesday. Also called Fastens-Tuesday. A seed-cake was the staple commodity of this day, now exchanged for Langley mentions Fastingham-Tuesday, a variation of the same term. Fastingong, Shrove-Tide, Howard Household Books, p. 117. " At fastyngonge, a quaresmeprennant," Palsgrave. Fast-gonge, Pr. Parv. p. 151. Fastirne, Hardyng.

FASTNER. A warrant. Grose. FASYL. A flaw in cloth. Withals.

FAT. (1) To fetch. Var. dial. (2) A vat, or vessel used in brewing. Formerly,

any tub or packing case. (3) To make fat, or fatten. Linc.

(4) Eight bushels, a quarter of grain. FATCH. Thatch. Also, vetches. West. FATCHED. Troubled; perplexed. North.

FATE. (1) Fetched. Chron. Vilod. p. 54. (2) To fade; to lose colour. *Pr. Parv*. FATHEADED. Stupid. Var. dial.

FAT-HEN. The wild orache. Var. dial. FATHER. To impute anything, or lay a charge Var. dial.

A schoolboy's term for FATHER-JOHNSON. the finis or end of a book.

FATHER-LAW. A father-in-law. FATHER-LONGLEGS. The long slender-legged

spider, very common in harvest time. FATIDICAL. Prophetic. Topsell. FATIGATE. Fatigued; wearied. Hall.

FATNESS. Marrow; grease. Linc. FAT-SAGG. Hanging with fat. Hulget. FATTERS. Tatters. Craven.

FATTIN. A small quantity. North.
FATTLE. A beat to jump from, a schoolboy's term. Linc.

FATURE. Same as Faitour, q. v. FAUCHON. A sword, or falchion. (A.-N.)

Gye hath hym a stroke raghte Wyth hys fawchon at a draghte. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.

FAUD. A fold for cattle. North. FAUDEN. Folding. Craven. FAUF. Fallow land. North. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has faugh-land.

FAUGHT. (1) Fetched. West. (2) To want, or fail. North. FAUGHTE. A fault. Caxton.

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For fawte scho myght speke no worde.

That fawteles kepyth hys own name.

And here hondes bownden at her bakke fulle bittyrly

FAWS. A fox. North.

FAX. The hair. (A.-S.)

thanne,

FAWTE. Fault; want of strength.

FAWTELES. Without a defect.

The lady gane thane upstande,

He kepyth a yewell in tresorye,

FAWTER. To thrash barley. North.

FAWTUTTE. Failed; wanted. Robson.

And schoven of her fax and alle her fayre berdes.

Grose.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 144.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 24.

FAUKUN-RAMAGE. A ramage hawk. It is | FAWNEY. A ring. the falco peregrinus in MS. Addit. 11579. FAUL. A farm-yard. Cumb. FAULKNING. Hawking. Florio. FAULT. (1) To commit a fault; to find fault with; to blame. (2) Misfortune. Shak. (3) To fail, as Faught (2). FAUN. (1) Fallen. Var. dial. (2) A floodgate, or water-gate. (A.-N.) (3) To produce a faun. Palsgrave. FAUNGE. To take; to seize. (A.-S.) FAUNTE. A child, or infant. (A.-N.) How that he lyeth in clothis narow wounde, This zonge faunte, with chere fulle benigne. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11. FAUNTEKYN. A very small faunte, q. v. "Whenne I was a fantekyne, I was fonde in a toune, in a cradyl," Gesta Rom. p. 215. Thow arte bot a fawntkyne, no ferly me thynkkys, Thou wille be flayede for a flye that one thy flesche Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79. FAUNTELTEE. Childishness. (A.-N.) FAURED. Favoured. North. FAUSE. Shrewd; cunning; treacherous. Also to coax, or wheedle. North. FAUSEN. (1) False; bad; sly. Gower. (2) A very young eel. Chapman. FAUSONED. Fashioned. Gower. FAUT. To find out, or discover. East. FAUTE. Fault; want. (A.-N.)
FAUTORS. Aiders; supporters. (Lat.) Fautrixe occurs in Brit. Bibl. iii. 76. FAUTY. Decayed; rotten. North. FAVASOUR. A vavasour. (A.-N.) FAVELL. Cajolery; deception by flattery. (A.-N.) Hence curryfavel, q. v. It was also the name of a horse. FAVEREL. An onion. FAVEROLE. The herb water-dragons. FAVIROUS. Beautiful. Chaucer. FAVOUR. Look; countenance. Also, to resemble in countenance. Favourable, beautiful. FAVOURS. Love-locks. Taylor. FAW. (1) To take, or receive. North. (2) An itinerant tinker, potter, &c. Cumb. FAWCHYN. To cut with a sword. Skelton. FAWD. A bundle of straw. Cumb. FAWDYNE. A notary. Nominale MS. FAWE. (1) Enmity. Hearne. (2) Glad; gladly. (A.-S.)
(3) Variegated; of different colours. (A.-S.) FAW-GANG. A gang of faws. Cumb. Francis Heron, King of the Faws, was buried at Jar-row, 13 Jan. 1756, Chron. Mirab. p. 6. FAWKENERE. A falconer. He calde forthe hys fawkenere, And seyde he wolde to the ryvere

FAYNES. Gladness; joy. Ps. Cott. Telle me in what maner of wyse I have thys drede and thys fayntyse. FAYRSE. Fierce. Ritson. FAYTHELY. Certainly. Gawayne. FAYTORS. Fortune-tellers. Grose. Wyth hys hawkys hym to playe. ously derived from A.-N. Faiturier. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 166. FAWN. Fallen. North. FAWNANDE. Fawning. For they to the hert ben fawnande, The more they dysceyve, yf hyt assente. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 13. FAWNE. Fain; glad. Pr. Parv. grave has this word, in v. Groiselles. FEABES. Gooseberries. Suffolk. FEABLE. Subject to fees. Hall. FEACIGATE. Impudent; brazen-faced. North. FEADE. Fed. Somerset. FEAGE. To whip, or beat. West. FEAGUE. (1) To be perplexed. Linc. (2) A dirty sluttish person. North. FEAK. (1) A sharp twitch, or pull. (2) To fidget; to be restless; to be busied about trifles. Yorksh. (3) A flutter, generally applied to the anxiety of a lover. Linc. (4) To wipe the beak after feeding, a term in hawking. FEAL. To hide slily. North. FEALD. (1) Hidden. North. (2) Defiled. Weber's Floddon Field, 1808. FEAMALITY. Effeminacy. Taylor. FEANT. A fool. North. FEAPBERRY. A gooseberry. Culpeper. FEAR. (1) To feel; to seem. East. (2) To terrify; to frighten. Com Common as an archaism and provincialism. FEAR-BABES. A vain terror, a bugbear, fit only to terrify children. FEARD. Afraid. Var. dial. FEARDEST. Most fearful. Hall. FEARE. Fair. Ritson. FEARFUL. (I) Tremendous. Var. dial. (2) Dreadful; causing fear. Shak. FEARLOT. The eighth part of a bushel. FEARN. A windlass. Linc. FEART. Afraid. Var. dial. FEART-SPRANK. A tolerable number or large parcel of anything. Berks. FEASETRAW. A pin or point used to point at the letters, in teaching children to read. Florio. FEASILS. Kidney beans. West. FEAST. An annual day of merry-making in country villages. In some places the feast lasts for several days. FEASTING-PENNY. Earnest money. North. FEAT. (1) Neat; clever; dexterous; elegant. Also, to make neat. Noe not an howare, althoughe that shee Be never soe fine and feat, MS. Ashmole 208. (2) Nasty tasted. Berks. FÉATHÉR. (1) Hair. Var. dial. (2) Condition; substance. Var. dial. (3) To bring a hedge or stack gradually and neatly to a summit. West. FEATHER-BOG. A quagmire. Cornw. FEATHER-EDGED. A stone thicker at one edge than the other. North. FEATHERFOLD. The herb feverfew. West. Called in some places featherfowl. FEATHERHEELED. Lightheeled; gay. A hole in the ground, filled FEATHER-PIE. with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. An excellent device to scare birds. East. FEATISH. Neat; proper; fair. West. FEATLET. Four pounds of butter. Cumb.

FEATLY. Neatly; dexterously. North.

350 FEATNESS. Dexterity. Harrison, p. 230. FEATOUS. Elegant. "Ye thinke it fine and featous," Drant's Three Sermons, 1584. FEAUSAN. Taste, or moisture. Feausanfuzzen, a very strong taste. North. FEAUT. A foot. North. FEAUTE. Fealty; fidelity. (A.-N.)FEAWL. A fool. Yorksh. Dial. 1697. FEAZE. (1) To cause. (Fr.) To fetch your feaze, the same as Feer (1). (2) To harass; to worry; to teaze; to dawdle; to loiter. West. (3) To sneeze. Linc. ÈÉBLE. Weak; feeble; poor; wretched; (A.-N.)miserable. Weakness. (A.-N.) FEBLESSE. FECCHE. To fetch. (A.-S.) The prince was feched to the borde, To speke with the kyng a worde. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54. FECH. Vetches. Nominale MS. FECK. (1) To kick or plunge. North. (2) Many; plenty; quantity. Northumb. Also, the greatest part. (3) Might; activity. Yorksh. (4) A small piece of iron used by miners in blasting rocks. FECKFUL. Strong; zealous; active. North. By my feckins, i. e. by my faith. FECKINS. Heywood's Edward IV. p. 45. FECKLESS. Weak; feeble. North. FECKLY. Mostly; chiefly. North. FEDBED. A featherhed. Linc. FEDDE. Fought. Weber. FEDE. Sport; play; game. Linc. FEDEME. A fathom. (A.-S.) FEDEN. To feed. (A.-S.) FEDERARY. An accomplice. Shak. FEDERID. Feathered. This is the reading in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, for ferful, La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 146. FEDERYNE. To fetter; to shackle. Pr. Parv. FEDEW. A feather. Nominale MS. FEDRUS. Fetters. Chr. Vilod. p. 123. Fedryd, fettered, Ibid. p. 65. FEDURT. Feathered. This is bettur then any bowe, For alle the fedurt schafte. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51. FEDYLDE. Fiddled. Reliq. Antiq. i. 86. FEE. (1) To winnow corn. North. (2) Property; money; fee; an annual salary, or reward. (A.-S.)FEEAG. To encumber; to load. FEEAL. Woe; sorrow. North. FEEBLE. To enfeeble. Palsgrave. FEED. (1) Food. An ostler calls a quartern of oats a feed. Also, to fatten. Grass food, pasture, is so called. (2) To give suck. Var. dial. (3) To amuse with talking or reading. "Gestis to fede," MS. Linc. FEEDERS. A servant. Shak. FEEDERS. Fatting cattle. North. FEEDING. (1) Nourishing. North. (2) Pasture; grazing land. Var. dial.

FEEDING-STORM. A constant snow. North. | FELA. A fellow, companion. Pr. Parv. FEEDING-TIME. Genial weather. North. FEED-THE-DOVE. A Christmas game mentioned in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 278. FEEL. To smell; to perceive. North. FEELDY. Grassy. Wickliffe. FEELTH. Feeling. Sensation. Warw. FEER. (1) To take a feer, to run a little way back for the better advantage of leaping forwards. An Oxfordshire phrase, given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. (2) Fierce; fire. Ritson. FÉERE. To make afraid. To make afraid. (A.-S.) Befyse that harde and logh yare, And thoght he wolde hym feere. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101. FEERFUNS-EEN. Shrovetide. Lanc. FEESE. See Feaze. FEET. (1) Fat. Arch. xxx. 407. (2) A deed, or fact. (A.-N.) FEET-CLOTH. Same as Foot-cloth, q. v. FEFEDE. Feoffed; endowed. Hearne. FEFF. To obtrude, or put upon in buying or selling. Essex.

EFFE. To infeof; to present. (A.-N.) FEFFE. FEFFEMENT. Enfeofment. (A.-N.) FEFT. Enfeoffed. North. FEG. (1) Fair; clean. North. (2) To flag; droop; or tire. North. (3) Rough dead grass. West. See Hawkins, FEGARY. A vagary. East. iii. 162; Middleton, iv. 115. FEGGER. Fairer; mor FEGHT. Faith; belief. Fairer; more gently. Lanc. That thow me save from eternalle schame, That have fulle feght and hole truste in thi name. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 124. FEGS. In faith! South. FEH. Money; property. (A.-S.)Warton reads FEIDE. Feud; war? Weber. fede in the same passage, p. clxii. FEIGH. To level earth, or rubbish; to spread or lay dung; to dig the foundations for a wall; Yorksh. to fey, or clean. FEINE. (1) To feign. (A.-N.) See Feyne. (2) To sing with a low voice. Palsgrave. FEINTELICHE. Faintly; coldly. Hearne. FEINTISE. (1) Dissimulation. (A.-N.)(2) Faintness; weakness. (A.-S.) \overrightarrow{FE} IRE. A fair. (A.-N.)FEIRSCHIPE. Beauty. Lydgate. FEIST. A puff-ball. Suffolk. FEISTY. Fusty. East. A paddock; a field. Linc. FEITT. To drive away. West. Pure A.-S. Ray, Proverbs, p. 220, has, "I'll vease thee, i. e. hunt or drive thee," a Somersetshire It likewise has the same meanings as Feaze (2). Our first explanation is confirmed by Fuller, as quoted by Richardson,

p. 1450, but the term certainly means also to beat, to chastise, or humble, in some of our old dramatists, in which senses it is stated by

Gifford to be still in use.

(2) Felt. Still in use in Salop.

FEL. (1) Cruel; destructive. (A.-S.)

351 FEL FELAUREDE. Fellowship; company. (A.-S.) But thou dedyst no foly dede, That ys fleshly felaurede. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11. FELAUS. Fellows. Langtoft, p. 219. FELAUSHIPE. A company. (A.-S.) Also a verb, to accompany. FELCH. A tame animal. Linc. FELDE. (1) A field; a plain. (A.-S.) Forthi I say the on this wyese, Bot that thou make sacrafice Unto my goddis, that alle may welde. Thou salle be dede appone a felde. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128. (2) Felt. Weber. Folded. Ritson. (3) To become weak or ill. Linc.
(4) To fold; to embrace. Gawayne. A fieldfare. Chaucer. Still FÉLDEFARE. called a feldifiere in Salop. FELDEN. Felled; made to fall. (A.-S.) FELDHASSER. A wild ass. (A.-S.) FELDMAN-WIFE. A female rustic. lated by rustica in Nominale MS. FELDWOOD. The herb baldmony. Tho took sche feldwod and verveyne, Of herbis be not betir tweyne. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152. FELE. (1) To feel; to have sense; to perceive; to fulfil. (A.-S.) (2) To hide. See Feal. (3) Many. (A.-S.)

Toke hys leve, and home he wente, And thankyd the kyng fele sythe. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 62. FELEABLE. Social. Pr. Parv. FELEFOLDED. Multiplied. (A.-S.) FELER. More; greater. Gawayne. FELETTE. The fillet. At the turnyng that tym the traytours hym hitte In thorowe the felettes, and in the flawnke aftyre. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76. FELFARE. A fieldfare. West. FELIDEN. Felt. Wickliffe. FELKS. Felloes of a wheel. North. FELL. (1) A skin, or hide. (A.-S.)(2) A hill, or mountain. North. Also, a moor or open waste ground. By frith and fell, a

very common phrase in early poetry. Frith means a hedge or coppice, and fell, a hill, moor, valley, or pasture, any uninclosed space without many trees. Moyses wente up on that felle,

Fourty dayes there gon dwelle. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

(3) Sharp; keen; cruel. North. Applied to food, biting, very salt.

(4) A mouse-trap. Pr. Parv.

(5) To inseam, in sewing. Var. dial.

(6) Sharp; clever; crafty. North.(7) To return periodically. Essex.

(8) To finish the weaving of a web, or piece of cloth. Yorksh.

FELLE. To fell; to kill. (A.-S.)

FELLERE. Purple. (A.-S.)

FELLESSE. A multitude? Hearne.

FELLET. A certain portion of wood annually cut in a forest. Glouc.

352 FEM FELLICH. Felly; cruelly. (A.-S.)
FELLICKS. Felloes of a wheel. Lanc. FELLON. (1) Sharp; keen. North. "Afellon sharpe man," Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 3. (2) A disease in cows; a cutaneous eruption in children. North. Apparently connected with the ancient term felone, q. v. FELLON-WOOD. The herb bitter-sweet. FELLOW. Companion; friend. In Wiltshire used only as a term of reproach; in Herefordshire, a young unmarried man, a servant engaged in husbandry. Ever more felowes I and thow, And myculle thanks, sir, now have se-MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53. FELLOWSHIP. A téte-à-téte. Linc. FELLY. (1) Fiercely; cruelly. (A.-S.) Y rede we arme us ylke oon, Thys fende wylle felly fyghte. MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 66. (2) To break up a fallow. North. FELONE. A sore, or whitlow. Fellom in Heref. Gloss. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 252. Somme for enewye schul have in lymes As kiles, felones, and postymes. MS. Ashmole 41, f. 37. FELONIE. Any wickedness. (A.-N.) PELONLICHE. Wickedly. (A.-N.) FELONOUS. Very wicked. Lydgate. FELOUN. Wicked; cruel. (A.-N.) FELS. Felloes of a wheel. North FELSH. To renovate a hat. Linc. North. FELT. (1) Hid; concealed. North. (2) A hat. Thynne's Debate, p. 31. (3) A hide; coarse cloth. Craven. "Feelte, or qwylte, filtrum," Pr. Parv.

(4) A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading

by their roots. East.

FELTER. To entangle. North. Pr. Parv. The small centaury. FELTRIKE. Velvet. Arch. xxi. 252. FELWET. FEL-WISDOME. Craftiness; cunning. FELWORT. The herb baldmony. See a list

of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5. FELYOLES. Are mentioned in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 836,

"Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde, Your felyoles all of golde."

Which appears to be the same word with fyellis and phioll in Douglas, fylyolez in Syr Gawayne, and fylyoles in MS. Cott. quoted in the last-mentioned work. In the two last instances, length is expressly mentioned as a characteristic of the fylyole. In the absence of certain evidence, I should explain it finials, and the term in the above instance may be applied to small ornaments on the top of the bedposts in the shape of finials or pinnacles. From the contradistinction of the terms, there was probably some slight difference between

the fylyole and pinnacle. FEMALE-HEMS. Wild l Wild hemp. Linc. FEMED. Foamed. Gawayne. FEMEL. (1) A female. Pr. Parv. (2) A young family. (A.-N.) FEMER. Slightly made; slender. North. FEMEREL. A kind of turret placed on the roof of a hall, or kitchen, so formed as to allow the smoke to escape without admitting the rain from outside.

FEMINE. Female. Brome.

FEMINITEE. Womanhood. (A.-N.) "Contrarye to femynyté," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 47. FEMYN. Venom. Ritson.

FEN. (1) Mud; mire. (A.-S.)

(2) To do anything adroitly. North. (3) A preventive exclamation, used chiefly by boys at play. Var. dial. FENAUNCE. Fine; forfeiture. (A.-N.)

The cranberry. North. FEN-BERRY.

FENCE. (1) To keep out anything. East. He armour, or any other kind of defence.

They myght not gete hym therfro, He stode at fence ageyn them tho. MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 74.

Var. dial. (2) Offence. **FÉNCE-MONTH.** The month wherein female deer in the forests do fawn. Manwood. FEN-CRICKET. A small beetle. Linc.

FEND. (1) To defend. To fend and prove, to throw the blame on others' shoulders.

Fulle ofte-sythes he kyssede that maye, And hent hir upe and wolde awaye, Bot thay alle the brigges did fende.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 104. Kyng Ardus fendyd hys wonys,

Wondur grete were the stonys. MS. Cantab, Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.

(2) To provide; to endeavour; to make shift; to ward off. North. Also, a livelihood.

(3) A fiend; the devil. (A.-S.) And when the waytis blew lowde hym be, The scheperde thost what may this be, He wende he hade herd a fende!

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54. FENDABLE. Industrious. Linc. FENDLICHE. Devilish. Chaucer. FENDY. Thrifty; managing. Cumb.

FENE. To feign, or fancy? (A.-N.) And in his dreme him thougte he dede fene Of hire brougte forth withoute spot, as clene A lambe, most fayre to his inspeccioun, That he ever saw unto his plesaunce.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14. FENEBOILES. A kind of pottage.

FENECEL. The herb feniculum, sow-fennel? See MS. Harl. 978; MS. Sloane 5, f. 5, spelt fenekele.

FENESTRAL. A small fenestre, or window. Before glass was in general use, the fenestre was often made of paper, cloth, or canvass, and it was sometimes a kind of lattice-work, or shutter ornamented with tracery. In the sixteenth century, the term fenestre seems to have been applied to a blind or shutter in contradistinction to a glazed window. "At hire dore, and hir fenester," Arthour and Merlin, p. 32.

Tho com thare in a fuyri arewe At a fenestre anon. MS. Laud. 108, f. 105. FENG. Caught; received. (A.-S.)FENKELLE. Fennel. (Lat.) This form occurs in MS. Med. Linc. f. 290.

FENNEL. To give fennel, to flatter. FEN-NIGHTINGALE. A frog. FENNY. Mouldy. Var. dial. FENNYXE. A phœnix. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 12. FENOWED. Mouldy. See Fenny. FENSABLE. Defensible. Weber. FENSOME. Neat; adroit. North. FENT. (1) A crack, or flaw; a remnant of cotton; an odd piece. North. (2) A pet, or darling. North.
(3) To bind cloth. Also, the binding of any part of the dress. Linc. Formerly, a short slit in the upper part of the dress was called a fent. (4) Fear; trembling; faintness. Cumb. FENUM. Venom. Beds. FENVERN. Sage. Gerard. FEO. Fee; inheritance. (A.-S.) FEODARY. One who held property under the tenure of feudal service. Feodatary is the proper word, but it seems to be used in this sense by Shakespeare and Ford.

FEOFFED. Infeoffed. (A.-N. FEORNE. Far; distant. (A.-S FEORT. To fight. Devon. FEORTHE. The fourth. (A.-S.) FER. (1) Far. (A.-S.) Still in use. (2) To free pastures. Craven.

(3) To throw. Somerset.

(4) A fire. See Sevyn Sages, 1766.

(5) Fair. See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 4.

(6) Fierce. Rouland and Vernagu, p. 7. FERAUNT. An African horse; a grey. (A.-N.) Appone a stede feraunt Armyd at ryghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131. Fewters in freely one feraunte stedes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76. FERCHE. Fierce. (A.-N.)FERD. (1) Terrified; afraid.

xi. men lepe ynto the see, So ferde of the lyenas they were.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

(A.-S.)

(2) Went; gone; passed; fared. So stille that sche nothynge herde, And to the bed stalkende he ferde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44. Thai sette mouth of tham in heven, And tung of tham ford in erthe even.

MS. Egerton 614, f. 49. When he French and Latyn herde,

He hade mervelle how it ferrie. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

(3) The fourth. (A.-S.)
The ferde he forsakys the prayers That haly wryte wyttnes of berys. R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 7.

(4) Host; army; company. (A.-S.) (5) Power; force. Weber.

FERDEGEWS. Ornamented furs? "In our tricke ferdegews," Roister Doister, p. 30.

FERDELAYKE. Fear; terror. (A.-S.) Bot who so here moght wytte and knawe wele What payne the synful thare sal feele, Thai solde in grete ferdelayke be broght, Ay when thai on the paynes thoght.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 189. FERDNESS. Fright; terror. (A.-S.)

FERDY. Afraid; terrified.

He seide, Joseph, be not ferdy. Biholde on me this ilke is I.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 107. FERE. (1) A companion, or wife. North. "In fere," together, in company. Farewell, my doughter Kateryne, late the fere

To Prynce Artour, late my chyld so dere.

MS. Sloane 1825, f. 89. (2) To terrify; to frighten. (A.-S.)

(3) Proud; fierce; bold. (A.-N.)

And of Burgayne dewke Loyere, He was a bolde man and a fere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 156. And of hys sone, that good squyere, Whyll he was hole and fere. MS. Ibid. f. 147.

FEREDE. Company.

Certis, syre, thou nost ne may Gon out of oure ferede. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 46. Companions. See Kyng Horn, 21, where MS. Laud. 108 reads "xij. feren, which agrees better with the context.

FERES. Fierce. See Perceval, 518. He lyved seththen many zeres,

A quyk man and a feres. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 17. FERETORY. A tomb, or shrine. FERFORTH. Far forth. (A.-S.)

FERIAGE. Boat or ferry hire.

FERIE. A holyday; a week-day. (Lat.) I gan remembre of the hyze ferve. That callid is the Circumcisioun.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.

FERISHER. A fairy. Suffolk. FERKE. (1) To proceed; to hasten. The kyng ferkes furthe on a faire stede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

(2) To fear. Palsgrave. FERLIES. Faults. North.

FERLY. A wonder; to wonder; wonderfully; wonderful; strange. North.

A ferly strife fel them betwene, As they went bi the wey.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126. FERLYKE. A strange thing; a wonder.

The kyng loked to that candelstyke, And saghe besyde a grete ferlyke. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 62 FERMACIE. A medicine. (A.-N.)

FERMAIL. A clasp, or locket. (A.-N.)

FERME. (1) A farm. (A.-N.) Also, a rent in lieu of all other payments.

(2) To strengthen. Also adv. firmly.
(3) To cleanse; to empty out.

Hyt were more to the lyke, For to ferme an olde dyke.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 102. FERMEALD. A farm. (A.-S.)

FERMENTATION. The sixth process in alchemy, the mutation of any substance into the nature of the ferment, after its primary qualities have been destroyed.

FERMERERE. The officer who had the care of the infirmary. (Lat.)

FERMORYE. An infirmary.

Rewfulnes salle make the fermorye; Devocione salle make the celere; Meditacion salle make the gernere. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 272.

FERMYSONES. ERMYSONES. According to Mr. Robson, "a hunting term applied to the time in which the male deer were closed, or not allowed to

be killed." See his Mct. Rom. p. 1; MS. | FESS. (1) To confess. North. Morte Arthure, f. 55. FERNE. Before. Ferne ago, long ago. Ferne (A.-S.) See Chron. Vilodun. p. 84. FERN-FRECKLED. Freckled. North. awaye ferntikilles," i. e. freckles. FERN-OWL. The goatsucker. Glouc. FERN-WEB. A small beetle, very injurious to the young apple. West. FERNYERE. In former times. (A.-S.) See Foxe, p. 41. FERRAY. A foray. Towneley Myst. p. 310. the Forme of Cury, p. 27. (2) Fair; beautiful. Undur the crth it was digt, Ferre it was and clene of syst. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51 (3) Further. (A.-S.) So that myn hap and alle myn hele, Me thynketh is ay the leng the ferre. FERRE DAYE. Late in the day. (A.-S.) FERREL. The frame of a slate. FERREN. Foreign; distant. (A.-S.) Jon telleth us als gilden mouth Of a ferren folk uncouth. Beasts, p. 340; Ord. and Reg. pp. 101, 201. (2) A barrel with iron hoops. Linc. FERRERE. Further. Ferrest, furthest. Felles fele on the felde, appone the ferrere syde. FERRIER. A fairy. Suffolk. FERRNE. Far. Hearne. FERROM. thure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62. FERS. (1) Fierce. Chaucer. (2) The Queen at Chess. FERSCHELL. Fiercely. (A.-N.) FERSSE. Fresh. Hearne. FERSTED. Thirsted. Degrevant, 1698. FERTHE. The fourth. (A.-S.) Chaucer. A bier; a shrine. (A.-N.)FERTRE.

(2) Gay; smart; conceited. West. (3) A small fagot. Also, a light blue colour. land, far or distant land, a foreign land. Somerset. (4) To force or obtrude anything. East. FEST. (1) To put out to grass. North. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 285, is a receipt " to do (2) A fastening. Linc. Connected with the old term fest, fastened. So mistily he lete hit swynge, That in his frount the stoon he fest, That bothe his eyen out thei brest. Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 48. (3) To fasten, tie, or bind; us, to fest an appren-Piers Ploughman, pp. 103, 228; Hoccleve, p. tice. North. 55; Troil. and Creseide, v. 1176, a subst. in the two last instances. Ferners, Reynard the Festyne thi herte to flee Alle this werldes care MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 222. Of alle thynge it is the best FERRE. (1) A kind of caudle. Spelt ferry in Jhesu in herte fast to fest. MS. Ibid. f. 189. Also, a feast. Chaucer. (4) A fist. FESTANCE. Fidelity. (A.-N.)
FESTEYING. Feasting. Chaucer.
FESTINATE. Hasty. (Lat.) Festination occurs in Hawkins, i. 292, 312. FESTING-PENNY. Earnest money. FESTIVAL-EXCEEDINGS. An additional dish to the regular dinner. Massinger. The term Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84. was formerly in use at the Middle Temple. FESTLICH. Used to feasts. FESTNEN. To fasten. (A.-S.) FESTU. A mote in the eye. (A.-N.) Also the same as fescue, q. v. FET. (1) Fetched. Lydgate, p. 20. Also, to Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. (. 71. fetch, as in Thynne's Debate, p. 73. FERRER. (1) A farrier. North. See Topsell's The quene anon to hym was fett, For sche was best worthy. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54. (2) To be a match for one. North. (3) A foot. Arch. xxx. 407. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69. (4) Fast; secure; firm. Linc. FETCH. 1) To recover; to gain strength after an illness. Var. dial. Distant; foreign. O-ferrom, afar (2) The apparition of a person who is alive. See off. "We folowede o ferrome," Morte Ar-Brand, iii. 122. (3) To fetch in, to seize. To fetch up, to over-FERRY-WHISK. Great bustle; haste. Yorksh. take. To fetch a walk, to walk, &c. Var. dial. FETCHE. A vetch. Chaucer. FETCH-LIGHTS. Appearances at night of lighted candles, formerly supposed to prognosticate death. Brand. FETE. (1) Neat; well-made; good. Ye fele ther fete, so fete ar thay FERTHYNG. A farthing; any very small thing. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48. (2) Work. Chaucer. (3) A large puddle. Linc. FERYNGES. Sudden. Hearne. FÉTERIS. Features. FESAWNT. A pheasant. Pr. Parv. Sche bihilde his feteris by and by, FESCUE. Same as Feasetraw, q. v. See Cot-So fayre schapen in partye and in alle. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 9. grave, in v. Festu, Profit; Howell, sect. 51; Florio, pp. 69, 185; Peele, ii. 230.
ESE. To frighten; to make afraid. "Fese awey the cat," Urry, p. 597.
When he had etyn and made hym at ese, FETISE. Neat; elegant. (A.-N.) FETLED. Joined. Gawayne. FESE. FETTE. (1) To fetch. See Fet.
Thus sche began to fette reed, And turne aboute hire wittis alle. He thoght Gye for to fese. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 148. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171. FESISIAN. A physician. Seven Sages, p. 53. (2) A fetch, or contrivance. FÉTTEL. A cord used to a pannier. Linc. FESOMNYD. Feoffed; gave in fee.

FETTERFOE. The herb feverfew. FETTLE. To dress; to prepare; to put in order; to contrive, manage, or accomplish anything; to set about anything; to be in good time; to repair; to beat, or thrash. North. It is also common as a substantive, order, good condition, proper repair, &c. and several early instances are quoted in the Craven Glossary. "Ylle fetyld," Towneley Myst. p. 309.

FETTYNE. Fetched; brought. " Thedir salle be fettyne," MS. Lincoln, f. 148.

FETUOUS. Same as Fetise, q. v.

FETURES. Births; productions. Hall.

FEUD. To contend. North. Also, to contend for a livelihood, to live well.

FEUDJOR. A bonfire. Craven. FEUSOME. Handsome. North.

FEUTH. Fill; plenty. Craven. FEUTRE. The rest for a spear. Also, to fix it

in the rest. Morte Arthure, i. 148, 157. A faire floreschte spere in fewtyre he castes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67. FEUTRED. Featured. See Dodsley, i. 92. Nares is puzzled with this word, although it is not unusual. "Fewters of his face," Romeus and Juliet, p. 57.

FEVER. (1) A perplexity. Var. dial.

(2) A blacksmith. (A.-N.)

FEVEREFOX. The feverfew. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

FEVEREL. February. (A.-N.) Here is now another wondyr; In Feverel when thou heris thondur, It betokynthe riche men liggyng low, And a gude zere after to sowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 8. FEVERERE. February. (A.-N.)

And Phebus chare neyeth to Aquarie, His watry bemis tofore Feverere.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20. FEVER-LURDEN. The disease of idleness. This curious phrase, which occurs in Lydgate, is still current in the West of England. "You have the fever-lurgan," you are too lazy to work.

FEVEROUS. Feverish. Gower. FEW. (1) To change. North.

(2) A number, or quantity; a little; as, a few pottage, &c. Var. dial.

(3) Flew. Perf. from fly. Chesh.

FÉWILLER. A person who supplies fuel for Nominale MS.

FEWMETS. The dung of the deer. Also called fewmishings. Twici, p. 22.

FEWTE. (1) Fealty. Hawkins, i. 95. (2) Track; vestige. Prompt. Parv.

FEWTERER. In hunting or coursing, the man who held the dogs in slips or couples, and loosed them; a dog-keeper.

FEWTERLOCKS. Fetlocks of a horse.

FEWTRILS. Little things; trifles. Lanc. FEY. (1) The upper soil. Staff. Also, to cast it off, or remove it.

(2) To discharge blood. North.

(3) To do anything cleverly. Lanc.

(4) To cleanse out. Var. dial.

(5) To injure; to mutilate. Linc.

(6) Fated to die; dead. (A.-S.) The Romaynes for radnesse ruschte to the erthe, Fore ferdnesse of hys face, as they fey were. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

FEYE. Faith; belief. (A.-N.)Dame, he seyde, be my feye, I schalle the nevyr bewrye

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

FEYER. A person who cleans anything out, as ditches, &c. East.

FEYFFE. Five. Ritson's Robin Hood, i. 88. FEYFUL. Fatal; deadly. (A.-S.)

FEYFUL.

FEYING. Rubbish; refuse.

A companion. Weber. FEYLO. FEYNE. To dissemble; to flatter.

(A.-N.)And eek my fere is wel the lasse That non envy schal compasse, Without a resonable wite,

To feyne and blame that I write. Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 1.

For they constreyne Ther hertes to feyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

FEYNG. Received. Hearne. FEYRE. Fair; fine; clean.

A feyre cloth on the borde he leyd, Into the boure he made a brayde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

Fees; property. (A.-S.) FEYS. I have castels and ryche cytees, Brode londys and ryche feys. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

FEYT. (1) Faith. Ritson.

(2) A dèed; a bad action. Salop.

(3) To fight. West. We have for Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 198. We have feytynge in

FEZZON. To seize on, generally applied to the actions of a greedy, ravenous eater. FE3E. To fight; to quarrel. (A.-S.)

FI. A term of disgust and reproach, originally applied to anything that stunk. The word is still in use in Lincolnshire for the penis.

FIANCE. To affiance; to betroth. (Fr.)FIANTS. The dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger. A hunting term.

Trust; belief. FIAUNCE. (A.-N.)

In hym was hys fyawnce. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

FIAZEN. Faces. Dorset. FIBLE. A small stick used to stir oatmeal in making pottage. Yorksh.

FIBLE-FABLE. Nonsense. Var. dial. FICCHES. The pip in chickens. Linc.

FICHE. To fix; to fasten. "The freke fichede in the flesche," MS. Morte Arthure.

See Figent. FICHENT. A fisher. Nominale MS. FICHERE.

A stoat. Salop. FICHET. We have fichewes in Piers Ploughman, p. 468.

FICHMANGER. A fishmonger. Gower.

FICICION. A physician. Weber. FICK. To kick; to struggle. Yorksh.

The fore-tackle or carriage FICKELTOW. which supports the plough-beam. Norf.

A fig; a term of reproach, or contempt, often accompanied with a snap of the finger, or with putting the thumb into the mouth. See Fig (1).

Behold, next I see Contempt marching forth, giving mee the fice with this thombe in his mouth. Wits Miserie, 1596.

FID. A small thick lump. South. FIDDLE. To scratch. East.

FIDDLEDEDEE. Nonsense. Var. dial. FIDDLER'S-FARE. Meat, drink, and money.

FIDDLESTICKS-END. Nonsense. North. FIDE. Faith. (Lat.)

FIDEL. A fiddle. Chaucer.

FID-FAD. A trifle, or trifler. Var. dial. FIDGE. To fidget; to sprawl. North. FIDGE. To fidget; to sprawl.

FIE. Same as Fay, q. v. Fie, predestined, still in use in Northumberland. See Sir Degrevant, 755.

FIE-CORN. Dross-corn. Suffolk.

FIELD. A ploughed field, as distinguished from grass or pasture. West.

FIELDISH. Rural. Harrington.

FIELD-WHORE. A very common whore.

FIELDWORT. Gentian. Gerard.

FIERCE. Sudden; precipitate; brisk; lively. Still in use. Fyerge, Brit. Bibl. i. 472.

FIERS. Proud; fierce. (A.-N.)

FIEST. Lirida. See Fise.
FIFERS. Fibres of wood, &c. East.
FIFLEF. The herb quinquefolium.

FIG. (1) Same as Fico, q. v. "Give them the England's Helicon, p. 209. Not care a fig, i. e. not care at all. See Florio, p. 249, ed. 1611. Still in use.

(2) To apply ginger to a horse to make him carry a fine tail. Var. dial.

(3) A raisin. Somerset.
(4) To fidget about. The term occurs in A Quest of Enquirie, 4to. Lond. 1595; Cotgrave, in v. Fretilleur.

Fidgety; restless; busy; indus-FIGENT. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 185, 512. Fichent occurs in the Cobler of Canterbury, 1590, p. 72.

FIGER-TREE. A fig-tree. Scott.

FIGGED-PUDDING. A raisin or plum pudding. West. Called also a figgity-pudding. FIGHTING-COCKS. The heads of rib-grass, with which boys play by fencing with them. East. FIGHTS. Cloth and canvass formerly used in a sea-fight to hinder the men being seen by the enemy. Shak.

FIGO. Same as Fico, q. v.

FIG-SUE. A mess made of ale boiled with fine wheaten bread and figs, usually eaten on Good-Friday. Cumb.

FIGURATE. Figured; tipyfied. Palsgrave. FIGURE. Price; value. Var. dial. FIGURE-FLINGER. An astrologer. See Taylor's No Mercurius Aulicus, 4to. 1644.

FIGURETTO. A figured silk. (Ital.)

FIKE. (1) A fig. Nominale MS.

(2) To be very fidgety; to move in an unconstant, undeterminate manner; to go about idly. North. See Richard Coer de Lion, 4749.

(3) A sore place on the foot. Linc.

FIKEL. Deceitful; crafty. (A.-S.)
FILACE. A file, or thread, on which the re-

cords of the courts of justice were strung. FILANDER. The back-worm in hawks. Spelt fylaundres by Berners.

FILANDS. Tracts of unenclosed arable lands.

FILDE. A field. Percy, p. 3.

FILDMAN. A rustic. Nominale MS.

FILDORE. Gold thread. (A.-N.) FILE. (1) To defile. Still in use.

He has forsede hir and fylede, And cho es fay levede.

MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.

(2) List; catalogue; number. Shak.

(3) To polish, applied to language, &c. See Harrison's Britaine, p. 26.

(4) A term of contempt for a worthless person, a coward, &c. An odd fellow is still termed "a rum old file."

Sory he was that fals file, And thouste mon to bigyle.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5. Sorful bicom that fals file,

And thoght how he moght man bi-wille.

Ibid. MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 5. (5) A girl, or woman. (A.-N.) For to rage wyth ylka fyle,

Ther thenketh hym but lytyl whyle. MS. Harl, 1701, f. 30.

FILEINIE. Wickedness. Gower.
FILEWORT. The plant small cudweed. FILGHE. To follow. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii. FILL. (1) A field, or meadow. Essex.

(2) To fill drink, to pour any beverage into a glass or cup for drinking.

(3) The plant restharrow. Gerard.

FILL-BELLS. The chain-tugs to the collac of a cart-horse, by which he draws. East. FILL-DIKE. The month of February.

FILLER. The shaft-horse. Hence, figuratively, to go behind, to draw back.

FILLY. To foal, as a mare. Florio. FILLY-TAILS. Long white clouds.

FILOURE. A steel for sharpening knives or razors. See Pr. Parv. p. 160. In the Boke of Curtasye, p. 19, the term is applied to a rod on which curtains are hung.

FILOZELLO. Flowered silk. (Ital.) FILSTAR. A pestle and mortar. Linc.

FILTCHMAN. A beggar's staff, or truncheon, formerly carried by the upright man. See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

FILTEREDE. Entangled. North. His fax and his foretoppe was filterede togeders,

And owte of his face fome ane halfe fote large. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64. FILTH. A sluttish person. West.

FILTHEDE. Filthiness. (A.-S.) But for to delyte here in folye, In the filthede of foule lecherye.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 96. FILTHISH. Filthy; impure. Hall.

FILTHY. Covered with weeds. West. FILTRY. Filth; rubbish. Somerset. FILYHAND. Following. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii. FIMASHINGS. In hunting, the dung of any kind of wild beasts. Berners.

FIMBLE. (1) A wattled chimney.

(2) To fumble; to do anything imperfectly. Var. dial. It occurs in the Schoole of Good Manners, 1629.

(3) Thistle, or female-hemp. East. See Tusser's Husbandry, pp. 153, 172.

FIN. (1) To find; to feel; to end. Cumb.

(2) The herb restharrow. Midl. C.

(3) A finger. Var. dial.

(4) The broad part of a plough-share.

FINAUNCE. Fine: forfeiture. Percy.

FINCH. To pull a finch, to cheat any one out of money. Chaucer.

FINCH-BACKED. White on the back, applied

to cattle. North. FINCHED. Finished. Will. Werw.

FIND. (1) To supply; to supply with provisions. Still in common use.

(2) To stand sponsor to a child. West.

(3) To find one with the manner, to discover one in the act of doing anything.

(4) A fiend. Lydgate.

FINDESTOW. Wilt thou find. (A.-S.) FINDINGS. Inventions. MS. Ps. Cott.

FINE. (1) To end; to finish. (A.-N.)And lete the stremis of thy mercy schyne

Into my breste, the thridde book to fyne. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

And he shall regne in every wightes sight In the house of Jacobbe eternally by lyne, Whose kyngdome ever shall laste, and never fyne. Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 28.

And aftirwarde the zere fynende, The god hath made of hire an ende.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71.

Flesshe ete never of al and alle.

He fyned never on God to calle. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.

(2) To refine; to purify; to adorn.

And there be fyned als golde that schynes cleere. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 84. As golde in fyre is fynid by assay.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

(3) Perfect; unconditional. Gawayne.

FINE-FORCE. By fine force, by absolute power or compulsion. Of fine force, of necessity. See A Courtlie Controversie of Cupid's Cautels, 1578, p. 51; State Papers, ii. 478; Hall, Henry IV. f. 29; Troilus and Creseide, v. 421.

FINEGUE. To avoid; to evade.

FINE-LEAF. A violet. Linc.

FINELESS. Endless. Shak. FINENESS. Subtlety. Massinger.

FINENESS. Subtlety. *Massinger*. FINENEY. To mince; to be very ceremonious. Devon.

FINER. A refiner of metals. Fyners, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 9.

FINEW. Mouldiness, or mustiness. "Finew'd waxe," Mirror for Mag. ap. Nares.

FINGERER. A thief. Dekker.

FINGERKYNS. A term of endearment, mentioned in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

FINGERLING. A finger-stall, or cover for a finger or thumb. Fingerstall does not appear to be in the dictionaries. It is in common use, and occurs in Florio, p. 139.

FINGERS. The fingers are thus named in a nursery rhyme, thumb, foreman, longman, ringman, and littleman. Similar names are of high antiquity, and the following occur in a curious MS. of the fifteenth century.

Ilke a fyngir has a name, als men thaire fyngers calle. The lest fyngir hat lityl man, for hit is lest of alle;

The next fynger hat leche man, for quen a leche dos ogt, With that fynger he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is

Longman hat the mydilmast, for longest fynger hit is; The ferthe men calles towcher, therwith men touches i-wis:

The fifte fynger is the thowmbe, and hit has most myst, And fastest haldes of alle the tother, forthi men calles hit rigt. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 82.

FINGLE-FANGLE. A trifle. See A Book for Boys and Girls, Lond. 1686, pref.

FINIAL. A pinnacle. This is the usual mean-

ing in early documents. FINISHING. Any ornament in stone at the

corner of a house. Holme. FINKEL. Fennel. North. "Fynkylsede, feni-culum," Nominale MS.

FINNERY. Mouldy. West.

FINNEY. Humoured; spoilt.

FINNIKIN. Finical. Var. dial. FINNY. A frolic. I. Wight.

FINS. Finds; things found. North.

FINT. Found. Weber, iii. 27.

FIP. A fillip. Var. dial.

FIPPLE. The under-lip. North.

FIR-APPLES. The cones of firs. Var. dial. FIRBAUKS. Straight young firs, fit for ladders, scaffolding, &c. East.

FIRBOME. A beacon. Pr. Parv.

FIRDED. Freed. Craven.

FIRE. To burn. Hence, to have the lues venerea. "Beware of your fire," MS. Asl.m. 36, 37. More fire in the bed-straw, more concealed mischief.

FIRE-BUCKETS. Buckets of water used for quenching fires. Higins.

FIRE-DAMP. The inflammable air or gas of coal mines. North.

FIRE-DEAL. A good deal. Wilts.

FIRE-DRAKE. A fiery dragon. See Ellis, Later writers apply the term to a ii. 165. fiery meteor, and sometimes to a kind of firework. Firemen were also called fire-drakes.

FIRE-FANGED. Fire-bitten. North. FIRE-FLAUGHT. Lightning. North.

FIRE-FLINGER. An incendiary. Hall.

FIRE-FORK. A shovel for the fire. (A.-S.)
FIREHOOK. An iron instrument formerly used for pulling houses down when set on fire.

FIRE-IRON. A piece of iron or steel used for striking a light with a flint. Pr. Parv.

FIRE-LEVEN. Lightning. ('haucer.

FIRE-NEW. Quite new. Shak. "Or fire-new fashion in a sleeve or slop," Du Bartas, p. 516. Still in use.

FIRE-OF-HELL. A fierce burning pain in the hands and feet. North.

FIRE-PAN. A fire-shovel; a vessel used for | FISSES conveying fire from one apartment to another. Far. dial.

A fire-fork. It is translated by FIRE-PIKE. furcilla in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89.

FIRE POINT. A poker. North.

FIRE-POTTER. A poker. Lanc.
FIRE-SIIIP. A prostitute. South. No doubt from the old meaning of fire, q. v.

FIRE-STONE. A flint used with steel or iron for striking a light with.

FIRK. (1) A trick, or quirk; a freak. Firkery, a very odd prank.

(2) To whip; to beat. See also Ferke.

FIRLY. Confusion; tumult. North. FIRLY-FARLY. A wonder. Craven

Craven.

FIRM. To confirm. North. See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 405.

FIRRE. Further. Syr Gawayne.

FIRRED. Freed. Craven.

FIRRENE. Made of fir. (A.-S.)

FIRST. (1) Forest. Hearne.

(2) Early; youthful. Gawayne.

FIRST-END. The beginning. North. FIRSTER. First. North.

FIRST-FOOT. The name given to the person who first enters a dwelling-house on New-

Year's day. North. FIRSUN. Furze or gorse. MS. Med.

FIRTHE. A wood, or coppice.

In the frount of the furthe, as the waye forthis, Fyfty thosande of folke was fellide at ones. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

FIRTLE. To fidget. Cumb.

FISE. Lirida. Nominale MS. FISGIG. (1) Frisky. Warw.

(2) A worthless fellow. Somerset. In Craven, a light-heeled wench. See Skelton's Works, ii. 175. "A fisgig, or fisking housewife, trotiere,"

Howell, 1660.

(3) A kind of boy's top. Blount.

FISH. As mute as a fish, very silent. See the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 266. "Hoc mihi non est negotium, I have other fish to frie," MS. Rawl. A.D. 1656.

FISHER. A dish composed of apples baked in batter. Devon.

FISHERATE. To provide for. East. Perhaps a corruption of officiate.

FISH-FAG. A fish-woman. South.

FISH-GARTHS. Places made by the sides of rivers for securing fishes, so that they might be more easily caught.

FISHING-TAUM. An angling line. North. FISH-LEEP. A fish-basket. Pr. Parv.

FISK. To frisk about, idling. "That runneth

out fisking," Tusser, p. 286.
FISNAMY. Face, or "similitude of man or beast," Huloet, 1552.

The faireste of fyssnamy that fourmede was ever. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

FISOBROWE. A kind of lobster; translated by garus in Nominale MS.

FISS-BUTTOCKED-SOW. A fat, coarse, vulgar, presuming woman. East.

Var. dial. Fists.

FISSLE. (1) A thistle. Suffolk. In early English the (2) To fidget. North.

same as Fise, q. v. and still in use.

FIST. Same as Fise, q. v.

FIST-BALL. A kind of ball like a foot-ball, beaten with the fists. See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 296.

FISTING-HOUND. A kind of spaniel, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 230.

FISTY. The fist. To come to fisty-cuffs, i. e. to fight. Var. dial.

FIT. (1) Ready; inclined. Var. dial. (2) To match; to be equal with. Shak.

(3) A division of a song, poem, or dance. See Thornton Romances, p. 191.

FITCH. (1) A polecat. Somerset.

(2) A small spoonful. Linc. FITCHES. Vetches. Var. dial.

A polecat. Also called fitch, FITCHET. fitchee, fitcher, fitchole, fitchew, and fitchuk.

Harrison, p. 225, seems to make some distinction between the fitchew and polecat, and the term is sometimes explained a kind of stoat or weasel. It was formerly a term of contempt.

FITCHET-PIE. A pie composed of apples, onions, and bacon. North.

FITH. A fight. "Man that goth in fray and fyth," Arch. xxx. 383.

FITHELE. A fiddle. (A.-S.)

Meche she kouthe of menstralcie, Of harpe, of fithele, of sautri.

Gy of Warwike, p. 425.

FITMENT. Equipment, or dress. Shak. FITONE. To tell falsehoods. See Stanihurst,

p. 15. Palsgrave has fitten. FITPENCE. Five-pence. Devon.

FITTEN. A pretence, or feint. West. Gifford, in his notes on Ben Jonson, seems unacquainted with this provincialism. No doubt from fitone, q. v.

FITTER. To kick with the feet, as cross children do. Hence, to be in a passion. North.

FITTERS. Persons who vend and load coals, fitting ships with cargoes. North. fitters, i. e. in very small pieces or fragments. Yorksh.

FITTILY. Neatly; nicely; cleverly. Devon. FITTINGEST. Most fitting. (A.-S.)

FITTLE. (1) Victuals. Worc.

(2) To tattle, or blab. Somerset. (3) To clean. Oxon.

FITTLED-ALE. Ale with spirits warmed and sweetened. Yorksh.

FITTON. Same as Fitone, q. v.

FITTY. (1) A term applied to lands left by the sea; marsh-lands. Linc.

(2) Neat; clever; proper. South.

FIVE-FINGERS. Oxlips. East. Called fivefinger-grass in Florio, p. 138. Also the same as Anberry, q. v.

FIVE-LEAF. The herb cinquefoil.

FIVE-PENNY-MORRIS. The game of merrils, or nine men's morris, as Shakespeare terms it. It was commonly played in England with

stones, but in France with counters made on | purpose for it. FIVES. Avives, a disease in horses. FIX. A lamb yeaned dead. West. FIXACIOUN. Fixing. A chemical term. To do ther be fixacioun, With temprid hetis of the fyre. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 119.

FIXE. Fixed. Chaucer. FIXEN. A vixen, or scold. North.

FIXENE. The female fox.

The fixene fox whelpeth under the erthe more depe than the bicche of the wolf doith. MS. Bodl. 546.

FIX-FAX. Same as Faxwax, q. v. FIXURE. Fixed position. Shak.

A flash; a hissing noise. Var. dial. Hence fizgig, a small quantity of damp powder set alight by boys for their amusement. FIZMER. To fidget. Suffolk.

To do anything without noise, as FIZZLE. flatus ventris, sine crepitu aut sonitu. See Cleaveland's Poems, 1660, p. 40; Florio, p. 8. Fizzler, MS. Addit. 5008. To nestle. Cumb. FLA. To frighten. Yorksh.

FLAAT. Scolded. Craven.

To astonish, or confound FLABBERGAST. utterly with amazement. l'ar. dial. FLABBERKIN. Flabby. Nash, 1592.

FLABELL. A fan. Junius, 1585. FLABERGULLION. A lout, or clown.

FLACK. (1) A blow, or stroke. East.

(2) To hang loosely. Var. dial.

(3) To move backwards and forwards; to palpi-Flacker in Craven Gloss. i. 152.

Hire colde breste bygan to hete, Here herte also to flacke and bete.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 237.

FLACKER. To flutter; to quiver. North. FLACKERED. Rejoiced. Cumb.

FLACKET. (1) To flap about. Hence, a girl whose clothes hang loosely about her; a flacketing wench. East.

(2) A bottle or flask. North. "A lytel flacked of gold," Morte d'Arthur, i. 282.

FLACKING-COMB. A wide-toothed comb. See Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. 1809, p. 132. FLACKY. Hanging loosely. East.

"A thou-FLAFFER. Same as Flacker, q. v. sand flaffing flags," Du Bartas, p. 363.

FLAG. (1) A flake of snow. North.
(2) Turf, or sod. East. The term is also applied to the small pieces of coarse grass common in some meadows.

FLAGEIN. Flattering; lying. North. FLAGELL. (1) A flageolet. (A.-N.) (2) Terror; fright; scourge. Lydgate.

FLAGELUTE. A rent or hole in a garment. East. FLAGETTE. A flagon. Chester Plays, i. 124. FLAG-FEATHERS. The feathers at the wings

next the body of a hawk. FLAGGE. A groat. Harman.

FLAGGING. (I) Paving with stones. West.

(2) Flapping; waving. Devon. FLAGGY. Flabby. Somerset.

FLAGITATE. To desire earnestly. (Lat.)

FLAGRANT. Fragrant. Arch. xxix. 320.

FLAH. Turf for fuel. North. FLAID. Afraid; terrified. FLAID. Afraid; terrified. North. "
weren aflayde," Archæologia, xxii. 369.
FLAIE. Flew. Chaucer.

FLAIGHT. Same as Flah, q. v.

FLAIK. A portion or space of stall. Also, a wooden frame for keeping oat-cakes upon.

FLAINE. (1) The ray-fish. North.

Chaucer. (2) Fled.

FLAIRE. The ray, or scate. Ray.

FLAITCH. To flatter; to persuade. Cumb. FLAITE. To scare, or frighten. North.

FLAKE. (1) A paling, or hurdle, of any description; a temporary gate or door. North. The term occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland,

p. 178. See Flaik.

(2) A piece, or fragment. Linc.

(3) A scale or covering membrane. Pr. Parv. FLAKE-WHITE. White lead. Holme.

FLAM. (1) To deceive or cheat. Kent. Also a substantive, a falsehood.

(2) A violent fall; a heavy stroke. North. (3) A low marshy place, particularly near a river.
This word is common at Islip, co. Oxon, and perhaps in other places, though it was long since mentioned by Hearne as peculiar to Oxfordshire. See Gloss. to Langtoft, p. 571. It is, however, in no printed glossary.

FLAMBE. A flame. (A.-N.) Also a herb, mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 314.

FLAMED. Inflamed. Spenser.

FLAME-FEW. The brilliant reflection of the moon seen in the water.

FLAMMAKIN. A blowsy slatternly wench. Devon.

FLAMMANDE. Glittering.

Fesauntez enflureschit in flammande silver.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55. Quite new. Cornw. FLAM-NEW.

FLAMPOYNTES. Pork pies, seasoned with cheese and sugar. A common dish in early cookery. See Warner, p. 66.

FLAN. Broad and large. North. FLANCANTERKIN. The white rot. FLANCARDES. Coverings for a horse's flanks. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

FLANCH. A projection. North. FLANE. To flay. (A.-S.)

FLANG. (1) Flung; rushed. (2) To slam a door. Suffolk. Weber.

FLANGE. To project out. Var. dial.

FLANKER. A spark of fire. West. "Flankes of fier," Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p. 148. See Devon. Dial.

For who can hide the flanckring flame, That still itselfe betrayes?

Turbevile's Ovid, 1567, f. 83.

FLANN. Shallow. Cumb. FLANNED. Shallow. Craven. FLANNEN. Flannel. Var. dial.

FLANTUM. A flantum-flatherum piebald dill, i. e. a woman fantastically dressed with various colours. Grose.

FLAP. (1) A stroke, or touch. "A flap with a

fox-taile," Florio, p. 137. Hence, an affliction of any kind. East. Also, to strike or beat. See Howell's Lex. Sect. i.

360

And thane Alexander sett hym up in his bedd, and gaffe hymeselfe a grete flappe on the cheke, and bygane for to wepe rizte bitterly.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 48. Alle the flesche of the flanke he flappes in sondyre. MS. Morte Arthure, f. 82.

(2) To flap a froize, to turn it in the pan without touching it. East.

(3) A piece of anything flapping to and fro on a line or point, as a fly-flap to drive flies away. See Nomenclator, p. 251; Tarlton, p. 120; Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646, p. 23; Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2.

(4) An unsteady woman. Durh.

FLAP-DOCK. Foxglove. Devon.

FLAPDOODLE. The stuff fools are said to be nourished on. West.

FLAP-DRAGON. A small substance, such as a plum or candle-end, set afloat in a cup of spirits, and when set on fire, to be snatched by the mouth and swallowed. This was a common amusement in former times, but is now nearly obsolete. Flap-dragon was also a cant term for the lues venerea.

FLAP-JACK. (1) The lapwing. Suffolk.

(2) A pancake. "Dousets and flappjacks," King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640. The term is applied in Norfolk to an apple turnover. Jennings says, "a fried cake made of batter, apples, &c."

(3) A flat thin joint of meat. East.

FLAPPERS. Young birds just enabled to try their wings before they fly. East.

FLAPPE-SAWCE. A term of reproach, formed similarly to flapdoodle, q. v.

Nowe hathe this glutton, i. this flappe-sawce, the thyng that he may plentuously swallowe downe hole. Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

FLAPPY. Wild; unsteady. North. FLAPS. Large broad mushrooms. East.

Also, an To speak impertinently. impudent fellow. Beds.

FLAPSY. Flabby. Beds.

FLARE. (1) To flare up, to be very angry all of a sudden. Var. dial.

(2) Fat round a pig's kidney. West.

(3) Saliva. Somerset.

FLARING. Showy; gaudy. North. FLARNECK. To flaunt vulgarly. Ed To flaunt vulgarly. East.

FLARRANCE. A bustle; a great hurry. Norf. FLASH. (1) To make a flash, i. e. to let boats down through a lock. West. It is a common term for a pool. See Flosche.

(2) A perriwig. North.
(3) To rise up. "The sea flashed up unto his legs and knees," Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 181. See Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(4) To trim a hedge. East.

(5) To cut a flash, to make a great show for a short time.

(6) A sheaf of arrows. Skinner.

FLASHES. The hot stages of a fever. South

FLASHY. Gay; showy. Also, loose, unstable, as unsound grass; insipid.

FLASKER. To flutter; to quiver. Wilbraham says, "to choke, or stifle."

FLASKET. A clothes-basket. Also, a shallow washing-tub. Var. dial.

FLASKIN. Same as Bottle (1). Yorksh.

FLAT. (1) Sorrowful; out of spirits; heavy; without business. Var. dial.

(2) A hollow in a field. Glouc. Any very smooth level place. Anciently, a field.

(3) Entirely. Dent's Pathway, p. 138.

4) A blow, or stroke. "Swiche a flat," Arthour and Merlin, p. 182.

FLAT-BACK. A common knife. North. FLAT-CAPS. A nick-name for the citizens, de-

rived from their dress. See Amends for Ladies, p. 62. It was a general term of derision. FLATCH. To flatter. North.

FLATCHET. The stomach. Devon. FLAT-FISH. Flounders, &c. South. See a list of flat-fish in Harrison, p. 224.

FLATH. Filth; dirt; ordure. West. FLATIIE. The ray, or scate. Pr. Parv.

FLAT-IRON. A heater-shaped iron without a box. Var. dial.

FLATIVE. Flatulent. Anc. Dram.

FLATLING. Flat. To strike flatling, to strike with the broad flat side of anything. Florio, p. 137; Morte d'Arthur, i. 294; Tempest, ii. 1; Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, No. 32. "Flat pece, patera," MS. Arund. 249, f. 89.

And to hys chaumbur can he gone, And leyde hym fatlyng on the grounde. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99.

FLATLINS. Plainly; peremptory. North. FLAT-MILK. Skimmed milk. Linc.

FLATOUR. A flatterer. (A.-N.) FLAT-RHAN. Stratas of coal. Staff.

FLATS. Small white fresh-water fish, as roach, &c. Suffolk.

FLAT-STONE. A measure of iron-stone. FLATTEN. To strike, or slap. (A.-N.)

FLATTER-DOCK. Pond weed. Chesh.

FLAUGH. Flew; fled. Ritson.

Yorksh. FLAUGHTER. (1) To frighten. (2) Thin turf turned up. North.

FLAUMPEYNS. A dish in ancient cookery composed of pork, figs, eggs, pepper, saffron, salt, white sugar, &c. See Flampoyntes.

A custard, generally made in raised FLAUN. paste. North. The term is common in ancient receipts, but it was made in various ways: and a kind of pancake was so called. Nettleham feast at Easter is called the Flown, possibly from flauns having been formerly eaten at that period of the year.

FLAUNTS. Fineries. Shak.

FLAUT. A roll of wool carded ready for spinning. North.
FLAVER. Froth, or foam. Linc.

FLAW. A violent storm of wind. See Brome's Travels, 1700, p. 241; Florio, p. 132. Hence, metaphorically, a quarrel.

FLAWE. (1) Yellow. Chaucer. (2) To flay an animal. Pr. Parv.

FLAWES. (1) Square pieces of heath-turf, dried for fuel. Yorksh.

(2) Sparks. Possibly this may be the word intended in Meas. for Meas. ii. 3.

Tille the flawes of fyre flawmes one theire helmes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

FLAWGHTIS. Flakes of snow.

And there begane for to falle grete flawghtis of snawe, as thay had bene grete lokkes of wolle. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 31.

FLAWING. Barking timber. Kent. FLAWMBE. A flame. (A.-N.) FLAWPS. An awkward, noisy, untidy and

slovenly person. North.

LAWS. Thin cakes of ice. Shak. FLAWS.

FLAXEN-EGG. An abortive egg. Dev FLAX-WIFE. A female spinner. Hall. Devon.

FLAY. (1) To pare turf from meadow-land with a breast-plough. West.

(2) To mix. A term in old cookery, Also, to take the chill off liquor.

(3) Same as Fla, q. v.

(4) To skin a hart or hind. A hunting term. FLAY-BOGGARD. A hobgoblin. North. FLAY-CRAW. A scarecrow. FLAYRE. Smell: odour.

And alle swete savowres that men may fele Of alkyn thyng that here saveres wele, War noght bot styncke to regarde of the flayre, That es in the cyté of hefen so fayre.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 230. FLAYSOME. Frightful. North.

FLAZE. A smoky flame. Var. dial. FLAZZ. Newly fledged. Kent.

FLAZZARD. A stout broad-faced woman dressed in a showy manner. East.

FLEA. (1) To flay off the skin. North.

(2) To send one away with a flea in his ear, i. e. to dismiss him with a good scolding, or make him uneasy. See Arnim's Nest of Ninnies, 1608, p. 30.

FLEA-BÎTE. A mere trifle. Var. dial. Of a dark speckled colour. FLEA-BITTEN. "A flea-bitten horse never tires," old pro-

verb. See Ben Jonson, iv. 482. FLEACHES. Portions into which timber is cut

by the saw. East.

FLEAD. (1) Stood. Cumb. (2) Lard. Kent and Sussex.

FLEA-DOCK. The herb butter-burr. FLEAK. (1) A flounder. Northumb.

(2) To tire, or exhaust. North.

(3) A small lock, thread, or twist. Metaphorically, a little insignificant person. See Nares. (4) A variegated snail-shell. Linc.

FLEAKY. Flabby; soft. North. FLEAM. A water-course. North.

FLEAMY. Clotted with blood. Linc. FLEAN. Flayed. Gent. Rec. ii. 77.

FLEAND. Flying. See Torrent, p. 61. Fare welle, y parte fro the,

The fleand devylle wyth the bee. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 134.

The substance under the bark, or FLEASH. rind of herbs. Baret.

FLEAURE. The floor. North. FLEBLED. Enfeebled. (A.-N.)FLEBRING. Slander. Skinner. FLECCHE. To separate from ; to quit.

Som man, for lak of ocupacion, Museth ferther than his wit may streeche,

And at fendis instigacion

Dampnable erroure holdeth, and can not flecche. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 251.

FLECCHED. Dismissed; separated.

Out is he put, Adam the wrecched. Fro Paradis fouly flecched.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7. FLECK. (1) The down of animals. East.

(2) A crack, or defect; a spot. North.

(3) To fly. Chesh.

(4) A side of bacon. Northumb.

(5) Lightning. "Like fleck." East.

(6) To comb. Hence flecken-comb, a comb with large teeth. South.

(7) To deprive; to steal. East.

(8) A sore place in the flesh where the skin is rubbed off. Linc. Also, the flesh itself. FLECKED. (1) Arched; vaulted. (A.-N.)
(2) Marked; spotted; streaked. It occurs in

Chaucer, Piers Ploughman, &c. Still in use in Lincolnshire.

FLECKER. To flutter. Chaucer.

FLECKSTONE. A small stone used in spinning. Nominale MS.

FLECT. To attract, or allure. Hall. FLECTEN. To abound. Skinner.

FLED. Damaged by the fly, or wet weather. Salop

FLEDGE. Fledged. Shak.

FLEDGERS. Same as Flappers, q. v. FLEE. To fly. Also, a fly. North.

FLEE-BY-THE-SKY. A flighty person; a silly

giggling girl. North.
FLEECE. To cheat any one. Var. dial.

FLEECH. (1) A turn; a bout. Nash. (2) To supplicate in a flattering manner; to wheedle. North.

FLEEDE. Fled. (A.-S.)

Thane the Bretons on the bente habyddez no lengere, Bot fleede to the foreste, and the feelde levede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68. FLEE-FLOWNS. The eggs of flies in meat. Dorset.

FLEEING-EATHER. The dragon-fly. North. FLEEK. A flitch of bacon. North.

FLEEN. Fleas. Chaucer.

FLEENURT. A field flower of a yellow colour. Lanc.

To laugh; to grin; to sneer. fleere, I make an yvell countenaunce with the mouthe by uncoveryng of the tethe," Palsgrave. Still in use.

FLEET. (1) To float. South. Also, a salt-water tide creek. Formerly any stream was called a fleet. Hence, Fleet ditch. In the North, shallow water is termed fleet-water, and the word is also applied to a bog. Flett, floated, Towneley Myst. p. 31. Fleet, water. See Awle; Kennett's MS. Glossary.
(2) To skim milk. Var. dial. "You fleeten

362

face," Beaumont and Flet. v. 442, i.e. you whey face. Also, to skim any liquor of sediment lying on the surface.

(3) The windward side. Somerset. (4) To gutter, as a candle. Glouc. FLEETING. A perquisite. Linc.

PLEETING-DISH. A shallow dish for skimming off the cream. North.

FLEETINGS. Curds. North.

FLEET-MILK. Skimmed milk. North.

FLEGE. Sedge grass. Nominale MS.

FLEGEL. A flagelet. (A.-N.) Tho the cloth was y-drawe,

The waite gan a flegel blawe. Alexander, Auchinleck MS.

FLEGG. A fly. Northumb. FLEGGE. Severe; terrible. (A.-N.)

FLEGGED. (1) Fledged. East. (2) Parted; shaped. Arch. xxx. 407.

FLEII. Same as Flay, q. v. FLEICHS. Flesh. W. Mapes, p. 334.

FLEIH. Flew; fled. Hearne. FLEINGALL. A kestrel hawk.

FLEITER. To prop the bank of a brook damaged by a flood. Derb.

FLEKE. See Flaik and Flake. FLEKED. Bent; turned. Hearne.

FLEKRAND. Smiling. R. de Brunne.

FLEKYT. Same as Flecked, q. v.

FLEM. A farrier's lancet. Flem-stick, a small stick to strike it into the vein.

FLEME. (1) A river, or stream; a large trench cut for draining. West.

To fleme Jordon and to Bedlem, And to the borogh of Jerusalem.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

(2) To banish. (A.-S.)

FLEMED. Flamed; burnt. Weber. FLEMER. A banisher. (A.-S.)

FLEMNOUS. A phlegmatic person.

Fat of kynde the flemnous may trace, And know hyme best by whytnes of hys face. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

FLEN. Fleas. Reliq. Antiq. i. 91.

FLENE. To fly; to escape from. A.-S.)

They were so smert and so kene, They made the Sarsyns all to flene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 163.

They myst be no wey flene, Her eritage is ther to bene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 37.

FLEOTEN. To float, or sail. (A.-S.) FLEPPER. The under lip. Also, to pout or

hang the lip. North.
FLERYANDE. Fleering; grinning.

Fy! sais syr Foridas, thow fleryande wryche. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82.

FLESCHELYHEDE. Fleshliness. (A.-S.) Of no careyne, of no fleschelyhede.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 28. FLESH. To feed a hound to encourage him to

run well. Hence, generally, to fatten. See Harrison's England, p. 152. In the following passage it means enured to fight, made strong and brave.

And Simon beate them bothe, and made them both give of; and after that Simon wold not | FLEYS. (1) Fleas. Prompt. Parv.

shrinke for a bluddi nose with any boye, for he was then thorowely fleshed by the means of Kinge. MS. Ashmole 208.

FLESH-AXE. A butcher's cleaver. FLESHLY. Flexible. (A.-N.)

FLESHMENT. Pride of success. Shak.

FLESSHAMYLS. A butcher's shambles.

A floor; a chamber. (A.-S.)Launfal, 979; Wright's Anecd. p. 9; Wright's Political Songs, p. 337; Gy of Warwike, p. 3. A field of battle, Weber, i. 101.

FLET-CHEESE. Cheese made of skimmed milk. East Anglia.

FLETCHER. An arrow-maker. Properly, the

person who put on the feather. FLETCHES. Green pods of peas. East.

FLETE. (1) Same as Fleet, q. v.

For to consume, with his fervent heete, The rusty fylthe that in my mouth doth flete. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Betre is to flete than to synke. Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 95.

(2) Flitted; flew. Gawayne.

FLETERE. To flitter. Lydgate.

FLET-MITTE. Skimmed milk. North. This form occurs in Kennett's MS. Gloss.

FLETSHER. A young peas-cod. East.

FLETT. A scolding, or fitting. FLETTE. Flitted. Lelandi Itin. FLEUKS. Fat vermin in the livers of diseased sheep. Far. dial.

FLEW. (1) Shallow. Somerset. Spelt fliw in Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. p. 133. It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 167, and Huloet, 1552.

(2) The down of animals. Var. dial.

(3) The same as Flem, q. v. Midl. C.
(4) A kind of fishing-net. Palsgrave.
(5) Washy; tender; weak. North.

FLEWED. Having large hanging chaps, which in hounds were called flews. "When a hound is fleet, faire flewd, and well hangd," Lilly's Mydas, ed. 1632, sig. X. xi. The tip of a deer's

horn was also called the flew. FLEWKE. The tunney. It is translated by pelamus in Nominale MS. Spelt floke, and made synonymous with the sea flounder, in Harrison's England, p. 224. According to Palsgrave, "a kynde of a pleas." See also Brit. Bibl. iv. 316.

FLEWME. Phlegm. Arch. xxx. 407. FLEWORT. A herb. Its synonyme in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5, is ippia minor.

FLEXS. Flesh.

God mad tham kyrtels than of hide, And cled thar flexs wit for to hide.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7. FLEXY. To fly. R. de Brunne.

FLEY. Fled. Also, to fly. Grete strokys the yeant gafe, And to the erthe fley hys stafe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64. FLEYCH. Flesh. Songs and Carols, x. Fleyhs, Harrowing of Hell, p. 27; fleyssh, Forme of

Cury, p. 21; fleyx, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 79. FLEYER. A kidney. MS. Med. Linc. FLEYNE. Banished. Rob. Glouc. p. 34 Rob. Glouc. p. 343.

(2) A fleece of wool. Translated by vellus in (3) To kick; to resent. Devon. Nominale MS.

FLIBBERGIBBER. A lying knave. See Frat. of Vacabondes, 1575, repr. p. 22. Flittertigibbet is the name of a fiend occasionally men-

tioned by old writers.
FLICK. (1) The membrane loaded with fat in the stomach of animals. West.

(2) A flitch of bacon. North. "Perna, a flyk," Nominale MS.

Tak the larde of a swyne flyk, and anounte the mannes fete therwith underneth.

MS. Med. Linc. f. 304. (3) A trial, or attempt. South.

(4) A slight blow, or stroke, especially with a whip. Var. dial. Also, to give a jerk.

(5) The down of animals. East.

(6) To lap up. South.

FLICKER. (1) To flutter. (A.-S.)

(2) To kiss; to embrace. Palsgrave.

FLICKER-MOUSE. A bat. Jonson.

FLICKETS. Blushes. Devon.

FLICK-TOOTH-COMB. A comb with coarse large teeth. Somerset. FLIDDER. A limpet. North.

FLIG. Fledged. Chesh. " Flygge as byrdes

be, plumeu," Palsgrave.

FLIGGARD. A kite of a diamond form, much used about forty years since by Yorkshire schoolboys.

FLIGGED. (1) Fledged. North.

(2) Matted; entangled. Linc.

FLIGGER. To flutter; to quiver. East.

FLIGGERS. (1) Same as Flappers, q. v. (2) The common flag. East Angl.

FLIGHERS. Masts for ships.

FLIGHT. (1) A light arrow, formed for very long and straight shots.

(2) A scolding match. North.

(3) A second swarm of bees. East. (4) A light fall of snow. Oxon.

South. (5) Sea-fowl shooting.

(6) The first swarm of bees. Var. dial.

FLIGHTEN. To scold. North. FLIGHTERS. Sparks; embers.

FLIGHTS. Turf, or peat, cut into square pieces for fuel. Lanc.

FLIGHT-SHOT. The distance a flight arrow would go, about a fifth part of a mile.

FLIGHTY. Giddy; thoughtless. Var. dial. FLIG-ME-GAIREY. A girl gaudily dressed,

but untidy and slovenly. North.
FLIGNESS. Plumage. Palsgrave.
FLIM-FLAM. False; foolish; nonsensical. Also, a lie, or piece of nonsense not necessarily false. See Stanihurst, pp. 14, 16; Howell's English Proverbs, p. 15.

FLINDER-MOUSE. A bat. South.

One face was attyred of the newe fashion of womens attyre, the other face like the olde arraye of women, and had wynges like a backe or flynder-MS. Harl. 486, f. 77. mowse.

FLINDERS. Pieces; fragments. North.

FLINE. Flown. Middleton, ii. 515. FLING. (1) Will; unrestrained desire. Var. dial.

(2) To baffle; to disappoint. North.

(4) To dance in a peculiar manner, as in the dance so called; to throw out the legs. North. FLINGING-TREE. A piece of timber hung as

a partition in a stall. North.
FLINT-COAL. A kind of coal, so called from containing flint. North.

FLINTS. Refuse harley in making malt. Var. dial. Dean Milles MS.

FLIP. (1) A slight sudden blow. East. Also, to fillip; to jerk; to move nimbly; to throw. Somerset. Lilly, Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii, seems to use the word in the sense, to fillip. To flip up, to turn up one's sleeves.

(2) A potation compounded of beer, gin, and coarse sugar. Suffolk.

3) Nimble; flippant. Devon.

FLIPE. The brim of a hat; a flake of snow. Also, to pull off. North.

FLIPFLAP. Same as Flap (3).

FLIPPER-DE-FLAPPER. Noise and confusion caused by show. Sussex. "I nere saw such a flipper de flapper before," King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

FLIPPERING. Crying; weeping. North. FLIPPITY-FLOP. Draggle-tailed; awkward in fine clothes. Warw.

FLIRE. Same as Fleer, q. v. Fliring, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83.

Tho two false, wyth grete yre, Stode and behelde her ryche atyre, And beganne to lagh and flyre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 237.

FLIRK. To jerk, or flip about. FLIRT. To move nimbly. To speak in a flirting way, i. e. sarcastically. Hence Flirt-gilt, Flirtigig, Flirt-gillian, or Flirt, a forward, talkative, and unconstant girl. Var. dial. Shakespeare has flirt-gill, and the latter terms some-

times occur in a somewhat worse sense. FLISH. Fledged. Devon.

FLISK. (1) To skip, or bounce; to fret at the voke. North.

(2) A large-toothed comb. West.

(3) To flick, as with a whip. Linc.

(4) A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust. Glouc.

FLIT. (1) To remove; especially when at night, to cheat the landlord. North. The word no is inserted from MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38.

> Lat [no] newefangylnes the plese, Oftyn to remewe nor to flyt.

Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. 1791, p. 85. (2) To leave work unfinished. West.

(3) Shallow; thin. Sussex.

(4) To fly; to escape. Spenser.

Wilts.FLITCH. (1) Officious; lively.

(2) To move from place to place. Norf.

FLITCHEN. A flitch of bacon. West. FLITE. To scold; to brawl.

Thou shalt undyrstand and wete,

With resun mayst thou the wrathe and flyte. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.

He loked up and saghe there sytte, Fendes fele that fouly Aytte.

MS. Ibid. f. 51.

Ful fellyche God to hem Aytes, MS. Ibid. f. 21. To thes fals ypocrytes. FLITER. A scold. North.
FLITTEN. To remove a horse into fresh pasture. Oxfordsh. "Leave her on a ley, and lett the devil flitt her," a Linc. proverb. FLITTER. To hang, or droop. Linc. FLITTERING. (1) Floating. Chaucer. (2) Showery; sleety. Dorset. FLITTER-MOUSE. See Flinder-mouse. FLITTERS. (1) Pieces; rags. Somerset. Also, to scatter in pieces, as in Morte d'Arthur, i. 137, " it flytteryd al abrode." (2) Small pancakes. South. FLITTING. Removal. "To Bethleem thair flitting made," MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. FLIX. (1) The flux. Tusser, p. 29. (2) The fur of a hare. Kent. FLIZ. A splinter, or shiver. Hence, to fly off; to make a noise. North.

FLIZZEN. To laugh sarcastically. North. FLIZZOMS. Flying particles; small fragments; sediment of liquor. East. FLO. (1) An arrow. Chaucer. (2) Flay; flea. Ritson. FLOAT. (1) To irrigate land. West. Also, to pare off the sward. (2) Chid, or scolded. (3) Flow; flood. Langtoft. (4) A kind of raft. North. FLOAT-GRASS. Grass growing in swampy ground. Devon. Dean Milles MS. It is the gramen fluviatile in Gerard, p. 13. FLOATING. Hemorrhage. Somerset. FLOATING-SHOVEL. A shovel used for cutting turf. Salop.
FLOATS. The frames of wood that hang over the sides of a waggon. East. FLOATSOME. Timber accidentally carried away by a flood. West. FLOAT-WHEY. Curds made from whey, much used in Northumberland. FLOATY. Rank and tall, as grass. Devon. FLOCCIPENDED. Made no account of; set no value by. (Lat.) See Hall, Henry VII. f. 40. FLOCK. A hurdle. Devon. FLOCKET. A loose garment with large sleeves. Skelton, ii. 160. It is spelt flokkard in the Howard Household Books, 1844, p. 522. FLOCKLY. In an ambush. Hall. FLOCKMEL. In a flock. (A.-S.)
FLOCK-POWDER. A kind of powder, formerly put on cloth. FLOCKS. Refuse; sediment; down. Also, inferior wool. Var. dial. FLOCKY. Over-ripe; woolly. Suffolk. FLODDERED. Covered; adorned. Linc. FLODDER-UP. To overflow; to stop up a watercourse. Craven. Abounded. Skinner. FLODE. Tired; exhausted. Oxon. FLOGGED. FLOISTERING. Skittish; boyish. West. FLOITS. Disorder. Yorksh. FLOITY. A flag thick at one end and small at

the other. North.

364 FLOKE-MOWTHEDE. Having a mouth like a flounder. See *Flewke*. Thow wenes for to flay us, floke-mowthede schrewe. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82. FLOKYNGLYCHE. In flocks. It is the gloss of gregatim in MS. Egerton 829, f. 94. FLOMAX. Untidy. Warw.
FLOME. A river. Lyb. Disconus, 212.
FLONE. Arrows. (A.-S.) "Thoner flone," lightning, Towneley Myst. p. 92. She bare a horne about hir halce, Aud undur hir gyrdille mony flonne. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. FLOOD. A heavy rain. Devon. FLOOD-MARK. The mark which the sea at the highest tide makes on the shore. Anderson. FLOOK. See Fleuks and Flewke. FLOOR-BANK. A bank with a ditch, and the same on both sides. East. FLOP. (1) Plump; flat. Var. dial. (2) A mass of thin mud. Dorset.(3) To outspread. Northamptonsh. (4) The scrotum. Somerset. FLOPPER. An under-petticoat. Cornw. FLOPPER-MOUTHED. Blubber-lipped. Lanc. FLORCHYT. Flourishes. Relig. Antiq. ii. 166. FLORE. Flower. Sir Tristrem. FLORENCE. Florins, formerly worth about 3s. 4d. apiece. Isumbras, 295, 555.
FLORENTINE. A kind of pie. Sometimes, a custard made in paste. FLORESCHEDE. Ornamented: adorned. Hys feete ware floreschede alle in fyne sabylle. Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. Gl. FLORREY. A blue dye. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, pp. 39, 57, flurry. FLORSCHARE. A decorator. Pr. Parv. FLORTH. A floor, or roof. Palsgrave. FLOSCHE. A pit, or pool. See Flash (1). Laverd, thou led mi saule fra helle, Thou keped me fra that in flosche felle. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. viì. f. 18. FLOSCULET. A parterre. (Lat.) FLOSH. To spill; to splash. South. Hence Flosh-hole, a hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. See Flosche. FLOSSY. A slattern. Craven. FLOSTER. To be very gay. Devon. FLOTAGES. Things accidentally floating on seas or rivers. Blount. FLOTE. (1) Water. Shak. The term was also

applied to dew in co. Surrey. (2) Grieved. Sir Amadace, xxxvi. 6. FLOTED. Flooded; watery. When you come to Twyford, the floted meadowes there are all white with little flowers, which I believe are lady-smocks.

FLOTEN. Removed; distant. Gawayne. FLOTERAND. Floating. (A.-S.) Flotterede, floated, Kyng Horn, 129. A bedd y fond there floterand,

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 123.

And yn ytt a knizt liggande. Guy of Warwick, MS. Cantab.

Rough-made river boats, formerly FLOTES. used on the Severn.

FLOTHERY. Slovenly, but attempting to be | FLUKE. (1) Waste cotton. Lanc. fine and showy. North. (2) A lock of hair. Salop. This is from More's FLOTHRE. Flakes of snow.

Mo saulen tholieth there sucche wowe. Thane be flothre in the snowe.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

FLOTIS. The foam or froth of anything boiling, &c. (A.-S.) FLOTSAM. Goods Goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck. See Howell, 1660, sect. vi.; Cotgrave, in v. Flo.

FLOTTE. To flow. Chaucer.

FLOTTEN-MILK. Same as Flet-mitte, q. v.

FLOUGH. (1) A flea. Chesh.

(2) Cold; windy; bleak. North. FLOUGHTER. To frighten. North.

FLOUNDAB. A flounder. Suffolk.

FLOUNT. To strut about gaily or gaudily dressed. Var. dial. FLOUR. (1) Soft thread or silk hanging loosely,

such as is put on a tassel.

(2) Flower. (A.-N.)
FLOURELES. Without flower. Chaucer.
FLOURETTE. A small flower. (A.-N.)

FLOURISH. A blossom. North.

FLOURON. A border of flower-work. (A.-N.) FLOUT. (1) A truss, or bundle.

(2) A boy's whistle. Somerset.

PLOUTERSOME. Frolicksome. North. FLOW. Wild; untractable. North.

FLOWCH. A term of reproach. Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, n. d.

FLOWER. To froth, or foam. (A.-N.)

FLOWERS. You are as welcome as Flowers in May, i. e. very welcome. Var. dial.

FLOWERY. Florid; handsome. North. FLOWISH. Immodest. North.

FLOWT. The flood, or water. (A.-S.)

And at a window cast him owt, Rizt into Temse flowt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 106.

FLOWTE. A flute. Pr. Parv. FLOWTING. Carding wool to spin in the mix-

ture. North. FLOYGENE. A kind of ship. Spelt floyne in

Octovian, 1485; fleyne, 1671. Ther were floygenes on flote and farstes manye,

Cokkes and karekkes y-castelled alle. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111. FLOYTE. A flute. Lydgate. Chaucer has

floyting, playing on the flute. FLU. Pale and sickly. Kent.

FLUBSY-FACED. Plump-faced. North. FLUCE. To flounce, or plunge. Nares. FLUCK. Same as Flewke, q. v.

FLUE. (1) Same as Flem, and Doul (1). (2) Shallow. East Anglia.

(3) Bed-room downy refuse. Var. dial. Also, the nap or down of anything.

(4) The coping of a gable or end wall of a house, &c. East.

FLUE-FULL. Brimful.

Same as Flue (3). FLUFF.

FLUGGAN. A coarse fat woman. North. FLUISH. Washy; tender; weak. Also, light in morals. North.

MS. Additions to Ray.

(3) A flounder. See Flewke.

Flatt-mowthede as a fluke, with fleryande lyppys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

FLUM. (1) Deceit. Var. dial. (2) Same as Flome, q. v.

FLUMBARDYNG. A fiery character.

Hit is an hardy flumbardyng, Wis and war in alle thyng.

King Alisaunder, 1788.

Var. dial. FLUMMERY. (1) Nonsense.

(2) Oatmeal boiled in water till it is thick and gelatinous. North. Flummery-hulls, the skin of oats prepared for making flummery. According to Markham's English Housewife, the term in his time was peculiar to Cheshire and Lancashire, and generally eaten with honey, although some used wine, ale, or milk. Blanc-mange is also called flummery.

FLUMMOCK. A sloven. Heref. FLUMMOX. To overcome, frighten, bewilder, foil, disappoint, or mystify. Also, to maul, or mangle. Var. dial.

FLUMP. Flat. Also, to fall down heavily; a

heavy fall. Var. dial. FLUNDER. To be irregular. " Flundring fame," Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592. FLUNG. Deceived; beaten. North. FLUNIE. A river. W. Mapes, p. 347.

FLUNTER. To be in a great hurry. Out of

flunter, unwell. Lanc. FLURCH. A great quantity.

FLURE. Flory; floured. Gawayne.

FLURED. Ruffled. Yorkeh.

FLURED. Ruffled. Yorkeh.

Made of flour. "Fluren cakes," Wright's Purgatory, p. 55. FLURICHEN. To flourish. (A.-N.)

FLURING. A brood. North.

FLURN. To sneer at; to despise. Linc. FLURRY. A confusion. Var. dial.

FLURT. (1) To snap the fingers derisively. Hence, any satirical action or speech. See Florio, p. 98; Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 24.

(2) To chide or scold. Yorksh. (3) A fool. Somerset.

FLURT-GILLIAN. See Flirt.

FLURTS. A light woman. North.

FLURT-SILK. A kind of figured silk, mentioned in the Booke of Rates, 1598.

FLUSH. (1) Feathered. Warw.

(2) A great number. Var. dial. Hence, prodigal, wasteful, full.

(3) Even; on a level. Var. dial.

(4) Same as Flosh, q. v. Also, an increase of water in a river.

(5) The hot stage of a fever. South. Also, hot and heavy, applied to the weather or atmo-

(6) To hop, as a bird. Browne.

(7) A hand of cards all of a sort. The modern meaning, and so explained by Dyce, Skelton, ii. 348. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. Flux. There was,

however, a game of cards so called. See Florio, p. 190.

(8) In good condition, especially with regard to worldly circumstances. It corresponds to the first sense in the phrase good feather. Shake-

speare has the term, and it occurs in Lusty Juventus, p. 144; King Leir, p. 419. FLUSK. To fly out; to quarrel. North.

FLUSKER. To be confused, or giddy; to fly irregularly. North.

FLUSTE. Flushed; pushed. Ritson. FLUSTER. A great hurry, caused generally by a sudden surprise. l'ar. dial.

FLUSTERATION. See Fluster.

FLUSTERED. Half tipsy. Kennett.

FLUSTERGATED. Blustering. I. Wight.

FLUSTRATE. To frighten; to be in a great confusion. Var. dial. FLUTTER. A litter. Glouc.

FLUTTERGRUB. A field labourer. South. FLUX. To strike with the wings. I. Wight.

FLUXIVE. Flowing with moisture. Shak. FLUZZED. Bruised; blunted. North.

FLY. (1) A familiar spirit, attendant upon a witch

or astrologer. An old cant term. (2) To shun, or avoid anything. To fly away, to frighten away. To fly asunder, to crack. A hawk is said to fly on head, when she mistakes

her proper game; to fly on gross, when she flies at great birds; and to fly at the brook, when she goes after water-fowl. To fly in one's face, to get into a passion with him.

FLYABOSTIC. Outrageously showy, as in dress. Somerset.

FLY-BY-NIGHT. A worthless person, who gets into debt, and runs off, leaving the house empty. North.

FLY-CAP. A pretty kind of cap, much worn about A. D. 1760.

FLYCCHE. To separate.

3yf thou madeste ever any wyche Thurghe whycchecraft wedlak to flycche.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12. FLY-CLAPPER. A clapper to drive away flies.

Also called a fly-flap. FLY-DOD. The herb ragwort. Chesh.

FLYER. To fleer. This form is found in Meriton, and Chester Plays, ii. 51.

FLY-FLAP. See Fly-clapper. FLY-FOOT. A village game of leaping over one another's backs. Var. dial.

FLY-GOLDING. A lady-bird. Sussex.

FLYNE. To fly. (A.-S.)

Ther is no wilde foule that wille flyne, But I am sicur him to hittyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49. FLYNGE. To proceed very rapidly. See Torrent of Portugal, pp. 17, 81.

FLYTE. To fly.

Have my hors and let me bee,

Y am lothe to flyte. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

FLY-TIME. Summer. Suffolk. FNASTE. To breathe hard. (A.-S.) Hwan Grim him havede faste bounden, And sithen in an eld cloth wnden,

A kevel of clutes ful unwraste, That he [ne] mouthe speke ne fnaste, Hwere he wolde him bere or lede.

Havelok, 548.

FO. (1) Few. Somerset. Lordynges thyr ar y-now of tho, Of gentylmen thyr are but fo.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 58. (2) A foe. (A.-S.) Havelok, 1363, 2849. FOAL. An assistant to the putters in a coal

mine. North.

FOAL-FOOT. The herb colt's-foot. North. FOAL-KELL. The amnion. North.

FOAP. To comb back. Devon. FOB. Froth, or foam. South.

FOBBED. Disappointed. North. FOBBLE. Quadruple. Yorksh.

FOBEDAYS. Holydays. FOBS. Same as Dubs, q. v.

FOCER. A coffer, or chest. Palsgrave. FOCHE. To fetch. Towneley Myst. p. 60.

FODDENED. Fed. Nominale MS.

FODDER. To mutter. Somerset.

FODDERING-GROUND. A grass enclosure for

feeding cattle. West.
FODDYNG. A division. (A.-S.) See Kyng
Alisaunder, 48. The Bodl. MS. has shedynges.

FODE. (1) This term is found in early writers, especially in the old metrical romances, in the sense of man, woman, girl, or boy. Few expressions are more commonly met with than frely fode, i. e. nobly fed, or a well-bred person. "To wedd thys frely fode," Sir Eglamour, 1254.

(2) To fode out with words, to keep in attention and expectation, to deceive. The phrase oc-

curs in Skelton, Harrington, &c.

FODER. A burthen; a fother. (A.-S.) FODGE. A small bundle. Glouc.

FODYNGE. A nourishing. Pr. Parv. FOE. To fall. Lanc.

FOEMAN. A foe. This occurs in many writers. but is now obsolete.

FOG. (1) The second crop of grass, or aftermath. Forby applies the term to long grass left through the winter for early spring feed, which suits the context in the passages where the word occurs in Drayton. Blount, in v. Fogage, says, "fog, or feg, rank grass not eaten in summer;" and it is explained in the Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 98, "fresh grass that comes

after mowing."
(2) Moss. North.

(3) To hunt in a servile manner; to flatter for gain. Dekker.

(4) To take cattle out of pastures in the autumn. Craven.

FOGAN. A kind of cake. Cornw.

FOGEY. An eccentric old man. Var. dial. FOGGER. (1) A huckster. Suffolk.

(2) A groom, or man-servant.(3) A cheat. See Florio, p. 54.

FOGGY. (1) Stupid; very dull. Var. dial.

(2) Fat; bloated; having hanging flesh. "Some three chind foggie dame," Dolarny's Primerose, 4to. Lond. 1606.

Whereas I was wonte to be blobbe-cheked or have foggy chekes that shaked as I went, they be nowe shronke up, or drawen together.

Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(3) Coarse, rank, as grass. North.

FOGH. Fallow ground. Chesh.

FOGHELE. A fowl, or bird. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 8.

FOGO. A stench. Var. dial.

FOGORNER. One who expels people from their dwellings. Nominale MS.

FOIL. (1) To soil; to dirty; to sully. Foylide, defiled, Gesta Rom. p. 120. Also, to trample. To run the foil, a phrase in hunting, used when game runs over the same track a second time in order to puzzle or elude the hounds. The foil is the track of the deer. Gent. Rec. ii. 76. See Dict. Rust. in v.

(2) A blunt sword used in fencing. To put to the foil, sometimes used for, to put to the sword.

Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 170.
(3) The back of a looking-glass. This term is used by Bourne in MS. Lansd. 121.

FOILES. Leaves. (A.-N.)

FOIN. (1) To push, in fencing. (Fr.) (2) Foes. Troil. and Creseide, i. 1002.

FOING-OUT. A brawl. Cumb. Fur made of polecats' skins. Foyns, FOINS. Piers Ploughman, p. 468.

FOISON. (1) Plenty; abundance. (A.-N.)

(2) The natural juice or moisture of the grass or other herbs; the heart and strength of it. Suffolk. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

FOIST. (1) A toad-stool. Suffolk.

(2) To smell musty. Var. dial.

(3) A barge or pinnace, often used for merchandise. "Foyst, a bote lyke a gallye," Palsgrave. It must have been a vessel drawing little water, for Grafton mentions a person wading in the water to his *foist*, and then sailing off. Baret calls it, " a light and swift shippe.

(4) Λ cut-purse. "He that picks the pocket is called a foist," Dekker's Belman of London, 1608. See Woman is a Weathercock, iv. 2. Foists, juggling tricks, frauds, Ben Jonson, iii. 264; "a foist or jugling trick," Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

FOISTER. A pick-pocket. "A cozener, a conycatcher, a foister," Florio, p. 54.

FOISTING-HOUND. A kind of lapdog. See Nares, and Ben Jonson, iii. 264.

FOKY. Bloated; unsound; soft and woolly; nearly rotten. East.

Weber. FOL. Foolish.

FOLABILITE. Folly. Skelton. FOLD. Folded. Will. and Werw. p. 32.

FOLDE. (1) A farm-yard. Var. dial.

(2) The world; earth; ground. (A.-S.) See Minot's Poems, p. 35; Towneley Myst. p. 245; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 342; Will. and Werwolf, p. 193.

(3) A bundle of straw. North.
(4) In folde, in number. "With robes in folde," Sir Perceval, 32.

(5) To contract; to fail.

Yf he were never so bolde a knyghte, Of that worme when he had a syghte, Hys herte began to folde.

MS. Cantab. Pf. il. 38, f. 67. The kyng harde how Befyce tolde,

For hym hys herte can folde. MS. Ibid. f. 98. (6) To embrace.

> For his bonde we may not breke, His owne worde and we wil holde, Til deth cum that alle shalle wreke, And us alle in clay to folde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 66.

(7) To grant; to accord; to plight. FOLDEROL. Nonsense. Var. dial. FOLD-GARTH. A farm-yard. North. FOLDING-GATES. Gates which open in the centre. Nominale MS.

FOLDING-STOOL. A portable seat made to fold up like a camp-stool.

FOLD-PRITCH. A heavy pointed iron to pierce ground for hurdles. East. FOLE. Foul; dirty.

That alle the filthe of the freke and fele of the guttes Foloes his fole fotte whene he furthe rydes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82. FOLED. Foolish. Nominale MS.

Wondir thought me nevir more Thanne me dyd of a folyd knight.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 92.

FOLE-LARGE. Foolishly liberal. Chaucer. FOLELY. Foolishly; stupidly. (A.-N.) Unwyse is the fadir, Salamon seid also,

That for hymself cannot restreyne his hand, But by hys lyf depart folely his land.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 47. They will be owttrayede anone, are undrone rynges, Thus folily one a felde to fyghte with us alle.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83. Ground ivy. FOLESFOTH. It is left unexplained in Arch. xxx. 407.

FOLETT. A foolish fellow. Pr. Parv.

FOLHT. Baptism. (A.-S.) FOLIO. In folio, in abundance; in full folio, in full dress.

FOLK. (1) Family. Var. dial.

(2) Men collectively; people. (A.-S.) In Maundevile, p. 117, it corresponds to Gentiles.
FOLK-MOTE. An assembly. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93.

FOLLAUT. Foolishness. (A.-N.)

FOLLER. A flat circular piece of wood used in pressing a cheese when the curd is not sufficient to fill the vat. North.

FOLLOW. To court; to pay addresses. follow one's nose, to go straight forward. FOLLOWER. One who courts. Var. dial.

FOLLOWERS. Lean store cattle or sheep, which follow the fatting bullocks. Norf. FOLLOWING-TIME. A wet season, when

showers follow successively. East. FOLLOW-MY-LEADER. A child's game.

FOLLY. Any ridiculous building, not answering its intended purpose. Var. dial.

FOLOWED. Same as Folut, q. v.

FOLOYDDYN. Followed. Tundale, p. 36. FOLTE. A fool. Prompt. Parv.

FOLTED. Foolish; silly. See Pr. Parv. p. 169.

363

Fendes crepte tho ymages withinne, And lad folted men to synne.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15. Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte, And helde hym folled or wode.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

See Ashmole's Theat. FOLTISH. Foolish. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 401; Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 81, 166. FOLTRYE. Foolishness.

Pr. Parv.

FOLUD. Followed. (A.-S.)

Into a halle sothly she went, Thomas folud at hir hande.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 66.

FOLUT. Baptised. " Folut in a fontestone," Anturs of Arther, p. 9.

FOLWERE. A follower. (A.-S.)

FOLY. Foolish. Perceval, 1572.

FOLYLYCHE. Foolishly.

A clerk that folylyche dyspendyth

The godys that hys fadyr hym zeveth or sendyth. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

FOLYMARE. A young foal. This term occurs in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

FOL3E. To follow; to succeed. (A.-S.)

FOMARD. A polecat. North.

FOMAUNDE. Foaming.

Filtyrde unfrely wyth fomaunde lyppes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

FOMBLITUDE. A weak comparison.

FOME. Smoke; foam; scum. East. FOMEREL. See Femerel, and Pr. Parv. p. 169. FO-MON, An enemy. (A.-S.)
FON. (1) Found. North. Towneley Myst. p. 40.

(2) Foes. Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 1.

(3) To be foolish, or fond; to make foolish. Also, a foolish person. Fon, foolish, Gesta Romanorum, p. 196.

FONCE. Cunning; knowing. Linc.

FOND. (1) Stupid; foolish; simple; half silly; fearful; timid; weak; idle; unprofitable.
North. A very common archaism.

(2) Luscious; fulsome; disagreeably sweet in taste or smell. East.

FONDE. (1) To try; to meet with; to receive; to tempt; to inquire. (A.-S.) See Kyng Horn, 157; Chaucer, Cant. T. 4767.

(2) Found; discovered. (A.-S.)(3) To doat upon; to fondle.

FONDENE. Found. Perceval, 519, 1902. FONDLING. An idiot; one of a servile sycophantic nature. North.

FONDLY. Foolishly. North. See A Mad World, my Masters, p. 343.

FONDNESS. Foolishness; folly.

FOND-PLOUGH. The fool-plough, q. v. North. FONDRED. Forced. Hearne's Langtoft, p. 574. Perhaps an error for sondred.

FONDYNG. A trial. (A.-S.)

And of oure gyltys graunt us repentaunce, And strenckyth us to stonde in alle fondyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 13. Y seyde hyt for no velanye,

But for a fondynge. MS. Ibid. f. 72. FONE. (1) Few. Minot's Poems, p. 7.

(2) A fool. Chester Plays, i. 190.

(3) Foes. It is used as the singular in Thynne's Debate, reprint, p. 25.

3e, than seyd the rewle-stone, Mayster hath many fone.

MS. Ashmole 61.

FONEL. A funnel. Pr. Parv. For here us wanteth no vessel, Bolle, ny boket, ny no fonel.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 21.

NGE. To take; to take hold of. (A.-S.) Fonger, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. FONGE.

He fongede faste on the feleyghes, and fayled his armes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

FONK. Vapour; smoke. Hearne. FONNE. To be foolish. (A.-S.)

Therefore it es gude that thou lefe thi fonned purposse, and wende hame agayne and sett the in thi moder knee. MS Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7.

FONNELL. A dish in ancient cookery, made of lamb and sweets.

FONNES. Devises. Skinner. FONNISH. Foolish. Palsgrave.

FONRYS. A furnace? Arch. xi. 438.

FONT-STONE. A font. (A.-S.)

To level the surface of a fleece of wool with shears. North.

FOOCH. To put in; to shove. Devon. FOODY. Fertile; full of grass. North.

FOO-GOAD. A plaything. Lanc.

FOOL. To fool up, to practise any folly to a ridiculous excess.

FOOL-BEGGED. Absurd. Shak.

FOOLEN. A narrow strip of land between the embankment of a river and the ditch on the land side. Suffolk.

FOOL-HAPPY. Fortunate. Spenser.

FOOL-PLOUGH. A pageant which consists in a number of sword-dancers dragging a plough, attended with music, and persons grotesquely dressed. Still in vogue in the North of Eng-See Brand and Brockett.

FOOLS'-PARADISE. To bring one into a fools' paradise, i. e. to make a fool of him, to make him believe anything. See Cotgrave, in v. *Embabouiné*; Florio, p. 215; Hardyng, Suppl. f. 96; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 97; Hall, Richard III. f. 24.

Of trust of this arte riseth joyes nice,

For lewde hope is fooles Paradice.

Ashmole's Theat. Cham. Brit. 1652, p. 28. All put to use, and yet none us'd at all; A fine fools paradise I may it call.

Divine Glimpses of a Maiden Muse, 1659, p. 18. FOOR. (1) A furrow. North.

(2) A ford over a river. Yorksh.

(3) A strong scent or odour. Linc.

FOORZES. Same as Bever (1). East. FOOSEN. Generosity. North.

FOOT. The burden of a song. " Fote, or repete of a dittye or verse, whiche is often repeted," Huloet, 1552. Also, to dance. Still in use.

FOOT-ALE. A fine of beer paid by a workman

on entering a new place.
FOOT-BOAT. A boat used solely for conveying foot passengers. West.
FOOT-BROAD. The breadth of a foot.

FOOT-CLOTHS. Housings of cloth hung on horses, generally considered a mark of dignity Foot-cloth-horse, a horse so ornaor state. mented.

FOOTER. (1) To idle. Also, a lazy, idle, worthless fellow. South.

(2) A kick at a foot-ball. Var. dial.

FOOTE-SAUNTE. A game at cards, mentioned in the Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

FOOT-HEDGE. Same as Beard-hedge, q. v. Oxon

FOOTING. Same as Foot-ale, q. v.

FOOTINGS. The first courses in the foundation of a building. Var. dial.

FOOTING-TIME. The time when a lying-in woman gets up. Norf.

FOOT-MAIDEN. A waiting maid. It is the gloss of pedissequa in MS. Eger. 829, f. 91. FOOTMAN. A foot-soldier. Hall.

FOOT-MANTLE. An outer garment of the petticoat kind tied about the hips. Strutt. ii. 170, 267. It is mentioned by Chaucer.

FOOTMEN. Thin shoes; dancing pumps. FOOT-PACE. The raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall. The term was also applied to a landing-place on a staircase, and a hearthstone

FOOT-PLOUGH.

Qu. When did wheel-ploughes come into use? I think but about 1630. They serve best in stony land. Foot-ploughes are somewhat later.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 291. FOOT-RILLS. Coalworks open to the air, without shafts. Staff.

FOOT-SHEETS. Sheets used at the bottom of a bed. Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.

FOOTSOM. Neat's foot oil. Salop.

FOOT-SPORE. A foot-mark. Caxton.

The foot or base of a pillar. FOOT-STALL. Nomenclator, 1585, p. 203.

FOOT-TRENCHES. Superficial drains about a

foot in width. North. FOOTY. Trifling; mean. Var. dial. FOOWNE. A fawn. Prompt. Parv.

FOOZ. The herb sempervivum teucrium.

FOP. A fool. "Spek, thou fop," Cov. Myst. p. 295. It occurs in Pr. Parv. Fopped, acted foolishly, Skelton, i. 213.

FOPDOODLE. A silly fellow. " Bee blith, fopdoudells," MS. Ashmole, Cat. col. 48.
FOPPET. A spoilt effeminate person. History

of King Leir, p. 402.

FOPSTER. A cutpurse. Dekker.

FOR. Since; because; for that; for fear of. Common in our early dramatists. Very old writers use it in the sense of against, and it is often joined to the infinitive mood, as in the Anglo-Norman. "3if that hit be for to done, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. In composition in verbs derived from the Anglo-Saxon, it conveys the idea of privation or deterioration, and answers to the modern German ver. See Wright's Piers Ploughman, p. 594. Various examples are given in the following pages. It also occurs in the sense of, from, of, by, on account of, in order to, for the purpose, in consequence of, instead of, notwithstanding; and sometimes an expletive, in such phrases as, what is he for a vicar, i. e. what vicar is he; what is he for a lad, what manner of lad is he; so forward for a knave, so forward a knave, &c. See Palsgrave.

FORACRE. The headland of an arable field. Kent.

FORAGE. Fodder; food. Chaucer. FOR-ALL. In spite of. Var. dial.

FOR-AND. Not an unusual phrase, answering to and eke. See Middleton, iii. 544; Dyce's

Remarks, p. 218.
FORANENT. Opposite to. North.

FORAT. Forward; early. Salop.

FOR-BARND. Burnt up. Kyng Alis. 7559. FOR-BARRE. To prevent; to interpose; to hinder; to deprive. See Langtoft, p. 214. Forbere, Perceval, 1929.

And thou art accursid also in that thyng, For thou forbarryst bytwene hem the welefare.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 54. FORBEAR. To suffer anything to be done; to give way to one. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 129. FOR-BECAUSE. Because. North. An early instance is found in Reliq. Antiq. i. 152. FOR-BERE. To abstain; to spare. (A.-S.)

FOR-BETE. (1) The herb devil's-bit. (2) To beat down to pieces, or to death.

FORBISNE. An example; a parable. (A.-S.) FOR-BITEN. To bite to pieces. (A.-S.) FOR-BLEDD. Covered with blood. (A.-S.)

Aryse up, unluste, out of thy bedd, And beholde my feet that are for-bledd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 6. Stondyth and herkenyth thys chartur redd, Why y am woundedd and all for-bledd.

MS. Ibid. f. 41.

FOR-BLOWE. Blown about. Gower. FOR-BLOWYNGE. Swollen; blown up. (A.-S.)

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, reads for-blowe blowynge. Where is youre bost, or daren you appere With youre for-blowynge vanité.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 28.

FOR-BODE. A denial, or prohibition. But to holde hit wel unbroken

A for-bode bitwene hem spoken. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4. FOR-BODEN. Forbidden. (A.-S.)

FORBORER. A furbisher. Hall.

FORBOTT. A forbidding. (A.-S.) ix. tymes Goddis forbott, thou wikkyde worme, Thet ever thou make any rystynge.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 176. FOR-BOUGHT. Ransomed; redeemed. See Ellis, ii. 343; Chester Plays, ii. 79, 104.

FORBOWS. The breast of an animal. Craven. FOR-BREKE. To break in pieces. For-breking,

destruction, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.
FOR-BRENT. Burnt up. Kyng Alis. 1276.
FOR-BRISSUTE. Broken; bruised. (A.-S.)

FOR-BROIDE. Unmete; unmeasurable; very great; overgrown. Hearne.

FOR-BROKEN. Broken in pieces. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 13. FOR-BURTHE. (1) Birth-right.

For-burthe, he seide, what serveth me? Brother, at thi wille shal hit be?

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 23.

(2) The first-born of a family. Alle the for-burthes shal I slo,

MS. Ibid. f. 38. Bothe of mon and beest also. FORBY. Past; near. (A.-S.) It is explained, besides, in addition to, West. and Cumb. Dial. 1839, p. 351, gloss.

And one a day, as Alexander passed forby the place there als the fore-saide stode, he luked in betwene the barres of yrne, and saw bifore the horse mens hend and fete.

Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 1. Whare he herde any crye,

He passede never furby.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130. FORBYER. The Redeemer. (A.-S.) FORBYSCHYNE. To furbish. Pr. Parv. FORBYSENE. Example; token. (A.-S.)

3itt thi rysyng forbysene tille us es, For alle that rase fra dede til blyse endlesse. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 191.

FOR-CARF. Cut in pieces. Weber, ii. 76. FORCE. (1) To regard, or esteem; to care for; to urge in argument; to exaggerate; to stuff; to be obliged, or compelled; to endeavour to the utmost of one's power. A common archaism in these various senses.

(2) A cascade, or waterfall. North. (3) Strong. Richard Coer de Lion, 1383.

(4) To clip off the upper and more hairy part of wool, an abuse forbidden by stat. 8 H. vi. c. 22. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 170, in the more general senses,

to clip, shear, or shave. (5) No force, no matter. I do no force, I care not. They yeve no force, they care not. Of force, necessarily. "Then of force, shee must he worth the fetching," Heywood's Iron Age,

1632, sig. B. i. East. (6) To fatten animals.

FORCELETTE. A fort. Maundevile, p. 47. FORCEMED. Condemned. (A.-S.)

FORCER. A chest; a coffer, or cabinet. (A.-N.) See Sevyn Sages, 2035; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 100; Piers Ploughman, p. 186; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 113; Elyot, in v. Scriniolum. "Casket or fosar," Palsgrave.

And in hur forcer sche can hym keste, That same God that Judas solde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. I have a girdil in my forcers. MS. Douce 175, p. 57.

Be thys alhalow tyde nyghed nere, The lady to hur forcer dud gone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f 46,

FORCHES. The place where two ways or roads branch off from one. Devon. This term was applied by Berners to the haunches of a deer. FOR-CHOSEN. Chosen previously. (A.-S.) FOR-CLEF. Cleaved in pieces. (A.-S.)
FOR-CLOSED. Closed; shut up. "Stopped and for-closed," Hall, Henry VII. f. 43.

FOR-COME. To prevent. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. VII. Ps. Antiq.

FOR-CORFEN. Cut in pieces. (A.-S.) FOR-CRASED. Crazy; mad. Weber.

FOR-CUTTE. To cut through. (A.-S.)

370

FORD. To afford; to sell anything. FOR-DARKE. To darken, or make dark. (A.-S.) FORDBOH. The herb dodder. The Latin is

epitime in MS. Harl. 978.

FOR-DEDE. Destroyed. (A.-S.) FOR-DEDES. Previous or former deeds. FORDELE. An advantage. See Hall, Henry

VIII. f. 163 ; Morte d'Arthur, i. 145. FORDER. To promote, advance, or further.

North. It occurs in Palsgrave.

FOR-DEWE. To wet or sprinkle with dew. FOR-DIT. Shut up. W. Mapes, p. 345. FOR-DO. To do away; to ruin; to destroy. Fordone, undone, destroyed.

FOR-DREDD. Greatly terrified. (A.-S.)

The hethyn men were so for-dredd, To Cleremount with the mayde they fledd. MS. Cantub. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

FOR-DREINT. Drowned. Lydgate.
FOR-DRIVE. To drive away; to drift. It is the part. pa. in this example.

And whanne the Grekes had longe y-be Fordryve and caste, seillynge in the see. MS. Digby 230.

FOR-DRONING. Disturbance; trouble. occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. FOR-DRONKEN. (1) Drowned. Rowlands.

(2) Very drunken. Chaucer. FOR-DRY. Very dry. Chaucer.

FOR-DULD. Stupified. Nash. Lydgate has for-dulle, very dull, Minor Poems, p. 191. FOR-DWINED. Wasted away. (A.-S.) "Al

for-dwynnen," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211. FORDYNG. Destruction. (A.-S.)

Wakith and pray heven kyng,

That 5e ne falle in no fordyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 16.

FORE. (1) Went. Perceval, 1425. (2) Fared. See Syr Gawayne.

Y shal you telle how hyt fore Of a man that hym forswore. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

Folylyche certeyn Eroud swore, MS. Ibid. f. 19. And yn dede weyl werse he fore.

(3) Faring, or going. Weber.

(4) A ford through a river. North.
(5) Before. Still in use. Having to the fore, having anything forthcoming.

(6) A furrow. Prompt. Parv. The herb devil's-bit. FOREBIT. Gerard has forebitten more.

FOREDALE. The pudding of a cow towards Salop. the throat.

FORE-DAYS. Towards noon. Oxon. Towards evening. Northumb. The last is more consistent with its obvious A.-S. derivation.

FORE-ELDERS. Ancestors. North. It occurs in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 5.

FORE-END. The early or fore part of anything. Still in common use.

FORE-FAMILY. The ancestors of a family. East.

FOREFEND. To forbid, or prevent. Shak. It occurs also in Skelton, i. 261.

FOREFENG. The first seizure or taking of a thing. West.

FORE-FLANK. ribs of a sheep. North. FORE-FLAP. Bands. Weber. FORE-FRONT. The forehead. Palsgrave. FOREGANGER. One who goes before.

Wharfore I hald theese grete mysdoers, Als antecryste lymmes and hys foregangers.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 127. FOREHAMMER. The large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller ones. FOREHAND-SHAFT. An arrow specially formed for shooting straight forward. Shak. FOREHEAD. Same as Earth-ridge, q. v. FOREHEAD-CLOTH. A bandage formerly used by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

FOREHEET. (1) Forethought. North. (2) To forbid. Kennett. It is explained predetermine in Yorkshire Dial. 1697, p. 83, and Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 111.

FOREHENT. Seized before-hand. Spenser. FOREHEVEDE. The forehead. Perceval, 495.

Fro the forehevede unto the too, A better schapene myghte none goo.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 117. FORE-HORSE. The foremost horse in a team. South.

FOREIGNER. A stranger; one of another neighbourhood, or county. East.

FOREINE. (1) A jakes, or, sometimes, cess-pool. Legende of Ariadne, 77. Tyrwhitt doubts this explanation, but it is confirmed by a passage in Rob. Glouc. p. 310, and a gloss. in MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43. It seems to mean a drain in a document quoted in Pr. Parv. p. 58.

(2) A stranger; a foreigner.

As a foreyne, thorow his cruelle myste, By tyrannye and no titille of ryste. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 19.

FORELL. A bag, sack, or purse. (Lat.) FORELONG. Same as Foolen, q. v. FORELOW. Slanting; very low. East. FORE-LYTENEDE. Decreased; lightened.

We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye, Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many, And fore-lytenede the loos that we are layttede. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

FOREMAN. An ancestor. R. de Brunne. FOREMEN. Geese. An old cant term. FOREMEST. Earliest. Maundevile, p. 303. FORE-MILK. The first milk drawn from a cow after calving, North.

FORENENST. Opposite to; over against; to-North. wards.

FORENESS. A promontory. Skinner. FORE-PAST. Past by. Palsgrave.

FOREPRIZE. To warm; to except; to exclude. An old law term.

FORE-READ. A preface. Rowlands. FORE-RIGHT. (1) Straight-forward; blunt and bold; violent; obstinate; headstrong; abrupt; simple; foolish. South.

(2) The coarsest sort of wheaten bread. Polwhele's Prov. Gloss.

FORESAY. To foretell, or decree. Shak. FORE-SET. Previously ordained. See the Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 37.

A projection of fat upon the | FORESHAPEN. Ill-shaped; unnaturally or defectively formed; transformed. For-shapte, unmade, Piers Ploughman, p. 365; forshapyn, Towneley Myst. p. 115.

FORESHIP. The forecastle of a ship. Richard Coer de Lion, 2618.

FORESHOUTS. The double ropes which fasten the main-sail of a ship. Palsgrave.

FORESIGN. Divination. Florio. FORESLACK. To relax, or rend To relax, or render slack; to

neglect; to delay. Spenser. FORESLOW. To delay; to loiter; to slacken. " His journeys to fore-slow," Drayton, p. 35.

" Forslow no time," Marlowe, ii. 50. FORESPEAK. To bewitch. See Florio, p. 24; Hallamshire Gloss. p. 111; Towneley Myst. p. 115. "To bringe the witch to one that is bewitched or forspoken; put five Spanish needles into an egge through the shell, and seeth it in the uryne of one that is bewitched, and whyle it is seethinge, the witch will come without doubt," MS. Bodl. e Mus. 243. Aubrey says that in Herefordshire they used to make part of the yoke for oxen of withy to prevent their being forespoken. See his MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 12. Shakespeare uses it in the sense to forbid, and it occurs with that meaning in the Ghost of Richard III. p. 8. It means to predict in Harrington's Nugæ

Antiq. ii. 5. FORE-SPUR. The fore-leg of pork. West. FORESTEAD. A ford. Craven.

FORESTER-OF-THE-FEE. A person who had for some service to the crown a perpetual right of hunting in a forest on paying to the crown a certain rent for the same. The inscription on the tomb of Junkin Wyrall, at Newland, co. Glou. of the 15th century, describes him as Forster of Fee. See Twici, p. 64. Fosters of the fe, Percy's Reliques, p. 45. FOREST-WHITES. A kind of cloths, men-

tioned in early statutes. Strutt, ii. 79. FORE-SUMMERS. A kind of platform pro-

jecting over the shafts of a cart. East. FORET. Forth. Frere and the Boy, ix. FORETE. The forehead. Nominale MS. FORE-TOKEN. A warning.

To loke yf he him wolde amende, To him a fore-token he sende.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 56. FORETOP. The forehead. " Frontispicium, a fortope," Nominale MS. It is aqualium in Pr. Parv. p. 173, which Ducange explains summa pars capitis. "His fax and his fore-toppe," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 64. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 115; Octovian, 933; Skelton, ii. 261. Ben Jonson, ii. 95, uses the term for an erect tuft of hair on the head, a sense still current in Suffolk. Moor, p. 132. FORE-TORE. Tore in pieces.

As I had profised before, For madnes he himselfe fore-tore. MS. Ashmole 802. FORE-WARDEN. Destroyed; undone. North. FOREWARE. To indemnify. Somerset.

FORE-WASTED. Wasted away; destroyed. Park,

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FORE-WATCH. To watch incessantly. Puttenham, ap. Warton's Hist. iii. 59. FORE-WAY. A high road. North. FORE-WETING. Foreknowledge. (A.-S.) FOR-FAGHTE. Having fought excessively. Syr Befyse was so wery for-faghte,

That of hys lyfe roghte he noghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.
FORFAITE. To misdo; to offend. (A.-N.)
FOR-FARE. To go to ruin; to perish; to fare

ill. Sometimes for the part. pa. For he ys caste in soche a care,

But ye hym helpe, he wylle for-fare. MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 63.

He was black as any pyche, And lothely on to loke; Alle for-faren wyth the fyre, Stynkand alle of smoke. MS. Ibid. f. 53. But as it were a man for-fure,

Unto the wode y gan to fare. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38. Fro hir fere she stale hir barn,

And leide hiren there that was for-farm Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 54.

FORFEITS. The "forfeits in a barber's shop," mentioned by Shakespeare, still exist in some villages. They are penalties for handling the razors, &c., and were certainly more necessary in Shakespeare's time, when the barber was also a surgeon. When the article Barber was written, I had not observed the remarks of Forby and Moor on this subject, which confirm Warburton's explanation. FOR-FERED. Terrified. Perceval, 911.

Scorned; scolded. Weber. FOR-FLYTTE. FOR-FOGHTEN. Tired with fighting. Morte d'Arthur, i. 76; Gy of Warwike, p. 326. See For-faghte.

Moradas was for-foghtyn and for-bledd, Therfore he was nevyr so sore adredd. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

FOR-FOR. Wherefore. Hearne. FOR-FRETEN. To eat to pieces. (A.-S.)

Me thoghte scho cryede whenne scho was so arrayede, als me thoghte that alle the werlde myghte hafe herds hir; and the littille hounds and the catt for-frette in sondir hir legges and hir armes.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 253. FOR-FRORN. Frozen. Caxton. FOR-GABBEN. To mock. (A.-N.)

FORGAIT. The start. North. FORGATHER. To meet; to encounter. North.

FORGE. To invent. Hence forgetive, inventive, used by Shakespeare, 2 Hen. IV. iv. 3.
FORGETILSCHIP. Forgetfulness. Hearne.

FOR-GIME. To transgress. Rowlands.
FOR-GIME. To begin to thaw. East.
FOR-GLUTTEN. To devour, or swallow up.

(A.-S.) Piers Ploughman, p. 178.

FOR-GO. To spare; to omit; to lose. See
Ipomydon, 1428. Also, to forsake.

FOR-GOER. One who goes before. (A.-S.)

FOR-GRAITHED. Quite prepared. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 32.

FOR GROWEN. Overgrown. See Arch. xxi. 89; St. Brandan, p. 52; Leg. Cath. p. 160.

See | FOR-GULTEN. Recompensed. (A.-S.) See the Harrowing of Hell, p. 25, ed. 1840. FOR-HEDID. Beheaded. Kyng Alis. 1366. FOR-HELE. To conceal. (A.-S.)

Y beseche 50w, on my blessyng, That se for-hele fro me no thyng.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13. FOR-HEWE. To despise. (A.-S.)

The sexte thynge and the laste of thase I fliste towchede es the sevene hevede or dedly synnes that ilke a mane or womane awe for to knawe to flee and

for-heure. MS. Lincoin A. 1. 17, f. 217. OR-HILER. A protector. For-hiling, protection. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. FOR-HILER.

FORHINDER.

To prevent. East. Concealed. See Sevyn Sages, FOR-HOLE. 250, 251; Gy of Warwike, p. 217; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8; Arch. xxx. 368.

Hyt may no lenger be for-holne, Falsly wurschyp have y stolne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21.

FOR-HORYD. Very hoary, or grey. And seyde to Harrowde, as he rode,

Thou olde and for-horyd man. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 220.

FOR-HUNGRED. Quite famished. (A.-S.) FOR-JUSTE. To just with at a tournament.

See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 11, 35.

Gyawntis for-justeds with gentille knyghtes, Thorowe gesserawntes of jene jaggede to the herte.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84. FORK. The lower half of the body. The haunch of a deer was called a fork.

FOR-KARF. Cut in two. "And for-karf bon and lyre," Lybeaus Disconus, 1325. FORK-DUST. The dust made in grinding forks.

Sheffield.

FORKED. (1) A term applied to the horns of deer, when there are only two projections about the sur-royal. Twici, p. 36.

(2) The fourchure. Devon.
FORKED-CAP. The mitre. Barclay.
FORKELYD. Wrinkled with age.

FORKELYD. Wrinkled with age. FOR-KERVE. To carve, or cut through. (A.-S.)

FORKIN-ROBIN. An earwig. North. FORKS. (1) The gallows. "On hie on the FORKS. (1) The gallows. "6 forckis," Depos. Ric. II. p. 8.

(2) Parcels of wood. Lanc. FOR-LADEN. Overladen. See Golding's Ovid, ap. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 332.

FOR-LAFE. Left off entirely. For-laft, dismissed, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 340. FOR-LAINE. Rechased. Skinner.

FOR-LANCYNG. Cutting off. Gawayne. FOR-LATYNE. To leave desolate. (A.-S.) FOR-LAYNE. Lain with. (A.-S.)

I have an othe swore That y for-layn schall be no more, Thogh y schulde therfore lose my lyfe,

But yf y were a weddyd wyfe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

Another knyght, so mote y spede, Gat the chylde syth thou yede, And hath the quene for-layne. MS. Ibid. f. 72. Now wate I wele it es he That hase the for-layne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

FOR-LEDE. To mislead. (A.-S.) Sir Lancelott salle never laughe, that with the kyng lenges,

That I sulde lette my waye for-lede appone erthe. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln 1.71.

FOR-LEND. To give up. Spenser.
FOR-LESE. To lose entirely. (A.-S.) See Gy
of Warwike, p. 44; Kyng Horn, 665; Reliq. Antiq. i. 262; Arch. xxx. 407.

FOR-LETE. To abandon; to quit; to lose; to forsake, or neglect. See Kyng Horn, 224; Langtoft, p. 196; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 9, 21; Gy of Warwike, p. 144.

Hwenne the feondes heom for-leteth, Snaken and neddren heom towreteth.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oson, 29.

Hyt myst hym so to ryet gete, That alle hys lernyng he schulde for-lete. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.

They use their hond lest they shuld forgete, That all ther lyf after they cannot for-lete. MS. Laud. 416, f. 61.

FOR-LITHE. To force, or ravish. FOR-LORE. Utterly lost. (A.-S.)
Thi trawayle shal not be for-lore, (A.-S.)

Thou knowis wel my manere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52, Worthless; reprobate; aban-

FOR-LORN. doned. East. Shakespeare has it in the sense of thin, diminutive, 2 Hen. IV. iii. 2. Forlorn-hope, a party of soldiers sent before an army to skirmish with the enemy.

In hunting, a chase in which FORLOYNE. some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is a-head of some, and following others. It may also be explained, when a hound going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See Twici, p. 16: Gent. Rec. ii. 79.

FOR-LUKE. Providence. See Sir Amadas, Weber, p. 258, and Robson, p. 40, wrongly

explained by both editors.

Bot it come of a gentilnes of oure awenne hert founded in vertu of thee victories also whilke the for-luke of Godd hase sent us, ere we na thyng enpriddede. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 17.

FOR-LY. To overlay and kill a child, as a nurse or mother sometimes does accidentally. It also has the sense of futuo.

FORM. The seat of a hare. Hence, to squat down as a hare.

FORMAL. Sober; in one's right senses; in a right form, or usual shape. Shak.

FORMALLY. In a certain form.

FORMAR. First; highest. Skelton. FORMAST. Earliest; foremost. (A.-S.) See Le Bone Florence of Rome, 375.

He was furste herde and fee dalt with, Tubalcaine the formast smyth.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 10. FORMAT. To be speak a thing. North. FORMAYLLE. The female hawk. The term is also applied to the females of other birds. Fawkone ne formaylle appone fiste handille, Ne 3itt with gerefawcone rejoyse me in erthe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95. FORME. (1) First; former. (A.-S.)

(2) To teach; to instruct; to inform.

FORMELLICHE. Formally. Chaucer. FORMER. (1) First. Middleton, v. 520. (2) A gouge. Also, an instrument for holding different pieces of a table together. mour, or grublyng yron," Palsgrave. (3) The Creator. Coventry Myst. p. 159. FORMERWARDE. The vanguard. We FORMFADERES. Fore-fathers. (A.-S.) FORMICA. A disease in hawks. FORMOSITY. Form; beauty. This word occurs in the Cyprian Academy, 1647, p. 8. FORMOUS. Beautiful; fair. (Lat.) FORM-PIECES. An old term for the stones forming the tracery of windows. FORN. Before. Gy of Warwike, p. 3. FORNE. (1) Foam. Palegrave. (2) For. Ritson's Gloss. to Met. Rom. (3) The first, former, or fore. Pr. Parv. FORNESSE. A furnace. Palsgrave.

FOR-NIGH. Very near. North. FOR-NOUGHT. Easily. Hearne. FORNPECKLES. Freckles. Lanc.

FOR-OLDED. Worn out with age. South. It occurs in Lydgate.

FORORD. Furred. "Forord wele and with gold fret," Ritson, i. 47.

FOR-OUTIN. Without. Gawayne. FOROWS. Furrows. (A.-S.)

He stroke the stede wyth the spurrys, He spared nother rugge nor forows. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 167.

FOR-PINCHED. Pinched to pieces. (A.-S.) See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 337. FOR-PINED. Pined or starved to death;

wasted away; niggardly. (A.-S.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 126; Chaucer, Cant. T. 205, 1455; Fairy Queene, III. x. 57. FOR-POSSID. Poised, or weighed.

And thus he gan in sondry thougtes wynde, As in ballaunce for-possid up and doun.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5. FOR-PREST. Prest down; fallen down. FORRAD. Forward. Var. dial.

FOR-RAKYD. Overdone with walking.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 105. FORRAYSE. To foray, or lay waste.

He felles forestes fele, forrayse thi landes. Morte Arthure; MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

FORREL. Debilitated. (A.-S.)
FORREL. The cover of a book; the border of

a handkerchief. West. It occurs in many early writers in the first sense. FORREOUR. A scout, or forager. (A.-N.) For-

rydars, Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 8. Ferkes on a frusche, and fresclyche askryes

To fyghte with oure forreours that one felde hovis. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84. FOR-SAKE. To leave; to omit; to desist from;

(A.-S.)to refuse, or deny. FOR-SCAPTE. Driven out of; banished from. See the Chester Plays, i. 44.

FOR-SCHOP. Transformed. (A.-S.)

And him, as sche whiche was goddesse, For-schop anone, and the liknesse Sche made him taken of an herte. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

374 FOR-SCYPPERS. Those who skipped over the And git for all hys grete honour, Hymselfe noble kyng Arthour Psalms in chanting. Reliq. Antiq. i. 90. Hath forteund syche a chans. FOR-SE. To neglect; to despise. See MS. Cott. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10. It is spelt for-segh in (2) To prosper. (A.-N.) the same MS. Ps. 21. Tho my mayster spend never so faste, FORSELY. Strong; powerful. I-nouge he schall have at the laste, The fifte was a faire mane thane fele of thies other, May forteyn as mych as ever shall he, A forsely mane and a ferse, with fomund lippis. That drynke never peny to that he dyze. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88. Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 16. FOR-SETTE. To shut; to close in. (A.-S.) FORTH. (1) Out of temper. Devon. He has the ceté for-sett appone sere halfes. (2) Thenceforth; because; forwards. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74. (A.-S.)FOR-SHRONKE. Shrunk up. Chaucer. (3) To distrust; to despair. Gower. (4) Theft. Skinner's Etym. Angl. 1671. FOR-SLEUTHE. To lose through sloth; to be FOR-THAN. Therefore; on this account. (A.-S.) spoilt from lying idle. (A.-S.) FOR-SLOCKOND. Done over. "For-slockond See Ellis, ii. 28. In use in the North, accordwith ale," Reliq. Antiq. i. 84. OR-SLONGEN. Swallowed up; devoured. ing to Ray and Grose. FOR-SLONGEN. FOR-THAT. Because. A common phrase. See Sir Isumbras, 489; Hunter's Illust. Shak. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 10. FOR-SLYNGRED. Beat severely. Ibid. p. 18. i. 290. FORTH-BY. Forward by. FORSNES. Strength. Gawayne. (A.-S.)FORTHE. (1) A ford. MS. Egerton 829, f. 87. FOR-SNEYE. To do evil slily. (A.-S.) (2) To forward, or bring forward. (A.-S.) Forthy, yf eny man for-sneys FORTHE-DAYES. The close of the day. See Thorow hem, they ben not excusable. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45. Fore-days, and Sir Perceval, 825. FOR-SODE. Forsooth; truly. Weber. FORTHE-GATE. A journey. (A.-S.) FOR-SONGEN. Tired with singing. (A.-S.) FORTHELY. Readily. Langtoft, p. 160. FORTHER. To further; to advance. (A.-S.) Worn away. Spenser. FOR-SPENT. FORSPREAK. An advocate. Phillips. FORTHER-FETE. The fore-feet. Ritson. FOR-SPREDE. To spread, or extend. MS. FORTHERLY. Forward; early. North. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 35. FORTH-HELDE. To hold forth; to retain. FORST. Frost. Still in use. FOR-STALLE. To hinder, stop, or forestall. (A.-S.)FOR-THI. Therefore; because. (A.-S.)(A.-S.) See Piers Ploughman, p. 68. Thou shal be servyd er thou goo, FORSTER. A forester. (A.-N.) For-thy make glad chere. 3et I rede that thou fande MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. Than any forster in this land FORTHINK. To suspect; to foresee. East. An arow for to drawe. FOR-THINKE. To grieve; to vex; to abie, or MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50. repent. "Who so comyth late to his in, shall erly for-thynke," MS. Douce 52. Still FOR-STORMID. Beaten by storms. (A.-S.) The schip whiche on the wawis renneth, in use in Cheshire. See Wilbraham, p. 41. And is for-stormid and for-blowe, Bot thow arte fay, be my faythe, and that me for-Is nougt more peyned for a throw. thynkkys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61. FOR-STRAUGHT. Distracted. (A.-S.) FOR-SWAT. Covered with sweat. See Wright's FORTHIRMASTE. The furthermost; the most distant. "The forthirmaste was freely," Pol. Songs, p. 158; Brit. Bibl. iii. 14. FOR-SWELTE. Killed. Kyng Alis. 7559. FOR-SWEREN. To perjure, or swear false MS. Morte Arthure, f. 88. FORTH-ON. In continuation; for an indefinite period. Var. dial. To perjure, or swear falsely. OR-SWONK. Tired with labour. "Albe for-swonk and for-swat," England's Helicon, FOR-THOUGHT. Grieved; repented. FOR-SWONK. Used as a substantive in Cheshire. (A.-S.) FORTH-RIGHT. A straight, or direct path. See Tempest, iii. 3; Tro. and Cr. iii. 3. 1614, ap. Brit. Bibl. p. 14.
FORSY. To stuff, or season, any dish. FORTHWAR. Forthwith. (A.-S.) receipt in Forme of Cury, p. 104. FORT. (1) Tipsy. Percy. (2) Before. See the Sevyn Sages, 239. FORTH-WARDE. Forward. Perceval. 1038. FORTH-WERPE. To cast forth; to reject. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 16. FORTH-WORD. A bargain. Apol. Loll. p. 52. (3) Strong; powerful. Kyng Alisaunder, 7710. (4) Till; until. St. Brandan, p. 1. FOR-TAXED. Wrongly taxed. (A.-S.) FOR-THY. Same as For-thi, q. v. FORTHY. Forward; pert. Cornw. FORTE. A form of forth? FORTITUDE. An old astrological term for a Sche thougte that ther was suche one, favorable planet.
FORT-MAYNE. Main force. (A.-N.) Alle was forte and overgon.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.

(A.-N.)

North.

To unteach. Spenser.

FOR-TEACH.

FORTER.

FORTELACE. A fortress.

To thrash corn.

FORTEYN. (1) To happen; to receive. (A.-N.)

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FOR-TO. Till; until. Weber.

Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 7.

FOR-TORNE. Torn up; rooted up. (A.-S.) FOR-TREDE. To tread down. (A.-S.) See MS.

FORTRESSE. To make strong; to fortify. FORTUIT. Accidental. (A-N) FORTUNE. To make fortunate; to give good or bad fortune. Also, to happen, as in Topsell's Beasts, p. 278; Hobson's Jests, p. 29. Fortune my Foe, one of the most popular early ballad tunes, is so often referred to that it deserves a brief notice. A copy of the ballad is preserved in Bagford's collection in the British Museum, and the air has been published by Mr. Chappell, 1840. See further in the notes to Kind-Harts Dreame, p. 61.

FORTUNOUS. Fortunate.

With mighty strokes courage and chevalrous. He wanne the felde in batell fortunous.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 12. " For-FOR-UNGRID. Faint with hunger. ungrid sore," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 34. FOR-WAKED. Having been long awake. See Sir Perceval, 1879.

FOR-WANDRED. Having long wandered; worn out with wandering. (A.-S.)

FOR-WANYE. To spoil. (A.-S.) FORWARD. (1) Half tipsy. Var. Var. dial.

(2) An agreement, or covenant; a promise. (A.-S.) See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 140; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 15; Chester Plays, i. 56; Gy of Warwike, p. 342; Sir Amadas, 683.

(3) Destruction. (A.-S.) It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 9.

FOR-WAT. So that; provided. Hearne.

FOR-WAYE. To go out of the way. (A.-S.) FORWE. A furrow. "The knight fel ded in a

forwe," Arthour and Merlin, p. 129. FOR-WEARIED. Worn out. Palsgrave. FORWEEND. Humoursome; difficult to please. Somerset. Perhaps from the old word for-

weyned, badly weaned, Depos. R. II. FOR-WELKED. Much wrinkled. (A.-S.)

FOR-WEPT. Having much wept; quite worn out with weeping. Chaucer.

FOR-WHY. Wherefore. Var. dial.

FORWIT. Prescience; forethought; anticipation. Piers Ploughman, p. 87.

FOR-WONDRED. Much wondred at; very strange. (A.-S.) Langtoft, p. 37.
FOR-WORN. Much worn. Spenser.
FOR-WORTH. To perish. (A.-S.) See an instance in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 1.

FOR-WOUNDED. Much wounded. Chaucer. FOR-WRAPPED. Wrapped up. Chaucer. FOR-WROGHT. Over-worked. (A.-S.)

For-wroght wit his hak and spad, Of himself he wex al sad.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

FOR-WYTTYNG. Reproach. Caxton.

FOR-YAF. Forgave. Ritson.
FOR-YAT. Forgot. Auchinleck MS. For-yede,
Troilus and Crescide, ii. 1330; foryete,
Chaucer, Cant. T. 1884; for-yetten, Rom. Rose, 4838; for-3ute, St. Brandan, p. 26.

FOR-YELDE. To repay; to requite; to reward. See Kyng Alisaunder, 362; Piers Ploughman, pp. 133, 257. For-yeldeing, reward, recompense, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 27.

Farewelle now, my dere maystyr, And God hyt yow for-zylde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 52,

FORYTT. A ferret. Nominale MS. FOR-3ETYLLE. Forgetful. Pr. Parv. FOR-3ODE. Lost; forgot; omitted.

And therfore whenne scho for-zode hyme, scho for-yode also alle other gude with hyme, and therfore was scho thane in wedowede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 185.

FOSAR. Same as Forcer, q. v.

FOSOUN. Confidence; ability. Hearne. FOSS. A waterfall. Craven.

FOSSET. A faucet. Hawkins, iii. 349. Also a chest, the same as Forcer, q. v.

FOSSICK. A troublesome person. Hence also fossiking, troublesome. Warw.
FOSSPLE. The impression of a horse's foot on

soft ground. Cumb.

FOSTAL. A paddock to a large house, or a way leading thereto. Sussex.

FOSTALE. The track of a hare.

FOSTER. A forester. (A.-N.) Somoure, 1087; Robin Hood, i. 65. See Syr Trva-

To a herte he let renne;

xij. fosters dyscryed hym then.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78. FOSTRE. Food; nourishment. (A.-S.) Chaucer has fostring, Cant. T. 7427. Fostredes, fostered, Will. Werw. p. 193. FOT. To fetch. West.

His modir him bitoke a pot Watir fro the welle to fut.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. 1 76. FOTE. Fought. Warw.

FOTE-HOT. On the instant; immediately. See Warton, i. 189; Ritson, ii. 160; Gy of Warwike, pp. 28, 63. It is very common in early English writers.

On onswerid hym fate-hote, He is of that londe wel I wote.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 24.

FOTE-SETE. A footstool. Nominale MS.

FOTEZ. Feet. Gawayne. FOTH. A fragment. Somerset.

FOTHER. A weight of 19 cwt. Hence, a great number or quantity; a burthen of any size. (A.-S.) See Kyng Alisaunder, 1809.

FOTHERAM. An open space behind the rack, where the hay is placed ready to supply it. North.

FOTIVE. Nourishing. (Lat.)

FOT-LAME. Lame in the foot. FOTTIS. Feet. Arch. xxx. 407.

FOU. Tipsy; full; few. North. It occurs in the last sense in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 16, 13th century; and Rob. Glouc. p. 153, spelt fowe. Wilbraham has fow-drunk, very drunk. FOUCH. A quarter of a buck. An old hunting term. Also, to divide a buck into four

quarters. FOUCHE. To vouchsafe, or vouch for. (A.-N.) See William and the Werwolf, p. 149.

FOUDERSOME. Bulky; cumbrous. Cumb.

FOUDRE. Lightning. (A.-N.)
FOUDREL. Apparently a kind of spice, mentioned in Nominale MS.

FOURMEL. To do according to rule. Fader, 3e may lauge my lewde speche, 3if that 30w liste, I can nothinge fourm

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262.

FOUR-O'CLOCK. A meal taken by harvest la-FOUGADE. A kind of firework. (Fr.) bourers at that hour. North. FOUGH. An interj. of contempt. FOUGHT. Fetched. Somerset. FOUGHTY. Musty; insipid. Linc. FOUR-RELEET. The crossing of two roads, four ways meeting. Suffolk. FOUR-SQUARE. Quadrangular. Suffolk. "And FOUL. (1) Ugly; dirty; vicious; unpolite; full the citie lay fouresquare," Rev. xxi. 16, ed. of weeds. Var. dial. (2) An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that pro-1640, fol. Amst. FOURTE. Fourteen. Weber. duces ulcers. North. FOURTE-DELE. The fourth part. (A.-S.) (3) A bird. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3551. The fourte-dele a furlang betwene thus he walkes. (4) To fiash? See a singular use of the word in Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63. Fletcher's Poems, p. 160.
FOULDAGE. The liberty of penning or folding FOURTNET. A fortnight. Hit is a fourtnet and more, seyd hee, sheep by night. Norf. Syn I my Savyour see. FOULDER. Lightning. Nares. Hence foult-MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126. ring, flashing like lightning, Misfortunes of FOURUM. A bench, or form. North. Arthur, p. 57. FOUSE. (1) A fox. Craven. FOULEN. To defile. (A.-S.) (2) Ready; prompt; willing. (A.-S.) See Flor. FOULER. A piece of ordnance, mentioned in and Blanch. 352; Lybeaus Disconus, 288; Gaulfrido and Barnardo, Lond. 1570; Ord. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 50. and Reg. p. 272; Arch. xxi. 52.
FOULMART. A polecat. North. "A fox and FOUST. (1) Dirty; soiled; mouldy; rumpled, or West. "Particularly applied to tumbled. a folmert," Reliq. Antiq. i. 85. hay not well dried at first, or that hath taken FOUL-MOUTHED. Accustomed to use very wet, and smokes and stinks when opened and bad language. Var. dial. taken abroad," Dean Milles MS. FOUL'S-MARE. A name for the gallows, men-(2) A labourer's beer-bottle. Linc. tioned in Holinshed, iii. 1561. FOUT. A spoilt child. North. FOULYNG. A wretch. Cov. Myst. p. 306. FOUTER. (1) A term of contempt. North. See FOUND. (1) Supplied with food. See Find. Brockett, who has not seen its obvious con-The term founder is still common. nexion with the old word foutra, used by (2) To confound. See Greene's Works, ii. 200. Shakespeare. (3) To intend, or design. Westmorel. It occurs (2) To thrash grain. North. in Ritson, the same as Fande, to try, attempt, FOUTH. Plenty. Northumb. or endeavour. FOUTNART. Same as Foulmart, q. v. (4) To mix; to dissolve. Pegge. FOUTRA. A foutra for you, i. e. a fig for you, POUNDAY. A space of six days. A term used in contempt. Middleton, iv. 33. by iron-workers, being the time in which FOUTRY. Mean; paltry. East. FOUTY. Not fresh; fusty. North. they make eight tuns. FOUNDE. To go towards; to go. (A.-S.) FOUWELES. Birds. Piers Ploughman, p. 561. To his foreste to founde, Fowel, Foweles, St. Brandan, p. 10. Bothe with horne and with hunde, FOW. (1) Same as Foul, q. v. To brynge the dere to the grounde " Fow and griis," Gy of Warwike, p. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130. Syr knyghte, when thou an-huntyng foundes, 22. See Ib. p. 95; Tristrem, p. 203. Y schalle gyf ye two greyhowndys. FOWAYLE. Fuel. Pr. Parv. It is applied in MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 64. Richard Coer de Lion, 1471, 1475, to pro-Fro the morne that day was lyghte, visions or necessary supplies. Tylle hyt was evyn derke nyghte, "Thin ere FOWE. To clean, or cleanse out. fowe," Arch. xxx. 351; ib. 371. MS. Ibid . f. 91. Or eythur party wolde founds FOUNDER. To fall down; to make to fall; to Beter become the i-liche, give way. Chaucer. For to fowen an old diche, In Cheshire, A.D. 165 -, a quantity of earth foun-Thanne for to be dobbed knight, dred, and fell downe a vast depth. Te gon among maidenes bright. Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 106. Beves of Hamtoun, p. 45. FOURBOUR. A furbisher. See a list of trades FOWER. (1) A fainting fit. North. in Davies' York Records, p. 233. (2) Same as Fueler, q. v. FOURCHED. Forked. Reliq. Antiq. i. 151. FOWERTIE. Forty. Chaucer. FOWING. Fodder. North. FOUR-EYED. Said of dogs which have a distinct mark over each eye of a different colour. FOWK. Folk; people. Yorksh. One who wears spectacles is also said to be FOWKEN. A falcon. four-eyed. Fer out over 30n mownten gray, FOURINGS. An afternoon meal taken at 4 Thomas, a fowken makes his nest. o'clock in harvest-time. Norf. Also called True Thomas, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. FOWKIN. Crepitus ventris. Percy.
FOWLDE. The earth, or world. "Whilles
I one fowlde regnede," Morte Arthure, MS. Fours.

376

Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 88.

FOWLE. (1) Same as Fout, q. v. (2) To try to catch birds. Hence FOWNCE. To indent. Lydgate. Hence Fowler. FOWNDYNGE, Trial.

He was tryste in all foundynge. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 175.

FOWRIS. Force. Arch. xxx. 407. FOWTE. Fault; want.

At the last he seld, wo is me, Almost I dye for fowte of fode.

True Thomas, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. FOX. (1) The old English broadsword. "He scowers an old foxe," Drayton, p. 10.
(2) To make tipsy. A cant term. See Hob-

son's Jests, 1607, repr. p. 33.

(3) To steal. Coll. Eton.

(4) A game in which one boy runs first, and

others try to catch him.

FOXED. Timber is said to be foxed, when it becomes discoloured in consequence of incipient decay. Warw.

FOXERIE. Foxish manners. Chaucer.

FOX-IN-THE-HOLE. This game is alluded to in Soliman and Perseda, 1599; Florio, p. 480; Herrick, i. 176. Boys who played it hopped on one leg, and beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather tied at the end of strings. " A kinde of playe wherein boyes lift up one leg, and hop on the other; it is called fox in thy hole," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298.

FOX-TAIL. Anciently one of the badges of a

fool. Hence perhaps the phrase to give one a flap with a fox-tail, to deceive or make a fool of him. "A flap with a foxe-taile, a jest,"

Florio, p. 101. FOXY. Said of beer which has not fermented

properly. Linc. FOY. (1) Faith. Skelton.

(2) A merry-making generally given at parting, or on entering into some situation. Far. dial. FOYLE. (1) Paste, or crust. A common term

in old culinary receipts. (2) To fallow land. Dict. Rust.

FOYLED. Defiled.

But hoo is foyled with dishonesté, To wasche another it is not aplyed.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1 FOYLINGS. The marks on grass left by deer in their passage. Howell.

FOYNE. A heap, or abundance. Also, foes. Towneley Mysteries. (Qu. few.)

FOYNED. Kicked. Gawayne.

FOYNES. See Foins.

FOYNTES. Attempts. Hearne.

FOYS. A kind of delicate tartlet. a foys," Nominale MS. FOYST. See Foist. " Frixum,

FOZY. (1) A choice delicacy. Devon.

(2) Spongy; insipid; porous; soft and woolly. North and East.

FRA. From. (A.-S.) In common use in the North. Also an adverb. Til and fra, to and fro. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4037.

Whenne he went oghte fra home, Thay hafe haldyne up his name.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

FRACCHYNE. To creak. Pr. Parv. FRACK. (1) Forward; eager. North.

377

(2) A hole in a garment, Suffolk.
(3) To abound, swarm, or throng. East.
FRACTABLE. The wrought stones that run

up the gable ends. Holme, 1688. FRACTED. Broken. (Lat.) Palsgrave has the

substantive fraction, a breaking.

FRACTIOUS. Peevish. Var. dial.

FRAG. (1) Low, vulgar people. Middx

(2) A kind of rye. Somerset. FRAHDLE. To talk foolishly. Cumb. FRAID. Fear. State Papers, ii. 355.

FRAIGHT. Fraught. Webster, i. 288. FRAIL. (1) Weak-minded.

(2) To fret, or wear out cloth. East.

(3) A light kind of basket, made of rushes, or matting, much used for fruit, such as figs. raisins, &c. "You have pickt a raison out of a fraile of figges," Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. vi. Blount gives 70 lb. as the weight of a frail of raisins. The term is still in use in East Anglia for a shapeless flexible mat basket. Frayel, Piers Ploughman, p. 252.

FRAINE. To ask; to inquire; to demand.
(A.-S.) In use in Thoresby's time, 1703. See

Hallamshire Gloss. p. 111.

Sche felle on kneys hym agayne, And of hys sorowe sche can hym fragne. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.

This gret lord the herd con fragne, What wil men of your kyng seyne?

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

FRAINKLEY. Comfortable. Staff. FRAISE. To interrogate. (A.-S.)

FRAISTE. (1) To try, or endeavour; to prove. See Ywaine and Gawin, 3253. tried, proved, probatum, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 11. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 260.

Fulle many men the worlde here fraystes, Bot he es noght wysse that therein traystes.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 44. Here one take 3e gud hede, I did nothynge bot zowe to frayste.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 118. (2) To ask, or inquire; to seek. See Sir Isumbras, 669 ; Langtoft, p. 290.

The thryde branche es to frayet and lene, To thaym that nede has and be povre mene.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 71. I salle be foundyne in Fraunce, fraiste whenne hym

The fyrste daye of Fevergere, in thas faire marches.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58. FRAKE. A man. Will. and Werw.

FRAKNES. Spots; freckles. (A.-S.) Fraknede, freckled, Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 64. FRAMABLE. Pliable. Stanihurst, p. 10.

FRAMAL. A band with which cattle are tied to their stalls. Lanc.

FRAMATION. Contrivance; cunning. Also, a beginning. North.

FRAME. (1) To speak or behave affectedly; to shape the language and demeanour in a studied way. East. In the North, to set about a thing; to attempt; to commence, move, or begin. To bring into frame, i. e. in good

378

order; out of frame, i. e. in disorder. He is in frame, very stiff, or formal.

(2) Effected; finished. (A.-S.) And give what thou wylt hyt a name, And kast on water; than ys hyt frame. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64

(3) Profit; advantage. (A.-S.) 3e, seid the kyng, be my leuté, And ellis have I mycul maugré, 3if hit be for my frame.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50. (4) A frame or skeleton of wood formerly made the commencement of building a house; a method of construction readily understood from any of the numerous old black and white houses still remaining.

FRAME-PERSON. A visitor whom it is thought requisite to receive ceremoniously. East.

FRAMPOLD. Cross; ill-humoured. East. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, explains it as a Sussex word, " fretful; peevish;" and Grose adds froward. " Ill-will'd and frampled waspishness," N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674. The term occurs variously spelt in many old authors, and sometimes appears to be equivalent to flery, nettlesome, saucy, vexatious. See Middleton, ii. 477, v. 140; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 54.

FRAMPOLE-FENCES. Such fences as a tenant in the manor of Writtle, co. Essex, has against the lord's demesnes, whereby he has the wood growing on the fence, and as many trees or poles as he can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of his axe towards the repair of his fences. Frampoles seem to be no more than poles to be reached fram or from the hedge. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

FRAMPUT. An iron ring to fasten cows in

their stalls. Lanc.

FRAM-WARD. In an opposite direction. See Life of St. Brandan, p. 3.

FRAMYNGE. Gain; profit. Pr. Parv. FRANCE. Frankincense. Lydgate.

FRANCEIS. Frenchmen. Minot, p. 31. FRANCH. To scrunch with the teeth.

FRANCHE-BOTRAS. A buttress placed diagonally against the corner of a wall.

FRANCHEMOLE. A dish in ancient cookery, composed chiefly of eggs and sheep's fat. FRANCHISE. Frankness; Generosity. (A.-N.)

FRANCOLEYN. See Frankelein.

FRAND. To be restless. Oxon.

FRANDISH. Passionate; obstinate. North. FRANESY. Frenzy. Skelton. FRANGY. Irritable; passionate; ill-tempered;

fretful. Linc. A gay idle fellow. See Heywood's FRANION.

Edward IV. p. 45; Peele, i. 207.

FRANK. (1) A broad iron fork. Salop. (2) The large common heron. Suffolk.

(3) A small inclosure in which animals (generally boars) were fattened "Francke, cowle, or place wherin anything is fedde to be fatte, Huloet, 1552. Hence any animal that was shut up for the purpose of being fattened was said to be franked, and the term was also applied

to it when fattened. See Elyot, in v. Altilis; Nomenclator, 1585, p.40; Harrison's England, p. 222; Fletcher's Poems, 1656, p. 87; Cotgrave, in v. Engrais. Franked, large, huge, Holinshed, Descr. Scotland, p. 22.

FRANK-CHASE. A wood, or park, uninclosed,

but having similar privileges.

FRANKE. Frankincense. Golde, franke, and mirre, they 3af him alle thre, Aftyr custum of Perce and Caldé.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24. Oure franke also, of hyze perfeceyoun,

That schulde brenne clere above the sky Lydgate, MS. Ibid, f. 26.

FRANKELEIN. A large freeholder. Properly, the son or descendant of a vilein who had become rich; but the term was also applied to small farmers and country gentlemen of in-

considerable property.

FRANKLINE. The bird godwit. (Span.)

FRANK-POSTS. The piles of a bridge, hut, or

other building. Linc.

FRANSEY. A frenzy. Palegrave. FRANT. To be careful. Somerset.

FRANY. Very ill-tempered. West. FRAP. (1) To brag, or boast. North. (2) To fall into a passion. Lanc. Also, a violent gust of rage. Frape, Langtoft, p. 320, tumult,

disturbance? (3) To strike, or beat. (Fr.) See Nares, and Richard Coer de Lion, 2513, 4546.

FRAPE. (1) Company, or body of persons. See Troilus and Creseide, iii. 411. Fyghttes with alle the frappe a furlange of waye,

Felled fele appone felde with his faire wapene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

(2) To reprove, or scold. Kent.

FRAPED. Drawn, or fixed tight. Devon. See Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, No. 14. FRAPLE. To bluster. "Controwle you once, then you begin to fraple," Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 324. Hence frapler, a blustering fellow, Ben Jonson, ii. 313. incorrectly explained by Gifford and Nares.

FRAPPING. Fretful. Somerset. Kennett,

MS. Lansd. 1033, has frappish.

FRAPS. Noise; tumult. Craven. Also, a person who boasts much.

FRARY. Fraternity. (A.-N.) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 164; Leg. Cath. p. 196.

FRASCHED. Bruised; cut to pieces. (A.-N.) FRASE. (1) To break. Norf.

(2) A froize, or pancake. Kennett. For fritters, pancakes, and for frayees. For venison pasties, and minst pies.

How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.

(3) To fray, or quarrel. Cumb. FRASH. An alchouse bush, or sign. FRASHIN. To creak. Pr. Parv.

FRASLING. The perch. Chesh. FRAST. Same as Fraiste, q. v.

FRAT. Gnawed; devoured. (A.-S.) For he ne myste no lenger forthe prolonge The venym hid that frat so at his herte.

MS. Digby 230. FRATCH. To scold; to quarrel; to sport, or frolic; a quarrel, or brawl; a playful child; a rude quarrelsome fellow. Fratched, restive, vicious, applied to a horse. Fratcher, a scold; one who brags much. North.

FRATER. A person who solicited alms under the pretence of their being for an hospital. Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

FRATER-HOUSE. The refectory or hall in a monastery. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672. pp. 7, 124, 126. Also called the fratery. Spelt froyter in Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 27. FRATISHED. Perished; half-frozen; benumbed

with cold. North.
FRATOUR. The Frater-house, q. v.

Atemperance servede in the fratour, that scho to ylkone so lukes that mesure be over alle, that none over mekille nere over lyttille ete ne drynke.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 273.

FRAUD. To defraud. Park. FRAUGHTE. To freight a ship. (A.-S.) FRAUH. Fraught. Langtoft, p. 74. FRAUNGE. To fling; to wince. Also, a merry frolic. Craven.

FRAUNSE. A phrase. Hooper. FRAUZY. Frisky; pettish. Linc. FRAU3T. Freighted. Will. Werw. FRAWL. To ravel silk, &c. Suffolk.

FRAWN. Frozen. East.

FRAY. (1) To frighten; to terrify. North. Also a substantive, fright.

Whenne Jacob was moost in fray, God him counfortide, that al do may. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.

(2) A deer was said to fray her head, when she rubbed it against a tree to renew it, or to cause the pills, or frayings, of her new horns to come off. See Ben Jonson, vi. 255.

(3) To attack; to quarrel. Also an attack or affray. North. See Candlemas-day, p. 15; Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 144; Arch. xxx. 383; Degrevant, 484.

For swylke gud ladyse,

This castelle to frage. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.

(4) To crack, or break. Norf. FRAYINGS. See Fray (2).
FRAYMENT. A fright. Chaloner.
FRAYTHELY. Quickly; suddenly?

Kyng Froderike of Fres fraythely thare-aftyre Fraynes at the false mane of owre ferse knyghte. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

FRAZE. Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. North.

FRAZLE. To unravel or rend cloth. Frazlings, threads of cloth torn or unravelled. East. FRAZY. Mean; miserly. Linc.

FRE. Noble; liberal. (A.-S.) The substan-

tive is sometimes understood. He lovede almous dede, Povre folke for to fede; Of mete was he fre.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130. FREAM. Arable or ploughed land that has been too much worked.

FREAMING. Said of the noise a boar makes at rutting-time. Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

FREAT. Damage; decay. Craven. Ascham applies the term to a weak place in a bow or arrow, which is likely to give wayFREATHED. Wattled. Devon.

FREATS. The iron hoops about the nave of a cart-wheel. North.

East. " Frecken or FRECKENS. Freckles. freccles in ones face," Palsgrave.

FREDDE. Freed; loosened. Kyng Horn, 589.

FREDE. To feel. (A.-S.)

And eek the goddis ben venjable,

And that a man may ryst wel freds. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 126.

FREDOM. Generosity. (A.-S.)

FREEDOM. At tops, a top being pegged out of the ring, its owner gives one spin as a chance to his adversaries. This is called a freedom.

FREED-STOOL. A seat or chair in churches near the altar, to which offenders fled for sanctuary, as their last and most sacred refuge. One at Beverly is described in Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 153.

FREEHOLDANDE. Freeholder. Weber. FREELEGE. Privilege; freedom. North.

FREELI-FRAILY. Anything light, unsubstantial, or frivolous. East.

FREELNES. Frailty. (A.-N.) Mercy longeth to the be kynde, Of my freelnes thou wylt have mynde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 1.

FREEM. Handsome. Yorksh. FREE-MARTIN. If a cow has twin calves of different sexes, the female is termed a free-mar-

tin, and is said never to breed. Var. dial. FREEMEN-SONGS. A name formerly given to ballads of a lively description.

FREENDESSE. A female friend. Baber.

FREENDFULLE. Friendly. Pr. Parv. FREER. A friar. Skelton. FREES. Frail; brittle. Pr. Parv.

FREESPOKEN. Affable. Var. dial. FREEST. Most noble. Gawayne.

FREET. (1) Devoured. Weber. 2) A spectre; a frightful object.

FRE-HERTYD. Liberal. Pr. Parv.

FREISER. The strawberry plant. FREIST. To freeze; to cool. (A.-S.) See Langtoft's Chron. p. 175. To seek, ib. p. 119. FREISTES. Fraughts. Hearne.

FREITUR. The frater-house, q. v. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 331; St. Brandan, p. 13.

FREK. Quick; eager; hasty; firm; powerful; See Minot's Poems, pp. 2, 15; Thorn-

ton Romances, pp. 234, 292. We hafe foughtene in faithe by 30ne fresche strandez, With the frekkeste folke that to thi foo langes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69. Thay faghte than so frekly,

Thare wiste nane witterly Wha solde hafe the maystry.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131

FREKE. Man; fellow. (A.-S.)
Thane folous frekly one fote frekkes y-news, And of the Romayns arrayed appone ryche stedes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

FREKENYS. Freckles. Arch. xxx. 407. FRELE. Frail. (A.-N.)

Thys worlde hyt ys fulle fekylle and frele, Alle day be day hyt wylle enpayre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

FRELETE. Frailty. (A.-N.) Freletese, frailties, Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 21. If it so be that a synful mon that git is greved with freleté of flesche denyes not his childer.

MS. Egerton 842, f. 53

380

FRELICHE. Noble. (A.-S.)

With prophetes and patriarkes, and apostlys fulle nobille,

Before his freliche face that fourmede us alle. Murte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

FRELNES. Frailty. Cov. Myst. p. 108. FRELY. Noble. (A.-S.)

Scho es frely and faire, And the erls awne ayere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

FREM. (1) Same as Frim, q. v.

Frem'd per-(2) Strange; foreign; unknown. sons, frem folks, strangers. North. "With fremid and sibbe," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 202, a proverbial phrase occurring also in Rob. Glouc. p. 346. "Sybbe or fremmede," MS. Lincoln, f. 194. It there means simply not related, as in Amis and Amiloun, 1999; but it implies sometimes a feeling of enmity.

The sexte commandment forbeddes us to synne or for to foly fleschely with any womane, owther sybbe or frammeds, wedde or unwedde, or any fleschely knawynge or dede have with any.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 215.

FREME. To perform. Havelok, 441.

FREMEDLY. As a stranger.

Fremedly the Franche tung fey es belefede. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

FRENCH. (1) The name of a dish described in Forme of Cury, p. 40.

(2) Very bad; in great trouble. East.

(3) An old term for the lues venerea.

FRENCH-AND-ENGLISH. A children's game mentioned by Moor, p. 238.

FRENCH-BRUSH. A brush used for rubbing horses down. Gent. Rec. ii. 11.

FRENCH-CROWN. The crown of a Frenchman's head; a piece of French money; the baldness produced by the lues venerea. term was a favourite subject for puns with some of our old dramatists.

FRENCH-CRUST. The lues venerea.

FRENCHIFIED. Having the French-crust, q. v. FRENCHMAN. Any man of any country who cannot speak English. East. Bracton uses the term in a similar sense. See Jacob, in v. FRENCH-NUT. A walnut. West.

FRENCH-PIE. Meat stewed between two dishes. See Florio. p. 85.

FREND. Asked. Gawayne.

FRENDELESER. More friendless. (A.-S.)

FRENDREDE. Friendship. Weber. FRENDSBURIE-CLUBS. An old byword, the origin of which is explained in Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 368.

FRENETIKE. Frantic. (A.-N.) "Frenetical madnes," Hall, Henry VII. f. 32.
FRENNE. A stranger. See Frem (2). "An aliene, a forraine, a frenne," Florio, p. 19. "Frenned child," Palsgrave. It occurs also in Spenser. Hence, perhaps, frynishe, strange, Chester Plays, i. 48, where MS. Bodl. 175 reads frenish, and some editors frankish.

FRENSEIE. A frenzy. (A.-N.) FRENZY. Frolicsome. Leic.

FREQUENCE. Frequency. See Heywood's Royall King, 1637, epilogue.

FREQUENT. Currently reported. (Lat.)

FRERE. A friar; brother. (A.-N.) frerene rede," i. e. through friars' counsels, Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 545.

FRES. Question, or doubt. " No fres," Towne-

ley Mysteries, p. 291. FRESCADES. Cool refreshments. (Fr.) To walk in fresco, i. e. in the cool. FRESCHEUR. Freshness. (Fr.)

The frescheur of the ferne was moderately cooling, and the sent of it is very gratefull to the braine. Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 120.

FRESCHYD. Refreshed. And depe at the wellys grounde,

The water hym freschied that was colde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115. Hearne.

FRESE. Frozen. FRESEE. A dish in ancient cookery made of pork, chickens, and spices.

Var. dial. Some-FRESH. (1) Intoxicated. times, excited with drinking; and in the Isle of Wight, sober.

(2) An overflow or swelling of a river; a flood; a thaw. North. Kennett gives it as a Kent word, "a little stream or river nigh the sea." See Harrison, p. 58.

(3) Brisk; vigorous; quick. Var. dial.

(4) Rather fat, applied to cattle. West.

(5) To take refreshment; to refresh. In Chaucer, and still in use in the Isle of Wight.

(6) Gay in dress. Oxon. "I make fresshe, je acointe," Palsgrave. Handsome, beautiful. Gower's Conf. Amantis.

(7) Rainy. North.

(8) Unripe. Somerset.

FRESH-DRINK. Small beer. Var. dial. FRESHEN. To enlarge in the udder, &c. previous to calving. North.

FRESHER. A small frog. East.

FRESH-LIQUOR. Unsalted hog's fat. West. FRESHMAN. A student at an university during his first term. Middleton, iv. 51, has freshwoman, a word coined in a similar sense.

FRESLILY. Fiercely. Will. Werw. FRESONE. A Friesland horse. (A.-S.)

Bot a freke alle in fyne golde, and fretted in salle, Come forthermaste on a fresone in flawmande wedes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

FRESSE. Fresh; quick. Hearne. FRESTE. (1) To delay, or linger.

Thorowe prayere of those gentille mene, Twelve wekes he gaffe hym thane, No langere wold he freste.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 124.

(2) To lend, or trust. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 316; Tundale, p. 3. Frest, loan, The Goode Wif thaught hir Daughter, p. 13. The version of this poem printed in, "Certaine Worthye Manuscript Poems of great Antiquitie, preserved long in the studie of a Northfolke Gen-

tleman," 1597, reads truste. Kennett, MS. | FREYNS. (1) Bridles. Finchale Ch. Lansd. 1033, has, "Frist, to give respite for a debt, to trust for a time, or forbear." North. Alle that they take now to freet,

Therof shal God take a quest.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

381

Var. dial. FRET. (1) To lament, or grieve.

(2) A narrow strait of the sea.
(3) To ferment, as cider. West.
(4) To adorn. (A.-S.) The term fret is often found in early writers applied to ornamental work of various kinds and in many different senses, but generally to any work that roughens the surface. The "fret of gold" in Chaucer is a kind of cap made like network, and anything of the kind was said to be fretted when the gems were placed crosswise in alternate directions, or interlaced. A fret of pearls. i. e. a coronet, Test. Vetust. p. 135. A frilled shirt was said to be fretted. A pair of boots, temp. John. are described as being ornamented with circles of fretwork, meaning probably embroidered with circles intersecting each other. See Strutt, ii. 48. In architecture it was applied to embossed work or minute carving. Oxf. Gloss.Arch. p. 175. Kennett has, " frett-work, the more curious way of plaistering a roof or ceiling."

(5) To graze, as animals. West.

(6) A wicker basket. Somerset. (7) Tore up. Will. Werw.

FRETCHETY. Fretful; peevish; hot; fidgetty; old; brittle. West.

FRETE. (1) To eat, or devour. (A.-S.) Also, to eat away as a corrosive.

For drede the fyrmament schall lete, As hyt wolde mankynde frete.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 44. He has fretyne of folke mo thane fyfe hondrethe. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.

(2) To rub. See Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 18. Also, to blame, or scold.

FRETENT. Frightened. Cumb.

FRETISHING. A pain and stiffness in the limbs arising from cold.

FRETROTS. A sect somewhat similar to the Skinner.

FRETS. The points at which a string is to be stopped in a lute or guitar. Howell, sect. 27. FRETTEN. Spotted; marked. Var. dial.

"Pocky fretened," Palsgrave.
FRETTING. A griping in the stomach; a writhing, or turning about.

FREV. From. Used when the next word begins with a vowel. North.

FREWIT. Fruit. Christmas Carols, p. 8. FREYHTE. A fright. Pr. Parv.

FREYN. (1) An old term for the ordure of the boar or wolf. Dryden's Twici, p. 22.

(2) An ash tree. (A.-N.) To ask. (A.-S.) **P**ŘEYNE.

And sithe he freyned also swithe, How fares my lady brighte. MS. Harl. 2252, f.96. He freyned the kyng in his ere, What lordis that thei were That stondis here the bye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) French. Lay le Freine, 225.

FRIARS'-FLIES. Idlers. See Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577, pp. 43, 57. "Flen, flyys, and freris populum Domini male cædunt," Reliq. Antiq. i. 91. Daddy-longlegs are so called in Somerset.

FRIARS'-KNOTS. Some kind of tassels used in embroidery. They are mentioned in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 80; Privy Purse Expences of the Princess Mary, 1831.

FRIARS'-LOAVES. Fossil echini. Suffolk.
FRIARS'-PIECE. The piece of fat in a leg of mutton called the pope's eye.

FRICACE. A kind of ointment for a sore place. Jonson. FRICHE.

Brisk; nimble; quick. Oxon. No doubt from fryke, q. v.

FRICKLE. A basket for fruit that holds about a bushel. Dean Milles MS.
FRIDGE. To rub; to fray. North.
FRIDLEYS. The name of certain small rents

which were formerly paid to the lord of the great manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith of Hawksworth for liberty of common. Hunter, p. 40. FRIE. A very young and small pike.

FRIEND-BACK. A hang-nail. North.

FRIEZE. A coarse narrow cloth, formerly much in use. Garments having long wool were said to be friezed.

FRIGGE. The rump of beef or mutton. Warw. Also, to warm; to fiddle-faddle, or meddle officiously; to wriggle.

FRIGHTEN. To astonish. Wes FRIGHTFUL. Fearful. Suffolk. West.

FRILL. (1) The cry of an eagle.

(2) To turn back in plaits. Var. dial. 3) To tremble, or shiver, a term formerly ap-

plied to hawks. Dict. Rust. in v.

FRIM. Vigorous; thriving; well-fed; tender, or brittle; fresh; quick grown. North. It is used in the first sense by Drayton.

FRIMICATE. To affect delicacy; to give one's self airs about trifles. East.

FRIMZY. Slight; thin; soft. Kent. FRINE. To whine, or whimper. North.

FRINJEL. That part of a flail which falls on

the corn. Suffolk. FRINNISHY. Over-nice. Devon.

FRINNY. To neigh. Lanc.

FRIPERER. One who cleans old apparel for sale; a seller of old clothes and rags; a broker. Called also a fripler and fripper.

FRIPPERY. An old clothes shop.

pery of old ragges," Florio, p. 92. RISE. Friesland. See Rom. of the Rose, FRISE.

1093; Kyng Alisaunder, 1372. FRISKET. That whereon the paper is laid to be put under the spindle in printing.

FRISKIN. A gay lively person. Liquor, when fermenting rapidly, is frisky.

FRISLET. A kind of small ruffle.

FRISSURE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of hare.

FRIST. Same as Freste (2). FRISTELE. A flute. (A.-N.) Left unexplained by Ritson, Met. Rom. i. 59. FRIT. (1) A kind of pancake. Linc. (2) A fright. Also, frightened. Var. dial. PRITCH. Free; pleasant; sociable. West. FRITFUL. Timorous; fearful. Warw. PRITH. A hedge, or coppice. See Will. and the Werwolf, p. 30. " Also there is difference between the fryth and the fell; the fels are understood the mountains, vallyes, and pastures with corne, and such like; the frythes betoken the springs and coppyses," Noble Art of Venerie, 1611, p. 98. Drayton explains it "a high wood," a sense it seems to bear in Ywaine and Gawin, 157, 1688; Minot, p. 9; Sir Amadas, 546; Cov. Myst. p. 264; Piers Ploughman, pp. 224, 241, 355; Const. Mas. 6, 266; Anturs of Arther, i. 8, iv. 10. A distinction between frith and wood seems to be made in Will. and the Werwolf, p. 80, "out of forest and frither and alle faire wodes." Some writers explain it to mean "all hedgewood except thorns," a sense still used in the provinces; and it occurs in the local glossaries with the following meanings,-unused pasture land; a field taken from a wood; young underwood; brushwood. Many woods in Kent are still called friths. Frythed, wooded, Piers Ploughman, p. 112. "Frith, to plash a hedge. Devon." Dean Milles MS.

The steward sir Gaymere, And mony gud sqwyere, Thay broght hame on bere Fra frythis unfayne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

FRITHE. Peace. (A.-S.)

FRITTERS. Small pancakes, with apples in them. Suffolk. We have frytowre in Pr. Parv. p. 179, translated by lagana, which was a kind of pancake; and the term fritter occurs in Elyot, 1559, in v. Laganum. See also a receipt in Ord. and Reg. p. 449. Frutour, Reliq. Antiq. i. 88. "A fritter or pancake; a kind of bread for children, as fritters and wafers," Baret, 1580, F. 1137, 1138.

FRITTING. Fitting and fastening the felloes of a wheel. Kennett.

FRITTISH. Cold. Cumb.

FRIZ. Frozen. Var. dial. "All friz out, can't get no groundsel." Fres occurs in Syr Gawayne. FRIZADE. Freize cloth. See Arch. xi. 92; Book of Rates, p. 45.

FRO. From. North. See Frow.

Unremitting industry. FROATING. Cumb. It apparently means mending, repairing, Middleton, ii. 69.

FROBICHER. A furbisher. It is explained by urigenator in Nominale MS.

FROBLY-MOBLY. Indifferently well. Sussex. FROCK. (1) A long loose garment worn by monks. The term seems also to have been applied to a kind of loose coat. See Strutt, ii. 246; Prompt. Parv. p. 179.

(2) A frog. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

FRODMORTELL. A free pardon for murder or manslaughter. (A.-S.)

Ilkan of this stedes sal have pees Of frodmortell and il deedes.

Monast. Anglic. il. 133.

FROES. Frows. See Frow. FROG. (1) Frog in the middle, a well-known child's game. Frog over an old dog, leapfrog, list of games, Rawl. MS.

(2) Part of a horse's foot. (3) A monk's frock. See Frock (1). PROGGAM. A slattern. Yorksh. FROGON. A poker. (A.-N.)
FROG-SPIT. Same as Cuckoo-spit, q. v. FROICE. See Frock (1).

He routeth with a slepy noyce, And brusteleth as a monkis froice

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 121. FROISE. (1) To spread thin. Suffolk.

(2) A large kind of pancake, of the full size of the frying-pan, and of considerable thickness: so thick as sometimes to contain small pieces of bacon mixed and fried with the batter, when it is called a bacon-froize. East. ancient froise was like a pancake in form, but composed of different materials.

FROKÍN. A little frow, q. v.

FROM. Away from. Shak. FROME. Atte frome, at the first, immediately, above all things. See Atte-frome; Gy of Warwike, p. 2; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 54.

FROMMARD. An iron instrument to rend or West. split laths.

FROMMET. From. Salop.

FROMONDE. Part of the armour?

Fulle butt in the frunt the fromonde he hittes, That the burnyscht blade to the brayne rynnes Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

FRON. From. Towneley Myst. p. 106. FRONST. Wrinkled. (A.-N.)

FRONT. The forehead. Maundevile, p. 203. Hence, to butt, as rams do. To front up, to bind the hair with a fillet.

FRONTAL. A piece of armour for the forehead of a horse. Spelt fronstall in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 251. Also as Frontier, q. v.

FRONTIER. A hanging which covered the front of an altar. It was often highly decorated, and the arms of the family who presented it were sometimes emblazoned thereon. tore, Test. Vetust. p. 81. The front of a building was also so called. See Roquefort, in v. Frontiere. Shakespeare uses the term for front or border in 1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

FRONTLET. A forehead-band. See Nomenclator, p. 251; Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. T. viii. FRONSTEAD. A farm-yard. Yorksh.

Glouc.

FROOM. Strong; healthy. FRORE. Frozen. Froare, Froare, Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, pp. 19, 54. Frory, frosty, froathy, in Spenser.

FRORING. Help; aid; assistance. (A.-S.)

FRORT. Forward. Chesh.

FROSH. A frog. North. Oftener pronounced frosk. See Towneley Myst. p. 62; Reynard the Foxe, p. 48; Arch. xxx. 373, where it is stated that the herb vervain is called frossis because its leaves are "lyke the frossys fet." (A.-S.) "Rana, a frosche," Nominale MS.

His frount and his forhevede alle was it over As the felle of a froske, and fraknede it semede. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

See we not the frosshes and unclene wormes gendrld of powder of the erthe in standynge watris and pittes cryynge in hir maner.

Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters. FROSLING. Any thing, as a plant or animal, nipped or injured by frost. Suffolk. Skelton, ii. 173.

To turn down the hinder part of FROST. horse's shoes in frosts, to prevent their slip-East.

FROST-CETCHEN. Frost-hitten. Salop.

FROSTED. Frozen. Devon.

FROST-NAILS. Nails with heads sharp filed put in horse's shoes to prevent their slipping in frosty weather. Var. dial. FROTE. To rub. (A.-N.)

Turne up the forches, and frote them with blood. Booke of Hunting, 1586.

FROTERER. One who rubs. Marston. FROTH. Tender. Tusser, p. 86.

FROTHER. To feed. Linc. FROTY. Forty. Skelton, ii. 274.

FROUER. To favour; to aid. (A.-S.) "Help

and frouer," Leg. Cath. p. 52.
FROUGH. Loose; spongy; brittle; tender. Short, crisp, applied to wood, Var. dial. bread, &c.

FROUNCE. (1) A disease in hawks, which attacks the mouth and palate, so that they cannot close the beak. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 294; Dict. Rust. in v.

(2) To wrinkle. Also, to frown. As a substantive, a frown or wrinkle. In later writers, to curl or twist.

With that sche frounceth up the brow, This covenaunt y wille alowe

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48. May hire so that he pronounce

A playne good worde, withoute frounce. Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 63.

The frount frounseth that was shene, The nese droppeth ofte bitwene. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll, Trin. Cantab. f. 23,

(3) A flounce, in dress. Nares.

(4) An irregular or wrinkled kind of ornament on a cup. Pr. Parv.

FROUNTELLE. A frontlet. With a frountelle endent,

With perle of oryent. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

FROUNTY. Very passionate. Linc. FROUSE. To rumple. South.

FROUSE. To rumple. Sourn.
FROUST. A musty smell. Var. dial.
FROUZE. To curl. Florio, p. 247. FROUZY. Froward; peevish; crusty. In Kent,

it signifies anything disordered and offensive to the eye or smell. Kennett, MS. Lansd. FROW. (1) A woman. (Dut.) The term is still

in use in the North of England for a dirty woman, a slattern, a lusty woman. " Ancilla, a miskin fro," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 518. See Harrison's England, p. 177; Patient Grissel, p. 48.

(2) Same as Frough, q. v.

(3) Fickle; wicked? Thoghe the prest be fals or frow,

The messe ys ever gode y-now. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

(4) Hasty; hastily. MS. Harl. 913. FROWARD. (1) Averse. (A.-S.)

(2) From. Torrent of Portugal, p. 41. FROWARDES. Frowardness. Skelton.

FROWDIE. A dirty woman. North. FROWER. Same as Frommard, q.v.

FROWRINGE. Froward. See the Romance of Octavian, Oxf. 1809, p. 59,

FROWY. Stale; not sweet. East. Applied to grass in Spenser.

FROWYTE. Fruit. Froytez, Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

He pressede to pulle frowyte with his hande,

Als mane for fude that was nere faynt. True Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 150.

Thonour in Octobyr sygnyfyes that same zere grete wyndys and grete skantenesse of cornnys, and lytylle fromytese on trees. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 50.

FRUB. To rub, or furbish. Florio, p. 25. FRUCE. Fruit. Pr. Parv.

FRUCTUOUS. Fruitful; pleasant. (A.-N.) It was joie for to here and see

The fructuous talkyng that he had to me. MS. Rawl. C. 86.

FRUE. True; faithful. Linc.

FRUGAL. Relaxed. Norfolk.
FRUGGAN. (1) A curved iron scraper with which ashes in an oven are stirred. North. "An oven-forke, tearmed in Lincolnshire a fruggin, wherewith fuell is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it," Cotgrave, in v. Fourgon.

(2) A slovenly woman. North.

Apples. FRUIT. Heref. FRUITESTÊRE. A female seller of fruit. Chaucer.

FRUM. Early; before its time; numerous; thick; firm; rank; overgrown. West. Also as Frim, q. v.

FRUMENTY. Hulled wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, &c. Ancient recipes for it, differing from each other, occur in the Forme of Cury, pp. 91, 121. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 88. "Framentee noble," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 55. A person in a dilemma is said

to be in a frumenty sweat.

FRUMP. (1) A lie. "To tell one a lie, to give a frump," Hollyband, 1593. To frump up a tale, i. e. to invent one.

(2) To be rude; to mock; to rebuke. Also, a sarcastic taunt; a toss under the chin; a flout, or mock. "To frump one, to take one up hastily, to speak short," Kennett MS. "So merry in your frumps," Locrine, p. 54. See Florio, pp. 52, 72; Stanihurst, p. 34; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80.

(3) A cross old woman; a gossip. Var. dial. Also, to go about gossipping.

(4) To complain without cause. Lanc.

384

FRUMPISH. Scornful; contemptuous; peevish; froward. Var. dial. FRUMPLE. To wrinkle; to crumple; to ruffle, or disorder. Far. dial. FRUMPY. Same as Frumpish, q. v. FRUNDELE. Two pecks. North.

FRUNT. To affront. Somerset.

FRUNTELEY. Same as Frontier, q. v. FRUS. Fruit. Somersel.

FRUSH. (1) To bruise; to indent; to break, or dash to pieces. See Florio, p. 24; Kyng Alisaunder, 1814; Stanihurst, p. 29; Horn Childe, p. 303. To frush a chicken, i. e. to carve it.

(2) To rush violently. See Maundevile, p. 238; Degrevant, 1087.

Fruschene on alle the frape, and biernes affrayede. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

(3) Said of wood that is apt to break and splinter. North.

(4) To rub, or scrub. Linc.

(5) To set the feathers of an arrow upright. See Nares, in v.

FRUSTICAL. Festive. Beds.

FRUTINON. Now and then. Fast.

FRUTTACE. A fritter. Yorksh. Hence Fruttace-Wednesday, Ash-Wednesday, when fritters were eaten.

FRUWARD. Forward. Percy. FRU3T. Fruit. Apol. Loll. p. 4.

FRY. (1) A drain. Wills. (2) Young children. Salop. Antiq. p. 434. "To the and to thi fry," i. e. seed, or progeny, Towneley Myst. p. 24. "A great frie of young children," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) The pluck of a calf. North.

(4) Free; noble. "That child that was so fry," Rembrun, p. 424. (A.-S.)

FRYCE. Freize cloth. Borde.

FRYKE. (1) Fresh; active; lusty. See Chron. Vilod. p. 89; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 230; Prompt. Parv. pp..100, 179.

Thys day a man ys fresche and fryke, And schewyth forthe a gladly chere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19. Whan the theves deden hym wounde,

The feendys y lycken to the doggys fryke. MS. Ibid. f. 26.

(2) To go, or move hastily. FRYSOUN. A Frieslander. (A.-S.)

He sede and solde hym for raunsoun, At London to a Frysoun. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70. FRYTE. Fruit. See Const. Mason. p. 33;

Tundale's Visions, p. 65.

FU. Full. Ritson.

FUANTS. The dung of the wolf, fox, marten,

or badger. Twici, p. 22.

FUATTED. Flatted. Weber.

FUB. (1) To put off; to deceive. At marbles, an irregular mode of projecting the taw by an effort of the whole hand, instead of the thumb only. See Moor, p. 138.

(2) A small fat child. North.

FUCKSAIL. The fore-sail. (Germ.)
FUCKWIND. A species of hawk. North.

FUCUS. Paint for the complexion, formerly

much used by ladies, and composed frequently of highly injurious mineral poisons. "Fucuses for ladies," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.

FUD. (1) The tail of a hare. North.

(2) To kick with the feet.

PUDDAH. Further. East.

As much as a two-horse cart will FUDDER. contain; a fother. North.

FUDDIN. A kick. Craven.
FUDDLE. To intoxicate fish; to indulge in Var. dial. drink.

FUDDLED. Bothered. Dorset.

FUDE. (1) Man; person. See Fode. In use in Devon, according to Milles MS.

And als I am maydene trewe and gent, If te be bothe at one assent, I fayle the for na fude. MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 139.

(2) Food. Perceval, 1326.

PUDGE. (1) A little fat person. North.

(2) To poke with a stick. Suffolk. The term seems to be metaphorically used by Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, "fudged up into such a smirkish liveliness," dedication.

(3) Nonsense; fabulous. Var. dial.

(4) To walk slowly and with difficulty. FUDGEE. To contrive to do. Devon.

FUDGEL. An awkward child. Cumb. FUE. To make an attempt. North.

FUEL. Garden stuff. Heref.

FUELER. The domestic who made the fires. Also, as Fewiller, q. v.

FUF. Five. Kyng Alisaunder, 6711. FUFF. To blow, or puff. North.

FUFFY. Light; soft; spongy. North.
FUGATION. A hunting ground. Et cives
habeant fugationes suas ad fugandum, Carta

Lib. Hen. I. Civ. Lond.

FUGE. To take flight. (Lat.)

FUGER-SATTEN. Figured, or branched satin. See Unton Inventories, p. 11.

FUGH. A species of musical composition, generally termed fugue.

FUGLEMAN. A person who directs the cheering of a crowd or mob. Var. dial. FUKES. Locks of hair. North.

Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 465, uses the term for fucuses.

Violently. Beds. FULBOLSY.

FULCH. To beat, or push; to gore, as a bull; to squeeze; at taw, to edge on unfairly. Devon.

FULCULENCY. "Dreggie refuse and fulcu-

lencie," Topsell's Serpents, p. 41. FULDE. Destroyed. Hearne. FULDEN. Filled. See Aldren.

FULDRIVE. Fully driven; completed. Chaucer. FULE. (1) A bird, or fowl. North.

(2) Gold-foil. Pr. Parv. p. 182. The term fulye occurs in Gawane and Goldgros.

FULFIL. To fill up entirely; to make full. Palsgrave.

FUL-FREMED. Full or quite perfect. (A.-S.) FULHED. Fulness. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. FULIKE. Foully; shamefully. (A.-S.)

FULK. (1) A phrase made use of by boys playing at taw, when they slily push the hand Dean forward to be nearer the mark. Milles' MS. Glossary.

(2) A hollow place. Skinner. FULKE. People. Chaucer.

FULKER. A pawnbroker, or usurer. FULL. (1) Dark; cloudy. Devon.

(2) Quite; entirely; every way. Var. dial. See Winter's Tale, i. 2.

(3) Intoxicated. Craven.

(4) Several compounds of this word denote violence and impetuosity, as full-bang, full-butt, full-drive, full-push, full-smack, full-split,

full-spout, &c.
(5) For; because; on account of. North.
FULLAMS. False dice. Shak. There were high fullams and low fullams, to denote dice loaded on the high or low number.

FULLARING. A groove into which the nails of a horse's shoe are inserted. Salop. FULL-BETTER. Much better. North.

FULL-CRY. Hounds are in full cry, when they run orderly, and "hold it merrily together. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

FULL-DUE. Final acquittance. East. FULLE. (1) Fill; sufficiency.

With the grace of God, or hyt were nyghte, The yeant had hys fulle of fyghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66. (2) To cleanse, or make clean. Linc.

FÚLLED. Baptised. Hearne. FULL-FLOPPER. A bird sufficiently feathered

to leave the nest. East. FULL-FROTH. A cow is said to be in full-

froth, when she gives the greatest quantity of milk. Suffolk. FULLGENS. Refulgence; brightness.

FULLING-STOCKS. A machine used in a mill

for fulling cloth.

FULL-LITTLE. Too little. North.

FULLMART. A pole-cat. It occurs under "A fitch, or fullmart," Cot-See Harrison, p. 225. grave, in v. Belette. Fulmarde, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81; fulthmard, ib. ii. 83; "fulmer, or polcatte," Baret.

FULLOCK. (1) To jerk the hand unlawfully. A

term at marbles.

(2) A sudden heavy fall. Derb.

Ploughing the full depth of FULL-PITCH, the soil is called taking it up a full-pitch. Norf.

FULLSOME. Nasty; indelicate. North. "Ful-

some, or sluttish, squalidus," Baret. ULL-SOON. Very soon. *Chaucer*. liffe has full sorry, &c. FULL-SOON.

FULL-STATED. Spoken of a leasehold estate held under three lives. Devon.

FULLYNGE. Baptising. (A.-S.) Wrought; finished. (A.-S.) FUL-MADE.

FULSUM. To help, or aid. Gawayne. FULSUMLI. Plenteously. Will. Werw. FULSUMNESSE. Satiety. FULTH-HEDE. Filthiness. (A.-S.)

Hearne. FUL-TRUST. Trussed full; filled up.

Weber.

FUMBLE-FISTED. Very awkward in handling things. Suffolk.

(A.-N.) FUME. (1) Smoke. Às from the fyre depertyth fume, So body and sowle asondre goothe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 20.

(2) To become inflamed. Salop. FUMES. The ordure of the hert. " And sif men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an hert," Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.

FUMETERE. The plant fumitory, called erthesmok in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

FUMING-BOX. A pastile-burner.

FUMISH. Angry; fractious. Suffolk. FUMLER. A fumbler. Craven.

FUMOSITE. Fumes; steam; smoke. (A.-N.) FUMOUSLY. Angrily; furiously. "I waxe fumouse or angrye," Palsgrave.

FUMP. (1) A slap, or blow. Devon.

(2) The gist, as of a joke. Exmoor-FUMY-BALL. A puff-ball? Hall's Satires, p. 99.

FUN. (1) To cheat; to deceive. Somerset.

(2) Found. Minot, p. 38. North.

3) A small pitcher. Exmoor. FÚNCH. To push. I. of Wight.

FUND. Found. North.

FUNDE. To go; to march.

Now to the forest thay funde, Bathe with horne and with hunde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132. FUNDELYNGE. A foundling. Prompt. Parv. FUNDEMENT. A foundation. (A.-N.)FUNDIED. Injured. Turner's Herbal, 1562. FUNDLESS. A foundling; anything acciden-

tally discovered. Warw. FUNE. (1) Few. Minot's Poems, p. 7.

(2) To foin, or thrust.

Whenne the batelles were junede. With speris freschely thay funeds.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

FUNGES. Mushrooms. (A.-N.)
FUNK. (1) Touch-wood. Suffolk. "Funke, or lytylle fyyr, igniculus," Pr. Parv.

(2) Cross; ill-tempered. Oxon.

(3) A horse is said to funk, when it throws up its hind quarters without lashing.

(4) To smoke; to cause a bad smell.
(5) Great fear. Var. dial.

FUNNEL. (1) A finial. Willis, p. 64.

(2) A mare mule produced by an ass covered by a horse. Linc.

FUNNY. Comical; pleasing. Var. dial. FUN-STON. A font. "And hoven in fun-

ston," Leg. Cathol. p. 83. FUR. (1) A furrow. North.

(2) To throw. Somerset.

(3) The indurated sediment sometimes found in tea-kettles. Suffolk.

Rob. Glouc. p. 8; St. Brandan, p. 8. FURBELOWS. Fringe; any ornamental part of female dress. Var. dial.

FURCHURE. The place where the thighs part: sometimes, the legs. (A.-N.)

FURCUM. The bottom; the whole. Somerset. FURDE. (1) Tarried. Hearne.

25

(2) Furred. Kynge Johan, p. 39. FURDST. The farthest. Salop. FURE. (1) To go. ('umb. It occurs as the part. pa. in R. de Brunne, Bowes MS. (2) Fared. Also, went. Gawayne. Alexander hadd a grete lyste for to be bathede therin, and went into it, and bathed hym, and waschede hym therin, and also sone he felle in a fever, and a heved werke, therwith so that he fure MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 14. wonder ille. Weber has FUREL. A furnace. Somerset. fure for fire. See Fur (4). The fourth part of a bushel of FURENDEL. corn. See Kennett, p. 78. FURER. An officer whose duty it was to burn false measures. Dean Milles MS. FURETTES. Ferrets. Ord. and Reg. p. 66. FUR-FORD. Perished. (A.-S.) See Kyng Alisaunder, 3814, where the Bodl. MS. rightly omits the first y-mad. Yorksh. FURGEON. A prop. FURGON. Same as Fruggan, q. v. "With furgons and with tongis glowand," Tundale, p. 34. (A.-N.) See Prompt. Parv. p. 182. FUR-HEADS. Headlands of a field. Devon. FURIAL. Raging. (A.-N.)FURIBOND. Mad; outrageous. Minsheu. FUR-IRE. A fire-iron, q. v. St. Brandan, p. 30. FURL. To throw; to hurl. I. Wight. FURLEY. Wondrous. Gawayne. FURLONG. The line of direction of ploughed lands; a division of an uninclosed corn-field. Var. dial. FURME. To form. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 14. FURMEST. First; foremost. (A.-S.) FURMETY. Same as Frumenty, q. v. FURNACE. (1) A boiler. Somerset. (2) To smoke like a furnace. Shak. FURNAGE. A fee paid for baking. See Ord. and Reg. p. 195. FURNER. A malkin for an oven. Linc. FURNEY. A furnace. Maundevile, p. 49. FURNEYE. To furnish. Weber, ii. 216. FURNIMENT. Furniture; decoration. FURNITADE. Furniture. Essex.
FURNITURE. This word formerly signified any kind of moveable property. A country well stocked with animals, &c. was said to have good furniture. FURNOUR. A baker. (Lat.) See Ord. and Reg. pp. 70, 232. Still in use in Kent. FUROLE. A kind of meteor, mentioned by Skinner, and described by Cotgrave, in v. FURRED-HOOD. A hood lined with fur. Furde whodes, Kynge Johan, p. 39. Furred pack, a wallet of skin with the hair outward. FURRED-UP. Entangled. South. FURROUR. A fur, or skin. See Maundevile, p. 247; Planché's Costume, p. 174. FURRY-DAY. A dancing festival and merrymaking on the 8th of May, observed with

great ceremony at Helston, co. Cornw.

If he ete of another tre,

Fursti shal he never be.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.

FURSTI. Thirsty. See Afurst.

FURTHER. See example under Far. FURWE. A furrow. (A.-S.) FURZE-BREAK. Land where furze is, or has been, growing, and is broken up. South. The mountain finch. FURZE-CHIRPER. is also called the furze-chucker. FURZE-MAN-PIG. A hedgehog. FURZEN. Furze. Tusser, p. 189. Glouc. FURZE-OWL. A cockchafer. Somerset. FUSBALL. A puff-ball, or fungus. Var. dial. Wych wilbe black and light withall, Much like the substance of a fusball. Ashniole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 281. FUSE. The track of a buck in the grass. ancient hunting term. FUSEL. A spindle. (Fr.) FUSIN. Same as Foison, q. v. We have fusoun in Lybeaus Disconus, 100. FUSOME. Handy; neat; handsome. FUSSLE. A slight confusion. Suffolk. Called in some places fussment. FUSSOCKING. Large and fat. North. FUSSY. Needlessly or over busy. Var. dia FUST. (1) A fist. Piers Ploughman, p. 356. Var. dial. (2) A vessel for wine, &c. (Fr.) See the Howard Household Books, p. 522. (3) To mould as corn does. See Hamlet, iv. 4, and Palsgrave. Fustines, Ord. and Reg. p. 218. (4) Wood. (A.-N.) FUSTERER. A maker of pack-saddles. "The saddlers and fusterers," Chester Plays, i. 6, where MS. Bodl. 175, reads frysers. FUSTIAN. Low; vulgar; coarse. Fustian language, unintelligible jargon, such as gipsies use. See Cotgrave, in v. Barragouin; Florio, p. 60. FUSTIKE. A kind of wood used by dyers. See Brit, Bibl. ii. 403. FUSTILARIAN. A cant term of contempt, a fusty stinking fellow. Shak. FUSTILUGS. A big-boned person; a fat gross woman. Exmoor. "A fustilug, or rank smelling woman," Howell.

FUSTLE. A fuss, or bustle. Warw. FUSTY. (1) Thirsty. Wilts. (2) Musty; mouldy; ill-smelling. Var. dial. FUSUM. Handsome. North. FUTE. The scent or track of a fox, or any beast of chace. Pr. Parv. Spelt fuse by Howell, in v. FUTNON. Now and then. East. FUTRE. See Foutra. "Futre for thy base service," Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. C. See 2 Henry IV. v. 3. FUTRIT. An horizontal shaft or way used near Ironbridge. Salop. FUWTING. Favouring. Mirr. Mag. p. 252. FUXOL. A fowl, or bird. The fiss to watur, als we find, The fusoi be taght he to the wynd. MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4. FUYLE. (1) To defile. She bede hit me withouten blynne, She hath me fuyled with her synne. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6. Apol. Loll. p. 59.

p. 68; Forme of Cury, p. 84.

FUYR. Fire. See Maundevile, p. 35; Lydgate,

FUYSON. Foison; plenty. Skelton. Ray has | FYLLOK. A wanton girl. Hye Way to the fuzzon as a North country word. FUZ. Furze. Var. dial.

FUZZY. Light and spongy. North. Rough and shaggy. East. Silk or cotton that ravels, is said to wear fuzzy.

FWALCHON. A term of reproach. See an instance in the Towneley Myst. p. 130.

FYDDE. Fed. Tundale, p. 146. FYE. Boldness.

(A.-N.)

Thynge whiche is litille worth withinne, He sayeth in open fye to synne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42. FYEMARTEN. A term of reproach?

1582. Feb 22, we went to the theater to se a scurvie play set owt al by one virgin, which ther proved a fyemarten without voice, so that we stayd not the matter. MS. Addit. 5008.

FYEN. To purge; to clear; to drive; to banish; to digest. See Arch. xxx. 353; Prompt. Parv. p. 159.

FÝGERE. A fig-tree. (A.-N.)

FYGEY. A dish composed of almonds, figs, raisins, ginger, and honey. FYGWRYTH. Figureth. Cov. Myst.

FYKE. Trifling care. Northumb. In Syr Gawayne occurs fyked, shrank, was troubled. FYLAND. Defiling. See File.

Here may men se and undvrstand Howe fowle syn es and how fyland.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 76. Weber. It means fill in FYLE. Vile; foul. Torrent of Portugal, p. 39. FYLEGH. To follow. Ps. Cott. MS. FYLESOFERUS. Philosophers. (A.-N.)

FYLLE. (1) A file. Nominale MS.

(2) To fulfil. Syr Gawayne. FYLLETORY-GUTTERS. Gutters for conveying water from the walls of buildings.

Spyttell Hous, n. d. FY-LOAN. A word used to call home cows to

be milked. North. FYMTERE.

Same as Erthesmok, q. v. It is mentioned in MS. Med. Lincoln.

FYN. Fine; clever. (A.-N.) FYNDLY. Fiend-like; terrible.

This preist that was her parson and curat there,

Seid, I shall tell you what is best To putte awey holy this fyndly tempest. MS. Laud. 416, f. 43.

FYNDYNG. An allowance. Hearne. FYNELICHE. Finely; nicely. Gower. FYNGIRMELL. A finger's breadth. (A.-S.) FYNISMENT. End; finish. Gawayne. FYNLY. Goodly. Robin Hood, i. 51.

FYOLL. A cup, or pot. It corresponds to the Latin amula. "Fyollys and cowpis," Tundale, p. 64. See Huloet, ed. 1552.

FYRMETE. Infirmity. Audelay, p. 31. FYRRYS. Furze or gorse. Pr. Parv. FYSCHERE. A fisher.

Anodur man he mett there. He seyde he was a fyschere.

MS. Cantub. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120. FYSYSCHONS. Physicians.

All the lechys, fysyschons, and surgyens, ne 3yt all the creaturys in hevene and in erthe, schall not mowe heele the wounde of hyt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 8.

FYTTE. Feet. Torrent, p. 20. FYVETHE. The fifth.

The fyvethe day he failed nougt, Of watir, foule, and fisshe, he wrougt.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3. FYVIRE. Fever. Arch. xxx. 407. FYWELEF. Same as Five-leaf, q. v. FYYRE. The star-thistle. Pr. Parv.

Lirida. Prompt. Parv. FYYST.

A. To go. North. See Perceval, 1462, 2173, 2271. Gaa, ib. 1615; Isumbras, 696, 719, 724, 754.

The kyng bare witnesse and seid, 7a, But thou myst onys er thou ga, Etyn with me a mele.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

And whether it torne to wele or was, Gladly wille I with 30w gaa.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 127.

GAAM. Sticky; clammy. Wilts. GABBARD. Same as Gabbern, q. v.

GABBE. To talk idly; to jest. (A.-N.) Still in common use. In early writers it sometimes means, to lie, or draw the long bow.

> To the kyng than sayd syr Gawayne, I gabbyd on hym thys zendyr day.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 102.

GABBER. Explained by Franklin, Life, ed. 1819, p. 57, a person "skilful in the art of burlesque." It now means, to talk nonsense. It now means, to talk nonsense. GABBERIES. Wily deceits. Minsheu.

GABBERN. Large; comfortless; ill-contrived. Applied to rooms or houses. Wilts. GABBING. Lying; jesting. Wickliffe.

GABBLE-RATCHES. Birds that make a great noise in the air in the evenings. North. GABEL. A tax, or excise. $(\tilde{A}.-N.)$

GABERDINE. A coarse loose frock or mantle. " Mantyll a gaberdyne," Palsgrave. Still in use in Kent.

GABERLILTIE. A ballad-singer. North. GABIE. A sieve with large holes. North. GABLE. (1) High. Hearne.

(2) A cable. Gable-rope, a large thick rope, a cable. "Gable rope of a shippe, chable,

> Softe, ser, seyd the gabulle-rope, Methinke gode ale is in your tope.

Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 18. Hys gabulle and hys ropys everechone

Was portrayed verely.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 7(L GABLETS. Small ornamental gables or canopies formed over tabernacles, niches, &c. See the Oxford Gloss. Arch. p. 178.

Ale the walle was of gete, Of gaye gabelettes and grete.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136. GABLE-WINDOW. A window in a gable, or shaped like a gable. Britton.

GABLICK. A crow-bar. Linc. GABLOCKS. Spurs made of iron or metal for

fighting-cocks. Holme, 1668. GABRIBL'S-HOUNDS. At W At Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of Gabriel's Hounds, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese making this noise in their flight. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

Var. dial. GABY. A silly fellow.

GACH. Children's filth or dirt. Glouc. GAD. (1) A measuring rod of ten feet. Hence,

a fishing-rod; any rod or stick. North.

(2) A spear; a goad or small bar of metal; a pole pointed with metal. The last sense is still in use. A kind of long and stout nail is still termed a gad-nail. Hence to gad, to fasten with such a nail. Gads, knobs or spikes of iron used in ancient armour.

And hys axes also smeten With gaddes of stele that made them to betyn.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 213. And thanne me thoghte those devels tuke lange gaddes of iryne alle brynnynge, and put shorowte MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 254. the barelle.

Var. dial. All upon the gad, (3) The gad-fly. i. e. roving, frolicsome. "The gad of going, Shirley, v. 456. To gad, to flit about like a gad-fly. See Stanihurst, p. 28. Gadding minxe, Florio, p. 100.
(4) To think; to believe. Kennett.

(5) A tall, slender person. Craven.

GAD-ABOUT. A rambling person. West.

GADAMAN. Roguish. Herefordsh.

GAD-BEE. The gad-fly. Florio, p. 42.

GAD-BIT. A nail-passer. Var. dial.
GADDRE. "Gaddre as a calfes gadre or a GADDRE.

shepes, froissure," Palsgrave. GADE. A gadling See A-gade.

GADER. To gather. Palsgrave.

GADGER. A gauger, or exciseman. North. GAD-HOOK. A long pole with an iron crook

attached to it. Somerset.

GADLING. A vagabond. (A,-S.)He seyde, fals thefe and fowle gadlyng,

Thou lyest falsely, y am thy kynge. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

For every gadlyng, nat wurth a pere, Takyth ensample at 30w to swere.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 6. Thof siche gadlynges be grevede,

It greves me bot lyttille. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 79.

GADREDEN. Gathered. (A.-S.) Tho alle the fisches in the flode Gadreden him aboute. MS. Coll. Trin. Oren. 57, art. 2.

GAD-STEEL. Flemish steel, because wrought in gads, or small bars.

GAD-WHIP. An ox-whip. Linc. "A gadde, or whippe," Baret, 1580, G. 2.

GAED. Went. North. See Ga. GAERN. A garden. Somerset.

GAF. Gave. Somerset. Gaf him to drink, i. e. addicted himself to drink.

He gaf hym a gode swerde in his hond. His hed with for to kepe. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

GAFF. (1) An iron hoe or hook. West. "Crokid as a gaffe," Rel. Ant. ii. 174.

(2) To play a game by tossing up three pence. North.

(3) A gaffer or old man. Linc.

GAFFER. An old man; a grandfather; a head labourer or workman. West. Formerly, a common mode of address, equivalent to friend, neighbour.

GAFFLE. (1) That part of the cross-bow which

was used in bending it.

(2) To teaze; to incommode; to incumber; to gad about. West.

(3) A dung-fork. Somerset.

(4) To chirp, or chatter, as birds do. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 113. Gavlyng,

GAFFLOCK. An iron crow-bar.

GAFFS. Spurs made of iron or metal for fighting-cocks. Holme, 1688. GAFT. A sort of fish-hook, used for catching

eels. Wilts. GAFTY. Doubtful; suspected.

GAG. (1) To nauseate. Suffolk.

(2) To gad about. Dean Milles MS.

GÁGATE. An agate. Monast. iii. 175. See a receipt like the following from another MS. in Relig. Antig. i. 53.

For to gare a womane say what thou askes hir. Tak a stane that is called a gagate, and lay it on hir lefte pape whene scho slepis, that scho wiet not, and if the stane be gude, alle that thou askes hir salle scho say the whatever scho hase done.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 304.

GAGE. (1) A pledge; also, to pledge; to put in pledge or pawn; to lay as a wager; a pledge, or defiance for battle. "In gage," Hall, Henry IV. f. 32. See Heywood's Iron Age, sig. I. iii.; England's Helicon, p. 210; Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. E. iii.

(2) A measure of slate, one yard square, about a

ton in weight.

(3) A bowl or tub for cream. East. A quart pot, according to Dekker. "Gage, lytyll bolle," Pr. Parv.

(4) To harness a horse. Beds.

GÁGEMENT. An engagement. I. Wight.

GAGGER. A nonconformist. East. GAGGLE. To cackle; to laugh immoderately. North. See Harrison, p. 223; Stanihurst, p. 11; Reliq. Antiq. i. 86. A flock of geese was called a gaggle of geese.

A faire white goose bears feathers on her backe, That gaggles still.

Churchyard's Pleasant Conceit, 1593. GAGGLES. The game of nine-pins.

GAGS. Children's pictures. Suffolk. GAG-TEETH. Teeth that project out.

GAGY. Showery. East Sussex. GAHCHYD. Gashed; scratched. Weber. GAHEN. Again.

Com he never gahen in thys land, Thar was hys dohti bodi slan.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

GAHUSEY. A comfortable warm worsted short | GALAVANT. To flirt; to woo. Var. dial. shirt with sleeves. East.

GAIBESEEN. Gay in appearance, i. e. gay to be seen. Chaloner.

GAIGNAGE. Gain; profit. (A.-N.) As the trewe man to the ploughe Only to the gaignage entendeth. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 100.

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A tub used in brewing. Gail-clear, a for wort. Spelt gailker in Hallamsh. tub for wort. Gloss. p. 147. Gail-dish, a vessel used in pouring liquor into a bottle or cask. North.

GAILER. A gaoler. Chaucer.
GAILLARD. Brisk; gay. (A.-N.)
GAILY. Pretty well in health. North.

GAIN. Near; contiguous; suitable; conve-

nient; profitable; cheap; easy; tolerable; dexterous; tractable; active; expert; respectable; honest; accommodating. North.

GAINCOME. Return. Chaucer.
GAINCOPE. To go across a field the nearest way; to meet with something. South. GAINFUL. Tractable; active. Yorksh.

GAINGIVING. A misgiving. Shak.

GAINLI. Suitable. "A gainli word," Beves of Hamtoun, p. 112. Ganely, readily, Weber, ii. 160. Easily, Craven Dial. i. 173. GAINSAN. Gainsaying; denial.

And sagh that gainsan was thar nan.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. ili. f. 8. GAINSHIRE. The barb of a fishing hook. Derb. GAINSTAND. To withstand; to oppose. See Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 7. A subst. in Hardyng, f. 101.

GAINSTRIVE. To strive against. Spenser. GAIRN. Yarn. Yorksh.

GAIT. A path, way, or street; pasturage for cattle during summer in a common field; a single sheaf of corn; two buckets of water. North. To gait corn, to set up sheaves of corn in wet weather to dry.

GAIT-BERDE. A goat's beard. Translated by stirillum in Nominale MS.

GAITING. Frolicsome. Dorset.

GAITINGS. Single sheaves of corn set up on end to dry. North.

GAITRE-BERRIES. Berries of the dog-wood tree. Chaucer.
GAKIN. A simpleton. Glouc.

GAL. A girl, or maiden. Var. dial. GALAGANTING. Large and awkward. West. GALAGE. A kind of patten or clog, fastened with latchets. "Solea, a shoe called a galage or paten, which hath nothyng on the feete but onely latchettes," Elyot, 1559. See Florio, p. 203, ed. 1611; Strutt, ii. 235. The term is now applied to any coarse shoe.

For they beene like foule wagmoires overgrast, That if thy gallage once sticketh fast,

The more to winde it out thou doest swincke, Thou mought ay deeper and deeper sincke.

Greene's Ghost-Haunting Conycatchers, 1626. GALANTNESSE. Fashion in dress. (A.-N.) GALAOTHE. A chaplet. Maundevile, p. 244. GALASH. To cover the upper part of the shoe with leather. Yorksh.

GALCAR. An ale-tub. Yorksh. See Gail.

GALDER. Coarse, vulgar talk. Also, to talk coarsely and noisily. East.

GALDIMENT. A great fright. Somerset.

GALE. (1) A castrated bull. West. (2) To cry; to croak, or scream. Also, song, noise. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2047, 2548. "Thare galede the gowke," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

Tille at the last one of verré pryde Presumptuously gan to crye and gale, And seyden schortely the leggis weren to smale. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.

(3) To ache with cold; to fly open with heat.

(4) Wild myrtle. Cumb.

(5) To gale a mine, to acquire the right of working it. West.

(6) Fashion? manner?

Who so with sworde wyrkes bale, He shalle go that ilke gale.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 17.

(7) Taunt; gibe. Park.

(8) The gaol, or prison. Litul Johne and Moch for sothe Toke the way unto the gale.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

(9) Any kind of excrescence. Linc.

GÁLE-HEADED. Heavy; stupid. Devon.

GALENTINE. A dish in ancient cookery made of sopped bread and spices. "Laye some breed in soke, for I wyll have some galantyne made," Palsgrave.

Scho fechede of the kytchyne Hasteletes in galentyne.

MS. Lincoln A, i. 17, f. 135. GALES. Wales. Thornton Romances, p. 1.

GALEY. Swampy; marshy. Devon.

GALFRIDE. Geoffrey. Chaucer. GALIARD. Gay. Hall, Edward IV. f. 37. Galiaudise, gaiety, Thynne's Debate, p. 58.

Thare the grete ware gederyde wyth galyarde knyghtes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f, 61.

GALILEE. A church porch. Davies, Ancient Rites, p. 71, mentions the Galilee-bell. GALING. A bruise. Somerset.

GALINGALE. Sweet cyperus. "Gingiver and galingale," Gy of Warwike, p. 421.
GALINIC. A guinea-fowl. Cornw. The more

common word is gallaney.
GALIOT. A small vessel. "Theyr shippes and

theyr galiot," Hardyng, f. 204. GALKABAW. Literally a girl-cow-boy; a girl who looks after cows. Suffolk.

GALL. (1) A sarcasm. Also to say galling, sarcastic things; to vex one.

(2) A sore place; a fault, or imperfection. Still in use in Sussex.

(3) To frighten. Somerset.

4) The oak-apple. Prompt. Parv. GÁLLACES. Braces. Yorksh.

GALLANT. Finely dressed. Also, a person in gay or fine apparel.

GALLAS. The gallows. Kennett. GALLE. Vexation; trouble. (A.-N.)

Cokwold was kyng Arthour, Ne gulle non he had. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

GALLEY-BAUK. A bar or beam in a chimney on which pot-hooks hang. North.

GALLEY-CROW. A scarecrow. Wilts.

GALLRY-POIST. A long barge with oars. The term was especially applied to the Lord Mayor's barge. "A stately gallie or gallyfoist that the Duke of Venice goes in triumph in." Florio, p. 70.

GALLEY-NOSE. The figure-head of a ship.

GALLIAN. Gallic, or French. Shak.

GALLIARD. A quick and lively dance, introduced into this country about 1541. The term was also applied to the tune to which it was danced. "To pipe or whistle a galiard," Stanihurst, p. 16.

GALLIASS. A large kind of galley. See Fletcher's Poems, 12mo. 1656, p. 255.

GALLIBEGGAR. A scarcecrow; a bugbear. South

GALLIC-HANDED. Left-handed. North.

GALLICK. Bitter as gall. Coles. GALLIER. (1) A person who keeps teams for

hire. Heref.

(2) A fight : a romping bout. West.

GALLIGANT. See Galavant.

GALLIGANTUS. Any animal much above the usual size. Glouc.

GALLIMAWFREY. A dish made of several kinds of meat minced. See Cotgrave, in v. Hachis; Florio, p. 6; Taylor's Workes, i. 146; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. T. The term is still in use for a dish made up of remnants and scraps. It is applied metaphorically to any confused jumble of things. See Amends for Ladies, ii. 1; Stanihurst, p. 11; Tarlton's Jests, p. 109.

GALLIMENT. A frightful object. Devon.

GALLISE. The gallows. West.

GALLO-BELGICUS. A kind of European annual register in Latin was published under this title, and is referred to by Ben Jonson and many contemporary writers. The first volume appeared about 1598.

GALLOC. The herb comfrey.

GALLOCK-HAND. The left hand. Yorksh.

GALLOPED-BEER. Small beer made for immediate consumption. East.

GALLOPIN. An under-cook; a scullion. See

Arch. xv. 11; Ord. and Reg. p. 252. GALLOW. To frighten. A Wiltshire word, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. It occurs in Shakespeare.

GALLOWAY. A horse under fifteen hands high; a hackney. North.

GALLOW-CLAPPER. A very wild youth.

GALLOWGLASS. An Irish heavy-armed footsoldier. See Arch. xxviii. 139. He was in the third rank of Irish soldiers, but considered of great importance in battle. A heavy axe used by a gallowglass was also so called.

Very. Var. dial. GALLOWS.

GALLS. Springs or wet places in a field. See

Tusser, p. 156. Also, bare places in a crop. Gally, wet, moist, applied to wet land.

GALLY. To frighten; to taunt; to harass; to hurry. West. Moor mentions an apparition called a gally-trot.

GALLY-BIRD. A woodpecker. Sussex.

GALLY-GASKINS. Wide loose trousers. Called gally-breeches in Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Harrison, speaking of excess in women's apparel, mentions " their galligascons to beare out their bums and make their attire to sit plum round (as they terme it) about them." Dekker, in his Belman of London, says that shoplifters generally wore gallye slops. See Earle, p. 248; Brit. Bibl. ii. 518.

GALLY-GUN. A kind of culverin.

GALLY-HALFPENNY. An inferior foreign coin prohibited by Henry VIII. Blount.

GALLY-TEAM. A team kept for hire. West. GALLY-TILES. Little square tiles, like those of polished earthenware sometimes seen in cottages in the country.

GALLY-TRAPS. Any frightful ornaments, head-dresses, hoods, &c. Glouc.

GALOCHE. Same as Galage, q. v.

GALOUME. Same as Garage, The GALOING. Galling; rubbing. Huloet.

togs galore," Dibdin's Songs, 1823, no. 18.

GALOWE-TRE. The gallows. Ritson. GALPE. To yawn; to gape; to belch. (A.-S.) Also a substantive. "With gastlie galpe of

grislie bug," Stanihurst, p. 28. GALT. (1) A boar pig. A nefrendus," Nominale MS. North.

Tak a bacyne, and scoure it wele, and anounte the sydis wele within with the larde of a galte. MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 284.

Gresse growene as a galte, fulle grylych he lukez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

(2) Clay; brick-earth. Suffolk. (3) To gall or rub. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

GALVER. To throb; to move quickly. East. GALWES. The gallows. (A.-S.) See Langtoft, p. 247; and fifth example under Anhanse. To mock. North.

GAMASHES. Gaiters. North. The term was formerly applied to a kind of loose drawers or stockings worn outside the legs over the other clothing, and much used by travellers. Also called gamogins or gambadoes, which were large cases of leather to protect the shoes and stockings from the dirt when on horseback.

GAMAWDLED. Half tipsy. Linc. GAMBAUDE. A gambol, or prank. (A.-N.)Gambawdynge, Hartshorne's Anc. Met. Tales,

p. 252 ; Skelton, ii. 352.

GAMBESON. A stuffed and quilted habit, fitted to the body to prevent the chafing of the external armour, as well as to check the progress of a weapon. It descended to the middle of the thighs, and was also worn in a less substantial shape by women to regulate their figure. See Gy of Warwike, pp. 312, 325.

Gomes with gambassourne Lyes on the bent so browne.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 13L

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A leg. Somerset. Perhaps gam-GAMBLE. brel, the lower part of the leg. GAMBONE. Agammon. Skelton, i. 105.

GAMBREL. (1) A crooked piece of wood used by butchers for hanging up or expanding a slaughtered animal.

(2) A cart with rails. Heref.

GAME. (1) Pleasure; sport. (A.-S.) Gameliche, joyfully, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.

> Him luste betre for to wepe Than don ougt ellis to the game. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

(2) A rabbit-warren. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 11.

GAME-LEG. A sore or lame leg. Var. dial. GAMELY. Playfully. (A.-S.)
GAMENE. See Game. Perceval, 1689.

GAMESTER. A dissolute person of either sex. A fighter is still called a gamester in Somerset. GAMMAGE. The same tale repeated over again to one person.

GAMMER. An old wife; a grandmother. See Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 99. Gammer-stang, a rude wanton girl. To idle, according to Grose.

GAMMEREL. The small of the leg. Devon. GAMMET. Fun; sport. Somerset. Also to dance, as a nurse does a baby. Hence gammets, whims, fancies.

GAMMON. Sport; play; nontense. Var. dial. Perhaps from the old word gamene. "This gammon shal begyne," Chester Plays, i. 102. GAMMOUTHE. The gamut. Palsgrave.

GAMOCK. Foolish, silly sport. Also, to romp or play practical jokes. Salop.

GAMY. Sticky; dirty. Hants.

GAN. (1) Began. Chaucer.

(2) A mouth. An old cant term.

GÁNCH. To punish by that cruel mode practised in Turkey of suspending a criminal on a hook by the ribs till he dies. Nares.

GANDER. To gad; to ramble. East. GANDERGOOSE. The herb ragwort.

GANDER-MONTH. The month in which a man's wife is confined. Var. dial. Gander-

mooner, a married gallant, one who exercises gallantry at that season. GANDERNOPED. Giddy; thoughtless. West.

GANDY. Idly disposed. Salop.

GANE. (1) Gone; went. North.

(2) To yawn, or gape. Palsgrave. Still used in Lincolnshire, pronounced gawn. GANE-FISH. A hornbeak. Somerset.

GANG. (1) To go. North. See Harrison, p. 57; Illust. Fairy Mythol. p. 66. Hence Gangdays, Rogation week, so called because the parish boundaries were generally perambulated at that time.

> Thorow grace that He us zeveth, Where so we gange.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 31.

(2) Row, set, or company. Var. dial. cow-house to the barn. North. GANGER. A good goer. North.

GANGERAL. A vagrant. North. Cotgrave

applies the term to a tall scraggy man. GANGING. Going. North. Ganging-gear, the machinery of a mill.

Ne gruche noghte my ganggyng, it salle to gude turne. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

GANGINGS-ON. Proceedings. North.

GANGLE. To make a noise. (A.-N.)
GANGLING. Tall, slender, delicate, generally

applied to plants. Warw.

GANGRIL. A toad. North.

391

GANGSMAN. A foreman. Linc. GANG-TEETH. Teeth in animals which pro-

ject out of the mouth. Topsell, p. 194. GANG-WAY. An entry, or passage. Kent. GANG-WEEK. Rogation week. See Gang.

GANNER. A gander. Var. dial. GANNER-HEAD. A great dunce. South. GANNIES. Turkies. Devon. Palmer and Jen-

nings have ganny-cock.

GANNING. The barking of foxes. See Topsell's

Beasts, 1607, pp. 128, 223.

GANNOK. Standard; ensign. GANNOKER. A tavern or inn-keeper.

GANNY-WEDGE. A thick wooden wedge, used

in splitting timber. West. GANSE. (1) Thin; slender. Kent.

(2) Merriment; hilarity. Sussex. GANT. (1) To yawn. North.

(2) Lusty; hearty; well. North.

(3) A village fair or wake. East.

(4) Scanty. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 143.
(5) A gander. "A gose and a gant," Skelton,
i. 111. Giraldus Cambrensis calls it auca, the same as anser. In Pr. Parv. p. 186, bistarda, or the bustard, according to Ducange. Douce says gant is the gannet, a bird about the size of a goose, mentioned by Ray as found in Cornwall.

GANTREE. A stand for barrels. North. Called also a gantril.

GANTY. Merry; frolicsome. Sussex. GANTY-GUTTED. Lean and lanky. East. GANZAS. Geese. (Span.)

GAOWING. Chiding. Exmoor. GAP. To notch; to jag. South. "To gap or

to stile," to be always in time. GAPESING. Sight-seeing. Var. dial. In Devon gape's nest is a strange sight; and in the North, qape-seed.

GAPESNATCH. A fool. Glouc.

GAPE-STICK. A large wooden spoon. GAR. To force; to compel; to make. North. See further in Gare.

GARATWIST. Awry. Sussex.

GARB. A sheaf of corn. An old heraldic term, mentioned by Drayton.

GARBASH. Garbage. Florio, p. 70.

GARBELLER. A person who examined spices, drugs, &c. to find out the impurities in them. GARB-FEATHERS. The feathers under the bill

of a hawk. Berners. GANG-BOOSE. The narrow passage from a GARBOIL. A commotion, tumult, uproar, or confusion. See Florio, pp. 55, 443; Drayton's Poems, p. 88; Stanihurst, p. 34.

GARCIL. Underwood. North.

GARCLIVE. The herb agrimony.
GARD. A facing, or trimming. "Three faire gards," Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 117.
"Garded or purfied garments," Hollyband's
Dictionarie, 1593. "I garde a garmente, I sette one garde upon hym, je bende," Palsgrave. "Now may I were the brodered garde," King Cambises, p. 260. See also Liturgies of Edward VI. p. 423, wrongly explained by the editor; Soliman and Perseda, p. 233; Thoms' Anec. and Trad. p. 43.

GARDE. Caused; made. (A.-S.) "He garde hyme goo," Torrent of Portugal, p. 28.

GARDEBRACE. Armour for the arm. (A.-N.)

GARDEEN. A guardian. Suffolk. GARDEMANGER. A cupboard. (Fr.)

GARDEN. To garden a hawk, i. e. to put her on a piece of turf.

GARDÉN-GINGER. Cavenne pepper.

GARDEN-HOUSES. Summer-houses, frequently mentioned by our old dramatists as places for intrigue and debauchery. Garden-pot, a watering pot, Du Bartas, p. 4. Garden-whore, a very common whore, Peele's Jests, p. 3.

GARDEROBE. A wardrobe; the place in a palace where the clothes are kept. (Fr.)

GARDEVIANCE. A chest, trunk, pannier, or basket; a bag for meat. "Scriniolum, a kasket or forsar, a gardiviance," Elyot, 1559. "Bagge or gardeviaunce to put meat in, pera," Huloet, 1552.

GARDWYNES. Rewards. (A.-N.)Gifene us gersoms and golde, and gardwynes many, Grewhoundes and grett horse, and alkyne gammes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.

GARE. (1) To make, or cause. See Perceval, 1411; Isumbras, 343. Garte, made. " Make or garre to do, as the Scottish men say," Florio.

Than he prayed the portere That he wold be his messynger, And gare hym hafe an ansuere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131. And yf the kyng me garre falle can, What y am ther wottyth no man.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 246. (2) Coarse wool. See Blount, in v.

(3) A signal flag? Arch. xiii. 101.

(4) Ready. Richard Coer de Lion, 6409.

(5) A dart, or javelin. (A.-S.)

The batelle began to smyghte

With many a grymme gare.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.

(6) Gear; accoutrements. West. GÁRE-BRAINED. Thoughtless; giddy. South. GARE-LOCKS. A cock's gaffles. Chesh. GARESOWNE. A boy, or youth. (A.-N.)

That made hym knyght of grete renowne Of a mysprowde garesowne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 202. GARETT. A watch-tower; a room near the top of a building.

Then was that lady sett Hye up in a garett. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76. They byganne at the gretteste sate a garette to rere, Getten up fro the grounde on twelfe sykur postes. MS, Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115. GARFANGYL. An eel-spear. Pr. Parv. GARFITS. Garbage. North.

GARGATE. The throat. Chaucer. We have gargaze in Kyng Alisaunder, 3636.

GARGEL. A projecting spout from a gutter, sometimes made in grotesque and ornamented forms. "Gargyle in a wall, gargoille," Pals-"Gargeyld with grayhoundes," Percy, p. 27. See Prompt. Parv. p. 186.

GARGILOUN. Part of the numbles of a deer. See Sir Tristrem, p. 387; Rel. Ant. i. 153.

GARGOUN. Jargon; language. (A.-N.) See Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 106, 107.

GARGUT-ROOT. Bear's-foot. Norf.

GARISH. Splendid; shining; magnificent; fine. See Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. V. vi ; Marlowe, ii. 44 ; Drayton's Poems, p. 225 ; Harrison, p. 172. Garishly, Billingsley's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 35. In the provinces it is used in the senses of frightened, very wild, silly, foolishly gay.
GARISOUN. (1) To heal. Chaucer.
(2) A reward. Garyson, Rob. Glouc. p. 409.

The ring in a target in which the GÁRLAND. prick or mark was set.

GARLANDS. A common name for small collections of popular ballads.

GARLE. To spoil butter in making by handling it with hot hands. East.

GARLED. Variegated; streaked; spotted. A term applied to the colour of animals. See Harrison, pp. 226, 239. "White thickly spotted with red, the outside spots small," Batchelor's Orthoepical Analysis, 1809, p. 133.

GARLETE. Garlic. Pegge.

GARLIC-EATER. A stinking fellow. GARLONG. A garland. Christmas Carols, p. 9. GARN. (1) A garden; a garner. South.

(2) Yarn. North. See Kennett, p. 65.

GÁRNADE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Ord. and Reg. p. 465. GARNARDE. A wine of Granada. See the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 758.

GARNEMENT. A garment. (A.-N.)

Tho he stode up verament, And dud upon hym hys garnement.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140. GARNER. Properly, a granary; but it also signifies a store-room of any kind.

GARNETOUR. Provisions; livery. (A.-N.) GARNETT. (1) A kind of firework, appearing like a flying broom. (Ital.)

(2) Garnet appille, the pomegranate.

Liche the frute that is of suche plesaunce, The garnet appille of coloure golden hewid. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

(3) A kind of hinge. Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

GARNISH. (1) A service which generally consisted of sets of twelve dishes, saucers, &c. See Warner, p. 123. To garnish the table, to set the dishes on it.

(2) The fees paid by a prisoner on entering gaol. See Songs of London Prentices, p. 57; and Grose, in v.

GARNISON. A guard, or garrison. (A.-N.)

393

GARN-WINDLE. A reel to wind yarn upon. North. "A par garnwyn, girgillum," Nominale MS. See Pr. Parv.

Awkward. Cumb. GARRACK.

GARRANT. A gelding. See State Papers, iii. 169; Egerton Papers, p. 153; garon, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 118, 156.

GARRAY. Array; troops. Towneley Myst. GARRE. To make a garment, or do any other

work; to expel. North.
GARRET. The head. Var. dial.

GARRETTED. Having small splinters of stone inserted in the joints of masonry or flint-work. See Britton, p. 263.

GARRICK. An awkward person. North.

GARRING. Chirping; chattering. "Garring and fliyng of briddus," Apol. Loll. p. 95.
GARRON-NAILS. Large spike-nails. North.

GARRYS. Makes; causes. See Gar.

I was as blythe as byrd on breyr; That garrys me suffer thes scherp schoris. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.

GARS. Grass. Garsing, a pasture. North. GARSH. A notch. Palsgrave.

GARSING. A method of bleeding by pricking the skin with a lancet. It differed slightly from cupping, and was done on several parts of the body.

Ther is oo maner of purgacioun of the body that is y-maad in too maners, by medicyn outher by bledynge; bledyng I say, either by veyne or by MS. Bodl. 423, f. 208.

GARSOM. An earnest penny. North. GARSON. A youth; a page. (A.-N.)

Ther sone was a prowde garson, Men hym clepyd syr Befown.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 115.

GART. Made; caused. (A.-S.)When he came into the halle, The fole he gart before hym calle. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 243. With scharpe axis of stele,

Mony knyghte gart he knele. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

GARTEN. A garter. North. Also, corn in the sheaf. Durham.

GARTH. (1) A yard; a small field or inclosure adjoining a house; a churchyard; a garden; an orchard; a warren. North. "Garthe cresse," garden cress.

Tak a peny-weghte of garthe cresse sede, and gyff hym at ete, and gare hym after a draghte of gude MS. Linc. Med. f. 292. rede wyne.

(2) A hoop, or band. North.
(3) See Fish-garths, and Blount.
GARTHOR. A garter. Palsgrave.

GARTHYNERE. A gardener. Towneley.

GARTLE-HEADED. Thoughtless. East.

GARTLESS. Heedless; thoughtless. East.
GASCOINES. See Gally-gaskins. "Much in
my gascoines," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. v. See

the Widow of Watling Street, p. 29. GASE. (1) A goose. Skelton, i. 410; The Goode Wif thaught hir Doughter, p. 8.

(2) Goes. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. GÁSE-HOUND. A kind of hound formerly much valued for fox or hare-hunting, on account of its excellent sight. See Topsell,

GASHFUL. Ghastly; frightful. East. GAST. (1) To frighten; to terrify. "I gaste, I feare," Palsgrave. It is the part. pa. in the following passage.

His wille was but to make hem gast. And aftir rewe on hem at the last.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 31.

(2) Spirit; breath; a ghost, or spirit. GAST-BIRD. A single partridge in the shooting season. Suffolk.

GAST-COW. A cow which does not produce a calf in the season. East.

GASTER. Same as Gast, q. v. Ray has it as an Essex word, and Gifford, who was a native of that county, uses it in his Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

GASTFUL. Frightful. Palsgrave.

GASTNE. An apparition. Batman, 1582. GASTNESS. Ghastliness. (A.-S.) It occurs in Chaucer and Shakespeare.

GASTOYNE. A solitude. (A.-N.) GAT. (1) A goat. Nominale MS.

(2) A gap; an opening. East.

GATCHEL. The mouth. Somerset.

GATE. (1) A farm-yard. South.
(2) A way, path, street, or road. "Go thi gate," go thy way. The track of an animal was called his gate. Blome, ii. 78.

He lay at the ryche mannys rate, Ful of byles yn the gate.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

He followed thame thorowe the wod, Alle the gatis that thay 30de. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136,

(3) Manner; fashion. Havelok, 2419.

GATE-DOOR. The street or outer door. Gaytt doore, Towneley Myst. p. 107.

GATE-DOWN. A going-down. Palsgrave. GATEL. Goods; property?

Beves of his palfrai alighte, And tok the tresore anonrighte; With that and with mor gatel, He made the castel of Arondel.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 129.

GATE-PENNY. A tribute paid by the customary tenants for leave to pass through one or more of their lord's gates for the more easy passage to and from their own lands. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GATE-POST-BARGAIN. When the money is paid on the gate-post before the stock sold leave the field. North.

GATE-ROOM. A yard, or paddock.

GATES. Other gates, in another manner. Half gates three, nearly three o'clock.

GATE-SCHADYLLE. The division of a road into two or more ways. Pr. Parv.

GATE-SHORD. A gate-way; a place or gap for a gate. Somerset.

GATE-WARD. A.porter, or gate-keeper. (A.-S.) GATHER. (1) To glean. Somerset.

(2) To gather up, to be in a passion and scold any one. To gather one's self together, as a

man does when he intends to exhibit his (3) An animal's pluck. See Ord. and Reg. p.

297 ; Cotgrave, in v. Hastilles.

GATHERER. A money-taker at a theatre.

There is one Jhon Russell that by your apoyntment was made a gatherer with us, but my fellowes finding [him] often falce to us, have many tymes warnd him from taking the box.

Alleyn Papers, Dulwich College MS. f. 45. GATHERERS. A horse's teeth by which he draws his food into his mouth.

GATHERING. Raking mown hay or corn into cocks or rows for carting it.

GATHERS. Out of the gathers, i. e. out of order, in distressed circumstances.

GATLESS. Heedless; careless. East.

GATTERAM. A green lane. Line. GATTER-BUSH. The wild gelder-rose, or dogwood. Also called the gattridge.

GATTLEHEADED. Forgetful. Cumb. GAT-TOTHED. Chaucer, Cant. T. 470, 6185. Urry reads gap-tothid, and some MSS. cattothed. It means having teeth standing or projecting out. " Dentes exerti, gag teeth, or teeth standing out," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 29. Tyrwhitt professes himself unable to explain this word.

GAUBERTS. Iron racks for chimneys. Chesh. GAUBY. A lout, or clown. Derb.

GAUCHAR. Vexation. "Haved at thayre gauchar," Wright's Pol. songs, p. 318. GAUCY. Fat and comely. North.

GAUD. (1) Habit; practice; fashion. Yorksh. (2) A toy, or piece of finery. Shak. Hence gauded, adorned, Coriol. ii. 1.

(3) A jest, or trick. Lydgate, p. 92. Also, to sport or jest.

GAUDEES. The larger beads in a roll for prayer. "Gaudye of beedes, signeau de patenostre, Palsgrave.

Upon the gaudees all without Was writte of golde pur reposer.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 190.

GAUDERY. Finery; gaiety. It is wrongly explained in Skelton's Works, ii. 191.

GAUDY. Gaiety. Also gay. Hence gaudyday, a festival or feast day.

We maye make our tryumphe, i. kepe our gaudyes, or let us sette the cocke on the hope, and make good Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. chere within dores. I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make gaudye chere.

GAUDY-GREEN. A light green colour. "Colour hit gaude grene," Ord. and Reg. p. 452. There is a very ancient receipt for making it in MS. Harl. 2253.

To go off. Somerset.

GAUGHLING. Tall and slender in proportion to the bulk. Warw.

GAUK. To stare vacantly. North.

GAUK-HANDED. Left-handed. Craven.

GAUKY. A simpleton; a clown. Also, awkward. Var. dial.

GAUL. A large wooden lever. Lanc. GAULDRING. Drawling. Somerset.

GAULIC-HAND. The left-hand. North. GAULS. Spots where grass, corn, or trees, have failed. South.

GAULT. Blue clay. Var. dial. GAUM. To comprehend, or understand; to distinguish; to consider; to fear; to handle improperly. North. This last meaning is found in Fletcher's Poems, p. 230, and is still in common use. In some places, not to gaum a man is not to mind him. Also, to smear or maul.

GAUMLESS. Vacant; half silly. North. Also,

frozen, as the fingers are.

GAUN. (1) A gallon measure. Var. dial.

"Gawnes of ale," Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 50.
(2) Going; given. North.
GAUNCE. (1) Gaunt. Skelton, i. 64.

(2) To prance a horse up and down.

GAUNSEL. A kind of sauce made of flour and milk, and coloured with saffron; formerly eaten with geese.
GAUNT. (1) To yawn. Northumb.

(2) The old English name for Ghent.

GAUNTRY. A wooden frame for casks. GAUP. (1) Vulgar or noisy talk. Derby.

(2) To gape, or stare. Var. dial.
GAUPEN. Two handfulls. Hence, an immoderate quantity. North.

GAUPS. A simpleton. South.
GAURE. To stare; to look vacantly. Chaucer.

Also, to cry or shout.
AUSTER. To laugh loudly; to be noisy; to GAUSTER. Craven. swagger.

GAUVE. To stare vacantly or rudely. North. Hence gauvy, a dunce.
GAUVISON. A young simpleton. North.

GAVEG. A gage, or pledge. State Papers, ii. 131. GAVEL. (1) A sheaf of corn before it is tied up, not usually applied to wheat. East. Cotgrave has, "Javeler, to swathe or gavell corne; to make it into sheaves or gavells." See also in v. Enjavelé.

(2) To stare vacantly. Cumb.(3) The gable of a building.

GAVELKIND. An ancient tenure in Kent, by which the lands of a father were divided among all his sons, or the lands of a brother. dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers; a custom by which the female descendants were utterly excluded, and bastards inherited with legitimate children. See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 530.

GAVELOK. A spear, or javelin. The term is still used in the North for an iron crow or

lever. See Brockett, p. 130. Gavelokes also thicke flowe

So gnattes, ichil avowe. Arthour and Merlin, p. 338. Thai hurte him foule and slough his hors

With garylokes and wyth dartis. MS. Douce 175, p. 35.

GAVER. The sea cray-fish. Cornuc. GAVER-HALE. The jack-snipe. Devon. GAW. A boat-pole. Also, a stripe. South. GAWCUM. A simpleton. Somerset. GAWFIN. A clownish fellow. Chesh.

GAWISH. Gay. It occurs in Wright's Display of Dutie, 4to. Lond. 1589.

GAWK. (1) Clownish; awkward. Var. dial.

(2) A cuckoo. Also, a fool. North.

(3) To hawk and spit. Devon.

GAWK-A-MOUTH, A gaping fool. Devon. GAWKSHAW. A left-handed man. GAWL. Gold. Somerset. GAWLE. Same as Gale (2). Yorksh.

We may not lette the peple to gawle and crye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 159. GAWLEY. A simpleton. Warw. GAWMIN. Vacant; stupid. North.

GAWNE. Gave. Still in use in Essex. Howard Household Books, p. 446.

GAWNEY. A simpleton. Wilts.

GAWN-PAIL. A pail with a handle on one side. Glouc. Qu. from gaun?

GAWT. The channel through which water runs from a water-wheel. Lanc.

GAY. (1) A print, or picture. "He loved prety gayes," Mayd Emlyn, p. 26.
As if a theefe should be proud of his halter, a

begger of his cloutes, a child of his gay, or a foole Dent's Pathway, p. 40. of his bable. North.

(3) Considerable; tolerable.

(4) Quick; fast. Var. dial.

(5) The noon or morning. North.

(6) A gay person. Gawayne. (7) A small rut in a path. Linc.

GAY-CARDS. Court cards. Suffolk.
GAY-FLOOR. In the coal-pits at Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the third parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the gayfloor, two foot thick. Kennett, MS. Lansd.

GAYLES. Gaols. Hall, Henry vi. f. 91.

GAYNE. To gainsay. Sche wolde have had hym at home fayne,

But ther myght no speche gayne. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

GAYNED. Availed. Ellis, ii. 247.

GAYNESSE. Gaiety. Lydgate.

GAYNESTE. Readiest; nearest. At the gayneste, i. e. at random. Palsgrave.

GAYNORE. Queen Gueniver.

GAYNPAYNE. The ancient name of the sword used at tournaments.

Affter I tooke the gaynepaynes and the swerd with which I gurde me, and sithe whane I was thus armed, I putte the targe to my syde.

Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS. GAYN-STIE. The high-way. Langtoft, p. 319.

GAYNTYL. Gentle. Ritson.
GAY-POLE. A piece of wood which goes across the interior of a chimney on which the hangers for the kettles are hung. Salop.

GAYS. Goes. North.

The knyst answeryd and seyde allas! Mornyng to his bedd he gays.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

GAYSHEN. A simpleton. Cumb. GAYSPAND. Gasping?

Grisely gayspand with grucchande lotes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68. GAYSTYN. To lodge. Gawayne.

GAYTE. A goat. See Perceval, 186, 254, 268, 314, 847; Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

GAZE. A deer was said to stand at gaze, when it stared at anything.

GAZET. A Venetian coin, worth about three farthings. This was the original price of the small written courants, which formerly supplied the place of newspapers. Hence the modern term Gazette.

GAZLES. Black currents; wild plums. Kent. GE. To go, as in the ge-ho to horses.

GEALL. To freeze; w congress of the GEALL. To grieve. Northumb.

GEAN. The wild cherry. Var. dial.

GEANCE. A jaunt, or errand. Jonson.

GEAND. A giant. Degrevant, 1242. (A.-N.) GEANT. A jay. Skinner.

GEANY. Profitable. Tusser.

GEAR. (1) Any kind of moveable property; subject, matter, or business in general. The latter sense is common in old plays. Still in use.

(2) A worthless person. Yorksh.

(3) To dress. In his gears, in good order. Out of gear, unwell, out of order. GEARMENT. Rubbish. Yorksh.

GEARS. Horse trappings. Var. dial.

GEARUM. Out of order. Lanc. GEASON. Scarce. See Geson. See Geson. "Scant and

geason," Harrison's England, p. 236. GEAT. (1) Pace; motion. Northumb.

(2) The hole through which melted metal runs into a mould. MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) Jet. See Harrison's England, p. 239. GEAY. (1) To go. Meriton, p. 99.

(2) A jay. Howell's Lex. (sect. xxxix.)
GEB. To hold up the eyes and face; to sneer.

North.

GECK. Scorn; derision; contempt. North. See Cymbeline, v. 4. Also, to toss the head scornfully. Hence, an object of scorn, a fool, as in Twelfth Night, v. 1.

GECKDOR. The herb goose-grass.

GED. (1) A pike. Northumb. (2) Dead; deceased. Derbysh. GEDDEDE. Dead. (A.-S.) "Love is geddede," Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 96.

GEDDIS. Goods; property.

Grete geddis i-nowe Gate he untalde. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

GEDE. Went. Nominale MS. GEDELYNGE. An idle vagabond. This shame he hath me done in dede,

The gedelynge of uncouthe lede.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28. Peter ! sais syr Gawayne, this gladdez myne herte,

That zone gedlynges are gone, that made gret nowmbre. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

GEDER. To gather together; to meet. Gedurt, gathered, Tur. Tott. xxiv.

GED-WAND. A goad for oxen. North.

GEE. (1) To give. Var. dial. Also, to thaw. (2) An affront; stubbornness. North.

(3) To agree; to fit; to suit with. Var. dial. See Songs of the London Prentices, p. 121.

GEEAL. Clear. Yorksh. GEED. Gave. Geen, given. North.

GEERING. The ladders and side-rails of a waggon. Midland C.

GEES. Jesses, q. v. Reliq. Antiq. i. 27. GEESE. A horse's girth or under-strap. Hence, to girth or bind. Devon.

GEET. (1) Jet. See Sir Degrevant, 1461. O fayr lady, hewyd as ys the geet.

MS. Fairfus 16.

(2) Goats. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 198. GEFF. Deaf. Chesh.

GEFFE. Given. Robin Hood, i. 89.

GEFTHE. A gift. Weber.

GEG. To walk carelessly. North.

GEGGIN. A small tub. North.

EHEZIE-CHEESE. A very poor cheese, made of milk partially skimmed. East. GEHEZIE-CHEESE.

GE-HO. A phrase addressed to horses to make them go. It corresponds to the Italian Gio, which occurs in a similar sense in the Dialogus Creaturarum, 1480.

GEITHER. An animal's pluck. Florio, p. 123.

GEITLESSE. Without booty.

3if we geitlesse goo home, the kyng wille be grevede, And say we are gadlynges, agaste for a lyttille.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82. GELD. (1) To geld ant-hills is to cut off the tops, and throw the inside over the land. Herefordsh.

(2) To castrate; but formerly used for the operation by which females are rendered barren. In the North of England, a cow or ewe not with young is called a geld cow or a geld ewe; and the term is used in a similar sense in the Towneley Myst. p. 75, applied to a woman; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 210.

(3) A tax, or imposition. North.
(4) To cleanse wheat. Florio, p. 88.

GÉLDING. An eunuch. Wickliffe. Used for

gadling in Chester Plays, i. 179.

GELE. Jelly. Forme of Cury, p. 50. Gelide, made into a jelly, Ord. and Reg. p. 471; Warner, p. 89. Geliffes, Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

GELL. (1) To crack, or split. North. (2) A large number or quantity. Warro. GÉLMYD. Glittered. Reliq. Antiq. i. 77.

GELOUS. Jealous. Lydgate.

GELOWE-FLOURE. A gillyflower. Palsgrave. Yorksh.

GELP. Thin insipid liquor. Yorksh GELPE. To boast. Nominale, MS.

GELT. (1) Money. Skelton, ii. 176.

(2) Barren, or impotent. Yorksh. Guilts. Reliq. Antiq. i. 227. GELTHES.

GELTIF. Guilty. Sevyn Sages, 856.

GELUCE. Jealous. Pr. Parv.

GEMEAN. Common; vulgar. Yorksh. GEME-FEDERS. The feathers which cover a

hawk's tail. Skinner. GEMEL. A twin, or pair of anything. Hence

gemels, a pair of hinges. This word occurs in many forms. In some early writers, quoted by Steevens, it seems to have the meaning of gimmal, or double ring.

Joynter and gemows he jogges in sondyre. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

GEMETRY. Geometry. Const. Mast. p. 12; gemytré, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11. GEMMAN. A gentleman. Var. dial.

He was worthy no lesse, For vexing with his pertnesse A gemman going to messe.

Doctour Doubble Alle, n. d.

GEMMERY. A jewel-house. Blount.

GEMMINY. A vulgar exclamation of surprise. Var. dial.

GEN. (1) Against. Pegge.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2540.

(2) Began. Kyng Alisaunder, 2540. GENDE. Neat; pretty. Chaucer. GENDER. To ring; to resound; to

To ring; to resound; to chatter with the teeth. Craven.
GENDRE. To engender.

Than wulle folke of thi persone expresse, Say thou art ympotent to gendre in thi degré. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 125.

GENE. (1) Genoa. Hearne's Langtoft.

(2) Given. Hunttyng of the Hare, 266.

(3) To force; to compel; to invite. (A.-S.)

GENEFE. A knife. Rowlands.
GENERAL. The people; the public. Shak.

GENERALS. The archdeacon's visitation. term used at Norwich.

GENEREN. Engender; create.

Good wylle and enemies generen good dyscrecion. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 25.

GENEROUS. Of noble birth. Shak.

GENEST. The broom plant. (Lat.) The wild cat. Arch. xxix. 44. GENET.

GENGE. A company of people; a retinue; a family; a nation. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 2; Arthour and Merlin, pp.

142, 305. Noght anely folke and genge rase ogaynes Criste, bot alswa the kynges. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 3.

GENLESE. The cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway. W. Wyrc.

GENNER. January. Weber.

GENOWAIE. A Genoese. Nares.

GENT. Neat; pretty; gallant; courteous; no-(A. N.)

GENTERIE. Courtesy; honour. (A.-N.) Gentriose, Degrevant, 481; gentrise, R. Glouc. p. Gentry, Hamlet, ii. 2.

GENTILE. Gentle; genteel; well-born; gentleman-like. Gentilliche, beautifully, finely, (A.-N.)genteelly.

GENTILITY. Gentilism. Hooper.

GENTIN. Projecting; in the way. Northumb. GENTLE. A gentleman. Shak. Common in old ballads. See Eglamour, 112,1000.

GENTLEMAN-USHER. Originally a state officer, attendant upon queens and other persons of high rank. Afterwards, a sort of upperservant, whose duty it was to hand his mistress to the coach, and walk before her bareheaded, though in later times she leaned upon his arm. See Nares, in v.

GENTLERY-MEN. The gentry. (A.-N.) GENTLES. Maggots or grubs. Var. dial.

GENTLY. Gently with a rush, i. e. be not too impetuous. North.

GENTRY-CUFFIN. A gentleman. Dekker. GENZIE. An engine of war. See Local Hist.

Tab. Book, Trad. i. 247. GEOMESIE. Mensuration. "Geometrie and

geomesie," P. Ploughman, p. 186.

GEOMETER. A gauger. Taylor. GEORDIE. George. North.
GEORGE-NOBLE. A gold coin, temp. Hen. VIII. worth about 6s. 8d. See Jacob, in v. GEOSE. A hut for geese. North. GEOTER. A caster of metals. (A.-N.) GEP. A scuttle. Craven. GEPON. A pourpoint or doublet. See Clariodes in Sir Tristrem, p. 375. GER. See Gar, Gare, and Gear. GERAFLOUR. The gilliflower. Baret. GERBE. A handful of hay. Somerset. GERDOLES. Girdles. Weber. GERE. Same as Gear, q. v. GEREVE. A guardian, or governor. GERFAWCON. A kind of large falcon. A gerfauk, Gy of Warwike, p. 26; gersfaukun, MS. Addit. 11579, f. 98. A gerfawcon whyte as mylke,

In all thys worlde ys non swylk. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.

Will. Werw. p. 80. GERGEIS. Greeks. GERINESSE. Changeableness.

I was adrad so of hire gerinesse, That my lyff was but a dedly gladnesse. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 250.

Wild; unconstrained. Gerysshe, GERISH. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 245. GERKIN. A gerfawcon, q. v. Markham. GERL. A young person of either sex. (A.-S.)
"Knave gerlys," Cov. Myst. p. 181.
GER-LAUGHTERS. Persons who laugh extra-

vagantly and noisily. See Melton's Šixe-fold Politician, 1609, sig. M. ii.

GERMAINE. A seed, or bud. Shak.

GERMAN. A brother. Spenser. GERN. (1) To grin; to snarl. North. It also means, to yawn.

And grymly gyrnne on hym and blere. And hydowse braydes make hym to fere. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 72.

(2) To open; to come unsewn. Yorksh. GERNADE. Granada. Chaucer.

GERNE. Promptly; earnestly. Than thou gysed the gerne, and gafe the to goo.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.

GERNETER. The pomegranate. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

GERNIER. A granary. Palegrave. GERNING. Yearning; desire. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 20.

GERRE. Quarrelling. Nares. GERRED. Bedawbed. Exmoor. GERRICK. The sea-pike. Corne The sea-pike. Cornw.

GERSE. (1) Grass. North.

(2) Causes; makes. (A.-S.) Wate thou noste wele that a wolfe chasez a grete floke of schepe, and gerse thame sparple. Righte so and the wysdome of the Grekes passez other nacyons. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 14.

GERSING. Pasturage. North. GERSOM. Treasure; reward. " Gersom and gold," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 217.

Thou saile have gersoms fulle grett, That gayne salle the evere.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55. GERT. (1) Caused; made. (A.-S.)

Scho said untille hym, Sone, quod scho, what es that? Als thi foli hafe made it, quod he, so it es! And thanne he gert berye hym wirchipfully. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 1.

Weber. 2) Pushed; pierced.

(3) Great. Devon.

397

Girt; girded. Ritson. GÉRTTE. GERUND-GRINDER. A schoolmaster.

See Lydgate's Minor Changeable. GERY. Poems, p. 24. It seems to mean giddy in Skelton, i. 157. See Gerish.

GESARNE. The garbage. Gyserne, Palsgrave. Tak the gesurne of a hare, and stampe it, and temper it with water, and gyf it to the seke mane MS. Linc. Med. f. 305. or womane at drynke.

GESERNE. A battle-axe. (A.-N.)They smote of wyth ther gesernes,

Fete and honde, schouldur and armes. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168.

GESINE. Childbed; confinement. In gesene, Hardyng's Chron. f. 133.

Bothe on a nigt ligter were thai, And bothe at ones in gesyn lay.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 54.

Also, the early blos-GESLINS. Goslings. som of the willow, which some have believed fell into the water and became goslings. North.

See Black's Pen. GESON. Rare; scarce. Psalms, p. 31, where the Cambridge MS. reads, " false othes ben holden in sesone.

In werke they weren never so nyce, Ne of moo good liveres geson.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 23. Let not thy tonge speke thy wylle,

Lawghyng and speche in thy mouthe be geson. MS. Ibid. f. 24.

Receyve her than and make no mor ado, Thou might seke farre and the world is geson. MS. Laud. 416, f. 52.

GESS. Sort; kind. Somerset. GESSARE. One who guesses. Pr. Parv. GESSE. (1) To guess. Chaucer.

(2) Guests. Park.

(3) To aim at a mark. See Palsgrave.

GESSERAWNTE. A sort of jacket without sleeves, composed of small oblong plates of iron or steel overlapping each other, and sometimes covered with velvet. (A.-N.)

And a fyne gesserawate of gentille mayles. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

GESSES. Same as Jesses, q. v.

GESSID. Valued. Baber.
GEST. (1) A deed, history, or tale. (A.-N.)

Romances were termed gestes. Thys same tale tellyth seynt Bede,

Yn hys gestye that men rede.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 17. Octovian, 75. "Glade the with (2) A guest. Octovian, 75. "C thi geste," MS. Lincoln, f. 133.

(3) A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey. Kersey.

(4) Gesture of the body. Spenser.
GESTENED. Lodged. See Gesta Romanorum, p. 212; Degrevant, 935.

The Trinité say he bi that sigt, And gestened hem with him that nyst. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 17. GESTENING. Lodging; feasting; entertainment for guests. The old priory great hall, part of the deanery house in Worcester, is called the Gesten-hall, MS. Lansd. 1033. See Torrent of Portugal, p. 58; Gesta Rom. p. 19; Gy of Warwike, p. 243; Arch. xxix. 342. Gestonye, Torrent of Portugal, p. 100; gistninge, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277.

The emperour was glad of that tydyng, And made Befyse gode gestenynge MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

GESTLE. To prance a horse backwards and forwards; to stumble.

GESTLING. The meeting of the members of the Cinque Ports at Romney, co. Kent.

GESTOUR. A tale-teller; a relater of gests or romances. Chaucer.

GESYLY. Fashionably. (A.-N.)

Suche was his appetyde and hertis desire To be araide gesyly of a straunge attyre. MS. Laud. 416, f. 73.

GET. (1) To get dead, to die. To get life in one, to revive him. North.

(2) Fashion; custom; behaviour; contrivance. Chaucer.

(3) To be scolded, or beaten. I'ar. dial.

(4) Stock; breed; income. North.

(5) That which is begotten; procreation. Towneley Myst. Gloss. in v.

(6) A goat. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 275.(7) To swagger; to brag. Palsgrave.

(8) Booty; gain. Gawayne.
GET-AGATE. To make a beginning of a work North. or thing.

GETARNYS. Guitars. Sir Cleges, 101. "Rubibis and geterns," MS. Fairfax 16.

GETE. A jet. See Sir Degrevant, 1461.

Johne, as the gete or germandir gente, As jasper the jewelle of gentille perry. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

GETEE. A part of a building which projects beyond the rest; a jettie. Pr. Parv.

GETHE. Goeth. Chaucer.

GETON. Gotten. Also, begotten. Sir Eglamour, 170, 13, 292. Getten, got. Linc. See Hawkins, i. 237, gitton, got, found.

GETOUN. A banner, properly two yards in

Arch. xxii. 397. length.

GET-PENNY. An old term for a play that turned out profitable. Jonson.

GETTAR. A bragger. Palsarave. GETTERON. Same as Getoun, q. v.

Than bannors was displayed fayre in the wynde, That a man his maister myght the better fynde, With getterons and pencelles of sundry hew.

MS. Laned. 208, f. 20. GETTING-AWAY. Near; approaching to.

Suffolk phrase. GETTOUR. A bragger, or boaster. Thys gentylmen, thys gettours,

They ben but Goddys turmentours. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 6.

GETTS. Earnings. Var. dial. GEW-GAW. A Jew's harp. North. GEW-GOG. A gooseberry. Suffolk. GEWYT. Giveth. Nominale MS. Alas, alas, and alas why Hath fortune done so crewely? Fro me to take awey the seyte Of that that gewit my hert lyte. MS. Cantab. Ff. 1, 6, f. 118.

GEY. Joy. Frere and the Boy, x. GEYLERE. A gaoler. He gave hym the keyes there,

And made hym hys geylere. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 184.

GEYN. Denial; refusal.

Their is no geyn ne excusacion, Til the trouthe be ryped to the roote. MS. Ashmole 59, f. 164.

GEYNEBYYNE. To ransom. Pr. Parv. GEYNECOWPYNE. To hinder; to withstand.

Pr. Parv. p. 189. See also Gaincope. GEYRE. A kind of eagle, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 609.

EYST. A guest. "Take, my geyst, seid Adam than," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50. GEYST.

GEYT. Goats. State Papers, iii. 3. GEYZENED. Parched with thirst.

GHEET. (1) Jet. Walter Mapes, p. 351. (2) Goats. Reynard the Foxe, p. 44.

GHELLS. The game of trip. Grose.

GHENGE. The depth of a furrow. I. Wight.

GHERN. A garden. Berks. GHESSE. To guess. Spenser.

GHETKIN. A cucumber. Coles.

GHEUS. Beggars, a term of reproach for the Flemish Protestants. Phillips.

GHIZZERN. The gizzard. Linc. We have gyssarne in an early MS. collection of medical receipts at Lincoln, apparently in the same sense.

GHOST. A dead body. Also, to haunt as a ghost. Shak.

GHOWER. To jar, or brawl. Exmoor. GHYBE. To gibe, or scold. North.

GIAMBEUX. Boots. Spenser.

GIB. (1) A young gosling. Linc.

(2) A horse that shrinks from the collar, and will not draw. North. "Gybbe horse, mandicus," Pr. Parv. p. 192.

(3) A hooked stick. North.

(4) A piece of wood used in supporting the roof of a coal-mine.

(5) A contraction of Gilbert, and formerly a common name for a cat. See Gib-cat. It is also used as a term of reproach to a woman. "Playeth the gib," Schole House of Women, p. 73, i. e. the wanton.

(6) A bump, or swelling. (A.-N.)

GIB-A-LAMB. A young lambkin just dropped from its dam. Devon.

GIBBER. To chatter. Hamlet, i. 1. Hence gibber-gabber, idle talking, Tusser, p. 246. Gibrish, Florio, pp. 60, 76.

GIBBET. (1) A violent fall. Suffolk. To gibbet a toad, to place it on a lath or piece of wooden hoop, and by striking one end precipitate it sufficiently to cause death.

(2) Same as Beetle, q. v.

(3) To hang, usually on a gallows, but also on or upon anything.

GIBBLE-GABBLE. Suffolk. "Any rude gibble-gabble," Cotgrave, in v. Barragoilin.

GIBBOL. The sprout of an onion of the second year. West. From chibol.

GIBBON. A hooked stick. North.

GIBBY-HEELS. Kibed heels. Somerset.

GIBBY-LAMB. A castrated lamb. West. GIBBY-LEGS. Legs that are thinner on the

calf side than the other. Devon.

GIBBY-STICK. Same as Gibbon, q. v.

GIB-CAT. A male-cat, now generally applied to one that has been castrated. "As melancholy as a gibb'd catt," Howell's English Proverbs, p. 10. "A gibb, or old male cat," Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

GIBE. To mock, or jest. "A merry jester or

giber," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 72.

GIB-FISH. The milter of the salmon. North.

GIBIER. Game. Rutland Papers, p. 27. GIBLETS. Rags; tatters. Kent. GIBRALTAR-ROCK. Veined sweetmeat, sold

in lumps resembling a rock.

GIBRIDGE. Gibberish. Cotgrave. GIB-STAFF. A quarter-staff. North.

GID. (1) A guide, or leader.

I will hold me byhind and thi men led, Rid with the rerward and be ther gid.

Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 386.

(2) Gave. Somerset. GIDDED. Hunted. Mirr. Mag. p. 418, ap. Nares. It seems to mean guided, directed, in Plumpton Corr. p. 129.

GIDDY. (1) Furious; very angry. North. To

go giddy, to go in a passion.

(2) A term applied to sheep that have hydatides on the brain. Linc.

GIDDYGANDER. The orchis. Dorset.

GIDERNE. A standard, or banner. (A.-N.) GIDINGS. Manners. Palsgrave.

GIE. (1) To give. North and West.

(2) To guide, direct, or rule. (A.-S.) Ne venjaunce ther no place ocupyeth, Where innocence a soule ungilty gyeth.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f.7. Schelde us fro schamesdede and synfulle werkes, And gyffe us grace to gye and governe us here.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53. GIER-EAGLE. A kind of eagle mentioned in Levit. xi. 18; Deut. xiv. 17

GIEST. A joist. Hollyband, 1593. GIF. If. North.

I wil go aboute thi nede, For to loke gif I may spede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. Dame, he sayde, late that be,

That daye schalte thou never see, Guff I may rede ryghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115. GIFF-GAFF. Conversation. Also, mutual accommodation. North.

GIFFIN. A trifle. Somerset.

GIFFLE. To be restless. Suffolk.

GIFT. (1) To give a gift, i. e. to make a resolution. This phrase occurs in Perceval, 85, 163; MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.

Idle, nonsensical talk. | (2) A bribe. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GIFTS. White specks on the finger-nails, portending gifts. Var. dial.

GIFTY-DAY. A boon-day; a day's work given by neighbour to neighbour. Leic.

GIG. (1) A machine used in raising cloth, to prepare it for dressing. North.

(2) A long, slender, light pleasure-boat used on the river Tyne.

(3) A silly flighty person. East. "Fare noght as a gygge," The Goode Wif.

(4) An old machine for winnowing corn. Batchelor's Orth. Anal. p. 133.

(5) To hasten along. Devon.

(6) A top. See Florio, pp. 124, 324, 351, 379; Nomenclator, p. 297. The term was also applied to a small toy made with geese-feathers. used by fowlers for decoying birds.

(7) A cock. Nominale MS. This may possibly

be the meaning of the word in Chester Plays, i. 123, although the alliteration seems to re-

quire pygges foote.

(8) A fiddle. Junius.(9) To talk, or chatter. Coles.

(10) A hole made in the earth to dry flax in. Lanc.

GIGGA-JOGGIE. To shake, or rattle. See Florio, pp. 75, 144, 198, 439. GIGGING. Sounding. Skinner.

GIGGISH. Trifling; silly; flighty; wanton. Giggisse, Skelton, i. 410. East.

GIGGLE. A flighty person. Salop. Cotgrave has this word, in v. Gadrouillette.

GIGLET. A giddy romping girl. West. This term, in early writers, generally implies wan-tonness or fickleness. It occurs under various forms, as gybelot in Pr. Parv. pp. 193, 194, which the editor wrongly considers an error. See, however, the examples here given. Gyblot is also found in the Bowes MS. of Robert de Brunne, p. 56. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 154; Ben Jonson, iii. 124; Middleton, ii. 115; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 40; Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 88; Stanihurst, p. 26; Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. vi. Gigget, Cotgrave, in v. Beau. The proverb quoted from MS. Douce 52 occurs in the Schole House of Women, p. 75.

Ne zit to no cokefyghtyng, schetyng, As it wer a strumpet other a gygbote.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 7. A messe ys y-noghe for the, The touther gyblot late hyt be.

MS. Havl. 1701, f. 29.

The smaller pesun, the more to pott, The fayrer woman the more gylott.

MS. Douce 52. GIG-MILLS. Mills used for the perching and

burling of cloth. Blount. GIGSY. A wanton wench GIKE. To creak. North. A wanton wench; a whore.

GILCUP. The buttercup. Dorset. GILDED. Tipsy. An old cant term.

Ĝilt. Maundevile, p. 81. GILDENE.

A snare. "The gilder of disparacione," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 21. It also occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10.

400 GIL Still used in the North for a snare for catch- (3) To commit a fault. Palegrave. ing birds. GILĎS. Village greens or commons. North. GILE. See Chester Plays, i. 51. Perhaps synonymous with gaye, the reading of MS. Bodl. 175. Gaole, MS. Harl. GILEYSPEKE. A trap, or device. Hearne. GILIR. A deceiver. See Urry, p. 550, where the Camb. MS. reads gilour, q. v. GILL. (1) A rivulet; a ravine, narrow valley, or dell; a ditch. Var. dial. According to Kennett, "a breach or hollow descent in a hill." Generally used in a bad sense. (2) A pair of timber-wheels. Norf. (3) A wanton wench. Kennett. It was formerly a generic name for a woman. (4) The jaw-bone. Somerset. (5) A coarse apron. Prompt. Parv. GIMELL. A double tree. North. (6) A little pot. Prompt. Parv. To chatter nonsense. GILLABER. To chatter nonsense. Nor GILL-ALE. The herb ale-hoof. Devon. GILL-BURNT-TAIL. An ancient jocular name for the ignis fatuus. GILL-CREEP-BY-THE-GROUND. Ground ivy. ĠÍMMACE. Somerset. GILLER. Several horse hairs twisted together to form a fishing-line. Chesh. GILLERY. Deceit; trickery. North. Also here es forbodene gillery of weghte, or of tale, or of mett, or of mesure, or thorow okyre or MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196. violence, or drede. And 3yf he lerne gylerye, Fals wurde and feynt treulyng with ye. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 33. GILLET. An instrument used in thatching. See Tusser, p. 147.
GILLETING: Wedging the interstices of ashlar work with small flint. GILL-FLIRT. A flighty girl. Kent. GILL-HOOTER. An owl. Chesh.

GILLIVER. A wanton wench. North.

GILLOFERS. Carnations, pinks, and sweetwilliams. Whence the modern term Gilliflower.

GILLORE. Plenty. Robin Ho GILLOT. Same as Giglet, q. v. Plenty. Robin Hood, ii. 144.

GILLYVINE-PEN. A black-leaded pencil.

GILOFRE. Cloves. Rom. Rose, 1368. GILOUR. A deceiver. (A.-S.)

For where groundist thou in Goddis lawe to close men in stones, bot if it were wode men, or giloures MS. Digby 41, f. 6. of the puple.

GILRY. Deceit. Ywaine and Gawain, 1604. Mony a shrew ther is

On ny;t and als on day, And proves oft with thaire gilry How thai myst men betray.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81. Hyt ys a tokene of felunnye

To weyte hym with swych gylrye. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

GILSE. A kind of salmon. North. GILT. (1) A spayed sow. Var. dial. Sometimes, a young pig or sow. Tak unto the mane the galle of the galte, and to

the womane the galle of the gilt. MS. Linc. Med. f. 312.

(2) Gold, or money. Middleton, ii. 197.

GILTELESS. Guiltless. Chaucer.

GILTIFE. Guilty. "Yf otherwise I be giltife, Gower, ed. 1554, sig. L. ii.

Now axeth further of my lyf, For hereof am I not giltyf.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

GILT-POLL. The fish gilt-head. West. GILVER. To ache; to throb. East. GIM. Neat; spruce; smart. Var. dial.

GIMAL. A vault, or vaulting.
GIMBER. To gossip; to gad about. North.

GIMBLE. To grin, or smile. East.

GIMBO. A bastard's bastard. Chesh. GIMBOL. A device; a gimcrack. See Stanihurst, p. 16; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93.

GIMLET-EYE. A squint-eye. Var. dial.

GIMLICK. A gimlet. North.

GIMLIN. (1) A large, shallow tub, in which bacon is salted. North.

(2) A smiling or grinning face. East.

A hinge. Somerset. When a criminal was hung in chains, he was said to be hung in gimmaces. The term gimmes seems to mean hinges or hooks in Davies's Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, pp. 51, 56.

GIMMAL. A sort of double ring curiously constructed. It is spelt gimmew in Hollyband's Dictionarie, I593. A couple of anything was called a gimmal. "The gimmews or joynts

of a spurr," Howell, 1660.

GIMMER. (1) A female sheep from the first to the second shearing; one that has not been shorn. North. Also, a two years old sheep. "Bidua, a gymbyre," Nominale MS. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has gimmer-hog, an ewe of one year; gimmer-tree, a tree that grows double from the root.

(2) A gimcrack. See Nares, in v.

(3) A hinge. North and East. (4) An old drab. Newcastle.

GIMP. Neat; handsome. North.

GIMPLE. A wimple. Strutt, ii. 44. GIMSON. A gimcrack. Gimsoner, one who

makes clever gimcracks. East.

GIN. (1) Gave; to give. Var. dial.

(2) Engine; contrivance. (A.-N.) Still used for a trap or snare, in which sense it is common in old writers.

The may wist by a gyne That the knyght was comene ine.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

(3) To begin. See Macbeth, i. 2.

(4) A wooden perpendicular axle, which has arms projecting from its upper part, to which a horse is fastened. Salop. Antiq. p. 442.

(5) If. North. See Brockett, p. 133. GINDE. To reduce to pieces. This occurs in

MS. Egerton 614, Ps. 28.

GING. (1) Excrementum. North.

(2) Company; people. (A.-S.) See Kyng Alisaunder, 922, 1509; Richard Coer de Lion, 4978. This form is used by Drayton, Greene, and other contemporary authors, but erroneously supposed by Nares to be "a mere corruption of gang." See Downfall of R. of Huntingdon, p. 44; Songs and Carols, x.

GINGAWTRE. A dish in ancient cookery, made chiefly of cod and haddock. It is spelt gyngawdry in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 48. See also Forme of Cury, p. 47; Warner, p. 70.

GINGED. Bewitched. Exmoor.

GINGEFERE. Ginger. "Gingiver and galingale," Rembrun Gy Sone, p. 421.

GINGER. (1) A pale red colour. Florio mentions a colour called gingirline, p. 209.

(2) Brittle; tender; delicate. South.

GINGERBREAD-DOTS. Gingerbread nuts of a dumpy form, not flat. East.

GINGER-GRATE. Grated ginger, Palsgrave. GINGER-HACKLED. Red-haired. Var. dial. Grose and Carr have ginger-pated.

GINGERLY. Carefully; with caution; quietly; adroitly. Var. dial. So in Cotgrave, " Aller à pas menu, to goe nicely, tread gingerly, mince it like a maid."

GINGIBER. Ginger. Chaucer.

GINGLE-GANGLE. A spangle; any kind of showy ornament of dress.

GINGREAT. To chirp. Skinner. GINNE. To begin. Chaucer.

North.

GINNEL. A narrow entrance. GINNERS. The gills of a fish. North.

GINNET. A genet. Florio, p. 19. GINNICK. Neat; complete; perfect.

GINNY-CARRIAGE. A small strong carriage for conveying materials on a rail-road. Ginnurails, the rails on which it is drawn.

GINOUR. An engineer; a craftsman. Flor. and Blanch. 335; R. Coer de Lion, 2914.

GIN-RING. The circle round which a ginhorse moves. See Gin (4).

GINT. A joint. Exmoor.

GIN-TUBS. Vessels for receiving the produce North. of mines.

GIOURE. A guide; a ruler. (A.-S.)

GIP. To retch. Yorksh.

GIPCIERE. A pouch, or purse. (A.-N.)

GIPE. (1) A glutton; to gulp. North. (2) An upper frock; a cassock. (1.-N.)

GIP-GILL. A name for a horse. Sometimes,

a term of contempt. GIPON. A doublet. Chaucer. It is spelt gypell

in Lybeaus Disconus, 224, 1176. GIPS. A kind of mortar. Minsheu.

GIPSEN. A gipsy. Spenser.
GIPSEY. A wooden peg. Northumb.
GIPSEYS. Sudden eruptions of water that break out in the downs in the East Riding of Yorkshire after great rains, and jet up to a great height. They are mentioned by William of Newbery under the name of vipse. See

W. Neubrig. de rebus Anglicis, ed. 1610, p. 97.

GIPSY-ONIONS. Wild garlick. South. GIPSY-ROSE. The corn-rose. Var. dial.

GIPTIAN. A gipsy. Whetstone.

GIRD. (1) To strike; to pierce through with a weapon; to push. See Sevyn Sages, 1299. Hence, metaphorically, to lash with wit, to reproach. Also, a sarcasm, as in Lilly, ed. 1632, Sig. Cc. vi.

Sir Geryne and sir Grisswolde, and othir gret lordes. Garte Galuth, a gud gome, girde of thaire hedys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92. Be-lyfe thane gerte Alexander send after Permeny for to come untille hym, and gerte the sothe be serched, and fande that he was worthy the dede; and thane he gert girde of his heved.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15.

(2) A hoop. North.(3) A girdle. Kyng Alisaunder, 2272.

4) A fit; a spasm. Craven. (5) To spring, or bound. See Nares, in v. The word occurs in the same sense in Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

(6) To crack; crepito. Linc.
GIRDBREW: A very coarse kind of flummery, eaten almost exclusively by farm-labourers,

mentioned by Markham.

GIRDER. (1) A jester, or satirist. Nares.

(2) A blow. Salop. From Gird, q. v.

GIRDING. A beam; a girder. North.

GIRDLE. (1) A great deal. Somerset.

(2) A round iron plate for baking. Hence girdle-cakes.

(3) To growl at. Somerset.

GIRDLER. A maker of girdles. Heywood's

Royall King, 1637, sig. F. i. GIRDLE-STEDE. The waist; the place of the "Gyrdell stede, faulx du corps," girdle. " Palsgrave. "Girdylle stede, cinctus," MS. Arundel 249, f. 88.

GIRDLE-WHEEL. A spinning-wheel small enough to be used hanging at the waist.

GIRDSTINGS. Poles or laths used for making

hoops. Book of Rates, 1611. GIRE. To revolve. Florio, p. 211. Also a circle. It is a very common archaism. "Winding gyres," Fletcher's Poems, p. 249.

GIRK. A rod. Also, to chastise, or beat.

GIRL. (1) An unmarried woman of any age. Herefordsh.

(2) A roebuck in its second year. Return from Parnassus, p. 238.

GIRN. (1) To grin; to laugh.

(2) To yearn for. Kennett's MS. Gloss. ĠÍR-NĔ-GREAT. A great grinner.

GIRNIGAW. The cavity of the mouth. North. GIRRED. Draggle-tailed. Exmoor. GIRSE. Grass. Still in use.

Bot alle that dranke theroffe it keste thame intille a flux, and slewe a grete hepe of thame, for that water was wonder scharpe, and als bittire als any mekille gyrse. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

GIRSLY. Full of gristles. Craven. GIRT. (1) Pierced through. From Gird, q. v.

2) Very intimate. Craven.

GÍRTH-WEBBIN. The stuff of which saddlegirths are made. North.

GIRTS. Oatmeal. Var. dial.

GIRTY-MILK. Milk porridge. East.
GIS. An oath; a supposed corruption of the name of our Saviour.

GISARME. A bill, or battle-ax. See Geserne. It had a spike rising at the back of it. Some-

402

times called gisaring. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 221; Ellis, ii. 76; Gy of Warwike, p. 123; Arthour and Merlin, p. 226.

Mases of yron and gaddes of stele, And gyearnys for to smyte wele. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

GISE. Guise; fashion. Chaucer. Also a verb, to dress, to prepare; and, sometimes, to repose or recline.

When they harde of these tythandys, They greed them fulle gay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

Whan they come at the kote gysyng, To dele hyt among his outher thyng.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

GISN. To gasp for breath. North. GISPEN. A pot or cup made of leather.

"Gyspen potte, pot de cuir," Palsgrave. Ges-pin, Ord. and Reg. p. 374. In use at Winchester School, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GISS. (1) The name of a pig. North. (2) The girth of a saddle. Devon.

GISTE. A guest. See Gest. (A.-S.)

The lighte of grace that gastely giste es Of the that es sonne of ryghtwisnes.

MS Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 189 Tak ye no trewes, thoughe ye myght,

For gist, ne garison, as Gwynylon hight. Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 387.

GISTING. The agistment of cattle. GIT. The gist, or substance. Devon.

GITE. (1) A gown. Chaucer.

(2) Splendour; brightness. Peele, ii. 40.

GITH. Corn-cockle. See Topsell, p. 423. GITT. Offspring. Craven.

GITTERN. A cittern. Stanihurst, p. 16. Spelt gittron in Leighton's Teares or Lamentations, 4to. Lond. 1613.

GITTON. A small standard. (A.-N.) GIUST. A tournament. Spenser.

GIVE. (1) To give the time of day, to wish a good day to, to show respect or civility. give in flesh, to have the skin galled. To give over, to leave off; to yield; to forsake; to delay. To give again, to thaw; to relax by damp or fermentation; also, to decrease in To give one a good word, to recom-To give the bag, to dismiss; in old mend. writers, to cheat. To give grant, to allow authoritatively. To give back, to give way. authoritatively. To give keep, to take care. To give faith, to To give out, to give way, to believe a thing. To give the dor, or gleek, to pass a jest upon. To give hands, to applaud. To give the bucklers, to yield. To give one his own, to tell him his faults. To give the white foot, to coax.

(2) To yield; to abuse, or scold; to beat, or chastise. Var. dial.

(3) To take, or assume. An heraldic term. GIVELED. Gathered or collected together. (A.-N. Gavelé.) "With fish giveled als a stac," Havelok, 814, left unexplained by the editor. To gavel corn is to collect it into heaps for the purpose of being loaded. There may be some connexion between the terms.

GIVEN. Disposed; inclined. Var. dial. GIWES. The Jews. Rob. Glouc. p. 72. Gyw, Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 100.

The kex of hemlock. Wilts. GIX.

GIXY. A wanton wench. See Cotgrave, in v. Gadrouillette, Saffrette.

GIZ-DANCE. A dance of mummers.

GIZEN. (1) To open; to leak. North.

(2) To gaze intently. Line. GIZLE. To walk mincingly. North.

GIZZARD. To stick in the gizzard, i. e. to bear in mind. Var. dial.

GIZZEN. A sneer. North.

Devon.

GLABER. Smooth; slippery. Dev GLACE. To look scornfully. Linc.

GLAD. (1) Smooth; easy. Kennett says, " that goes smoothly, or slips easily, spoken of a door or bolt." North. Perhaps from the old word glad, glided, Towneley Myst. p. 282. "Glat and slyper," Reynard the Foxe, p. 144.

(2) Pleasant; agreeable. Chaucer. GLADDEN. (1) To thaw. Yorksh.

(2) A void place, free from incumbrances. North.

GLADDIE. The yellow-hammer. Devon.
GLADDING. Pleasant; cheerful. Gower
GLADDON. The herb cat's-tail. Norf. Gower.

GLADE. (1) To make glad. (A.-S.) Also, to rejoice, to be glad. Chaucer.

(2) An open track in a wood, particularly made for placing nets for woodcocks.

(3) Glided. Gy of Warwike, p. 347.

(4) Shining; bright. Cov. Myst. p. 168.(5) Cheer. Torrent of Portugal, p. 49.

(5) Cheer. Torrent of Portugal, p. 49. GLADER. One who maketh glad. *Chaucer*. GLADINE. The herb spurgewort. It it mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. ff. 286, 290.

GLADISH. To bark, as hounds do. Du Bartas, p. 365. From A.-N. glatir.

GLADLOKER. More gladly. Gawayn GLADLY. Nicely; readily. Palsgrave. Gawayne. GLADSCHYPE. Joy; gladness. (A.-S.)

Tho wyst he welle the kynges herte, That he the deth ne scholde asterte, And such a sorwe hath to hym take, That gladschype he hath al forsake. Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 37.

GLADSUM. Pleasant. Sir Cleges, 30. GLAFE. (1) Smooth; polite. North.

(2) Lonesome. Westmorel. GLAFFER. To flatter. North.

GLAIK. Inattentive; foolish. North. Brockett has glaky, giddy.

GLAIRE. A miry puddle. Cumb. GLAIVE. A weapon composed of a long cutting blade at the end of a lance. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 81; Christmas Carols, p. 38. "The growndene glayfe," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 92. Spelt *gleave* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. Dard; and gleives, Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 199.

GLAM. (1) To grasp; to snatch. North. (2) A wound, or sore. Devon.

(3) Noise; cry; clamour. Gawayne. GLAMOUR. A spell, or charm. North. GLAMS. The hands. Northumb.

GLAND. The bank of a river. Cornw. GLAPYN. To be glad. "And glapyns in herte." MS. Morte Arthure, f. 94. GLARE. (1) To glaze earthenware. West.

(2) To stare earnestly. North.

GLARE-WORM. A glow-worm. It occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 542. I. Wight. GLASE. To make bright; to polish; to scour

harness. Palsgrave. Minsheu has glaze, to varnish. See also Pr. Parv. p. 197.

GLASEDD. Glided; glanced wrongly.

But hys swerde glasedd lowe, And stroke upon the sadull bowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 179.

GLASIERS. Eyes. An old cant term, mentioned in Harman, ed. 1567.

GLASINGE. Glass-work. Chaucer. GLASSEN. Made of glass. West.

GLASS-PLATES. Pieces of glass ready to be made into looking-glasses. See Book of Rates, GLAS.-WORM. A glow-worm. Moufet.

GLATERYE. Flattery?

The gatis of glaterye standen up wyde, Hem semythe that al ys ryght and no wrong. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 136.

GLATH. Public. Hearne.

GLATHE. To rejoice; to welcome. Cov. Myst. p. 171. See Glade.

GLATTON. Welsh flannel. North.

GLAUDKIN. A kind of gown, much in fashion in Henry VIII.'s reign.

GLAUMANDE. Riotous. Gawayne.

GLAVE. A slipper. Lanc.
GLAVER. To flatter. In later writers, sometimes, to leer or ogle. Brockett says, " to talk foolishly or heedlessly." Also, to slaver at the mouth.

GLAVERANDE Noisy; boisterous. Sir, sais syr Gawayne, so me Gode helpe, Siche glaverande gomes greves me bot lyttille.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80. See Hollyband's GLAVERER. A flatterer.

Dictionarie, 1593, in v. Cafard.

GLAWM. To look sad. Yorksh. GLAWS. Dried cowdung, used for firing in Devon and Cornwall.

GLAYER. Glair of egg. Reliq. Antiq. i. 53. GLAYMOUS. Clammy; slimy. Glaymy occurs in Skelton, i. 124, and glemmy in Salop. Antiq. p. 444, close, damp, muggy.

For some pece wyll be yelowe, and some grene,

and some glaymous, and some clere. Berners, sig. A. ii. GLAZENE. Blue? (A.-N. glas.) "A glazene howve," Piers Ploughman, p. 435.

GLAZENER. A glazier. North. GLAZE-WORM. A glow-worm. Lilly. GLE. Mirth; music. (A.-S.)

The kyng toke the cuppe anon,

And seid, passilodion ! Hym thost it was gode gle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

GLEAD. A kite. North. Cotgrave has, "Escoufle, a kite, puttocke, or glead."

GLEAM. To cast or throw up filth from her gorge, applied to a hawk.

GLEAN. (1) To sneer. Dorset.

(2) A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner. Kent. " A glen, conspica," Nominale MS.

Smoothly; glibly. GLEB.

And the like is reported of the pillars of the Temple Church, London, &c. and not onely the vulgar swallow down this tradition gleb, but severall learned, and otherwise understanding persons, will not be perswaded to the contrary.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 275.

GLEDDE. Shining; brilliant. (A.-S.)

Hym thowht he satte in gold alle gledde, As he was comely kynge with crowne.

MS. Harl, 2252, f. 125,

GLEDE. (1) A burning coal; a spark of fire. See Perceval, 756; Isumbras, 452; Chron. Vilodun. p. 37; Piers Ploughman, p. 361.

And tongys theryn also redd, As hyt were a brennyng gledd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.

Thoughe in his hert were litelle play, Forthe he spronge as sparke of glede.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.

(2) A kite. Palsgrave. See Glead. " A glede, milvus," Nominale MS.

With oder mete shalt thou not leve, But that thys glede wylle ye geve.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.

GLEE. To squint. North. "I garde her gle," Skelton, i. 293.

GLEEK. (1) A jest, or scoff. Also, to jest. To give the gleek, i. e. to pass a jest on one, to make a person ridiculous. See Cotgrave, in v. Donner. Used in the North for, to deceive

or beguile. See Brockett, p. 135.

(2) A game of cards, played by three persons with forty-four cards, each hand having twelve, and eight being left for the stock. To gleck was a term used in the game for gaining a decided advantage. To be gleeked was the contrary. A gleek was three of the same cards in one hand together. Hence three of anything was called a gleek, as in Fletcher's Poems, p. 131; Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 9.

GLEEM. A flash of lightning; a hot interval between showers in summer.

GLEER. To slide. Oxfordsh. GLEG. (1) Slippery; smooth. Cumb.

(2) To glance aslant, or slily. Also, quick, clever, adroit. North.

GLE-MAN. A minstrel. (A.-S.) Piers Ploughman, p. 98; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 49. GLEME. Viscous; clammy. Palsgrave.

GLEMERAND. Glittering. Glemyrryng, Torrent of Portugal, p. 19.

With terepys and with tredoure, Glemerand hir syde. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

GLEMTH. A glimpse. Norf.

GLENCH. Same as Glemth, q. v. Warw. GLENDER. To stare; to look earnestly. North. GLENT. (1) Glanced; glided. Glent is a common provincialism for a glance, or a start; a slip, or fall; and also, to glance. "As he by glenttys," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 82. See Thynne's Debate, p. 18; Richard Coer de Lion. 5295; Chester Plays, i. 150, ii. 148. Glayves gleterand thay glent

On gleterand scheldys.

MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 131.

404

(2) Gleaned. East.

(3) To make a figure. North.

GLERE. Any slimy matter like the glair of an Mirr. Mag. p. 212.

GLETHURLY. Smoothly; quickly.

So glethurly the swyrde went,

That the fyre owt of the pawment sprent. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

GLEVE. A glaive, q.v. Chaucer. GLEW. Music; glee; mirth. W. Mapes, p.

347; Arthour and Merlin, p. 123. Also, to joy, or rejoice. Organes, harpe, and othere glew,

He drowse hem out of musik new.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 10.

Moche myrthe was them amonge, But ther gamyd hur no glewe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

There ys no solas undyr hevene, Of al that a man may nevene, That shuld a man so moche glew, As a gode womman that loveth trew.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

No game schulde the glewe. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

GLEWE. To glow. Isumbras, 394. GLEYGLOF. A kind of lily.

The rheum. Pr. Parv. GLEYME.

GLEYNGE. Melody; minstrelsy. (A.-S.)

Squinting. "Stroba, a woman GLIAND.

glyande," Nominale MS.

GLIB. (1) A large tuft of hair hanging over the According to Stanihurst, p. 44, the Irish were very "proud of long crisped bushes of heare, which they terme glibs, and the same they nourish with all their cunning." See also Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 54; Chron. Ireland, p. 134.

(2) To castrate. See Nares, in v.

(3) Smooth; voluble. North. Cotgrave has it in the sense of, smoothly, gently, in v. Douxglissant, Escoulement.

Worn smooth. North. GLIBBER. glibbery, slippery, in Ben Jonson, and Dodsley, ix. 174. Still in use.

GLICK, A jest, or joke. "Theres glicke for you," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. vi. Gifford explains it wrongly in Ben Jonson, ii. 380.

GLIDDER. Slippery. Devon. Ben Jonson, v. 110, has gliddered, glazed over with some Glider, anything that tenacious varnish. glides, Brit. Bibl. iii. 24.

GLIDE. (1) Distorted; squinting. Nares. (2) To slide. Oxon. Palsgrave has, "Glydar, a slyder, glanceur."

GLIDER. A snare, or gilder, q. v.

GLIERE. One who squints. Translated by strabo in Nominale MS.

GLIFF. A glimpse; an unexpected view of a thing that startles one. North.

GLIFTE. To look. "Than gliftis the gud kynge," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 94.

GLIG. A blister. Linc.

GLIM. To look sly or askance. North. The mucus from the nostrils of horses GLIME.

or cattle. North.

To shine or glimmer. Chaucer. GLIMPSE.

GLIMPST. Caught a glimpse of. Glouc. GLIMSTICK. A candlestick. Grose.

GLINCY. Smooth; slippery. Sussex.Greenwich they say glinse, and Skelton, i. 384, has glint.

GLINĎER. A shallow tub. Devon.

GLINE. Same as Glim, q. v. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has glink; Brockett and Palmer, glint. In use in Dorset.

GLIRE. To slide. Var. dial.

GLISE. (1) A great surprise. North.

(2) To glitter, or shine. Horn Childe, p. 288. Glissen, Craven Gloss. i. 187.

GLISK. To glitter. Also as glim, q. v.

GLISTEN. A term applied in Cheshire to ewes when maris appetens.

GLISTER. To glitter. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 25; Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 44.

GLITEN. To lighten. Yorksh. GLITTISH. Cruel; savage. Devon. Palmer explains it gluttonish.

GLI3ED. Played evilly. (A.-S.)
The elder sister he forsoke,

For she glized, seith the boke Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 24.

GLOAMING. Twilight. North. GLOAR-FAT. Immensely fat. North. "Not

all glory-fat," Fletcher's Poems, p. 110. See Middleton, v. 517.

GLOAT. (1) To stare. Hawkins, iii. 115.

(2) To look sulky; to swell. South.

GLOBBER. A miser. Somerset. In early writers, it means a glutton. GLOBED. Foolishly fond of. Chesh.

GLOBE-DAMP. Damp in coal mines forming

into thick globular mists. North. GLOBERDE. A glow-worm. Palsgrave. See

Topsell, p. 566; Florio, p. 101. GLODE. Glided. See Arthour and Merlin, p.

121, where Ellis, i. 249, reads slode. Sche glod forth as an addir dooth,

Non otherwise sche ne goth. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 151.

. That other warden no more abode, But by the rope down he glode. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

The goste toke up a gresely grone, MS. Ibid. f. 52. Wyth fendys awey he glode.

GLODEN. The sunflower. Linc. GLOE. To enjoy? Chester Plays, i. 128. The

MS. Bodl. 175 reads colle. GLOET. Glowed. Robson's Met. Rom. p. 5.

GLOFFARE. A glutton. Pr. Parv.

GLOMBE. To look gloomy, or louring. Chaucer. Palsgrave has glome; and gloming occurs in Hawkins, i. 208. Kennett has gloom, to frown, to be angry, to look sourly and severely. North. Still in use.

Who so stode upe and oghte sold saye, He bade thamme ga in the devylle waye, And glommede als he were wrathe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 147.

A bottom of thread. North. GLOME. The herb cow-basil. GLOND.

GLOOM. A passing cloud. Wilts. GLOP. To stare. North.

GLOPPEN. To frighten; to feel astonished; to be startled, or greatly perplexed; to stupify; to disgust or sicken. North. It sometimes means in early writers, to lament or mourn. Glope, Towneley Myst. p. 146, a surprise. It occurs in Nominale MS.

Thowe wenys to glopyne me with thy gret wordes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GLOPPING. Sucking in. (A.-S.)

GLORE. To stare; to leer. North. " And glorede unfaire," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 64.

Why glore thyn eyes in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry? Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

GLORIATION. Glorying. (Lat.) It occurs in Lusty Juventus, ap. Hawkins, i. 131.

GLORIOUS. Vain; boastful. (Lat.) Common in our old dramatists.

GLORY-HOLE. A cupboard at the head of a staircase for brooms, &c. Var. dial.

GLORYYNE. To defile. Pr. Parv.

GLOSE. (1) To comment; to interpret. an unfair gloss, Towneley Mysteries, p. 209. (A.-N.) Hence, dissimulation, unfairness.

(2) To speak tenderly; to flatter.

Hys wyfe came to hym yn hye, And began to kysse hym and to glosys. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 132.

GLOSER. A flatterer. Lydgate.
GLOTON. A glutton. (A.-N.) It occurs in a gloss. in MS. Egerton, 829, f. 54.

GLOTTEN. Same as Gloppen, q. v. GLOTTENING. A temporary melting of ice or snow. North.

GLOUD. Glowed. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8. "Glouinde glede," MS. Digby 86. GLOUNDEN. A lock of hair.

GLOUPING. Silent, or stupid. North.

GLOUSE. A strong gleam of heat from the sun or a fire. East.

GLOUT. To pout, or look sulky. Glowtyd, Richard Coer de Lion, 4771. To stare at, Milles' MS. Glossary.

GLOUTOUS. Gluttonous; ravenous.

GLOVE. To bevel. Craven.
GLOW. To stare earnestly. Devon.

GLOW-BASON. A glow-worm. Also, a bold impudent person. West.

GLOWE. (1) To glow, or tingle.

He smote the portar on the hode, That he can downe falle, Alle hys hedd can glows.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 97.

(2) To look. Syr Gawayne.

ĠĹOWER. To gaze, or stare. North. See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, repr. p. 67.

GLOWERING. Quarrelsome. Exmoor. GLOWING. Glowing of cockles is the discovery of them in the water by a certain splendour reflected from a bubble which they make below, when the sun shines upon the surface of the water in a clear still day. Dean Milles MS.

GLOX. The sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel. Wilts.

GLUBBE. To suck in; to gobble up. (A.-S.)Hence glubbere, a glutton.

GLUB-CALVES. Calves to be reared for stock. Qu. from glubbe? Devon.

GLUM. Gloomy; overcast; sullen. Also, a sour cross look. Var. dial.

GLUM-METAL. A sort of stone found about Bradwell, in the moor lands, co. Staff. as hard to dig as any rock, yet mollified by air, rains, and frosts, it will run as if it were a natural lime. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GLUMPING. Surly; sulky. Var. dial. GLUM-POT. A gallipot. Somerset. GLUMPSE. Sulkiness. North. The adj. glumpy

is very common.
GLUMS. Sudden flashes. Glouc.

GLUNCH. A frown. Northumb.

GLUR. Soft, coarse fat, not well set. Applied to bacon. Linc.

GLUSKY. Looking sulky. East.

GLUSTARE. One who squints. Pr. Parv.

GLUT. (1) Scum; refuse. Var. dial. (2) The slimy substance that lies in a hawk's pannel. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

(3) A thick wooden wedge used in splitting blocks. Var. dial.

GLUTCH. To swallow. Glutcher, the throat. Shakespeare has glut.

GLUTHEN. To gather for rain. West. GLY. To squint. See Glee.

GLYBE. To scold, or reproach. North. GLY-HALTER. A halter or bridle with winkers.

East. From Gly, q. v.

GLYME. To look silly. North.

GLYSTE. To look. "Sche glyste up," Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1659. This seems to be correct as well as glifte, q. v.

Sir Gawayne glystes on the gome with a glade wille. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GLYT. Glides. Kyng Alisaunder, 8. GLY3T. Looked. Gawayne.

GNACCHEN. To grind the teeth. See a poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 240.

GNAG. To gnaw. Linc. (A.-S.)

GNANG. To gnash. Sussex. GNAPPE. To scratch or rub.

And sum gnapped here fete and handes,

As dogges done that gnawe here bandes. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

GNAR. To quarrel; to growl. North. To snarl, or growl, Skelton, ii. 36. GNARL. To snarl. Also, to gnaw. Linc. It

occurs in Shakespeare.

GNARL-BAND. A miserly fellow. Linc.

GNARLED. Knotty. Also, twisted, wrinkled, or crumpled. South.

GNARRE. (1) To strangle. Palsgrave.

(2) A hard knot in a tree. (A.-S.)

GNASPE. To snatch at with the teeth. gnaspe at a thyng to catche it with my tethe, je hanche," Palsgrave.

GNASTE. (1) To gnash with the teeth. See Towneley Myst. pp. 143, 307; Morte d'Arthur, i. 178; Apol. Loll. p. 93.

Than sal that greete and gowle, and with teethe gnayste, GOADS. Customs. Also, playthings. For of helppe and mercy thar thaime noght trayste.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214. Thas ware knyghtes of Rome that crucifyed Criste gnaystand als bestes withouten resoune. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 3.

(2) The wick of a candle. Pr. Parv.

GNAT. Is used by Chaucer for anything small and worthless. (A.-S.)

GNATT. The knot, or Tringa Canutus.

GNATTER. To grumble; to gnaw. North. GNATTERY. Full of pebbles or gravel. Also, ill-tempered. North.

GNAURENG. Forgetfulness. It occurs in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

GNAVE. Gnawed. Sir Amadas, 247.

GNAWING. A griping. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

GNAW-POST. A silly fellow. Somerset. GNEDE. Sparing. Perceval, 607, 724. Wanting, ib. 752, 1689. To need, to require, Const. Mason, p. 36. See Havelok, 97.

Of gyftis was he [n]ever gnede,

In wele na in wa. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134. V. Gnawed. Suffolk. "And gnew the GNEW. bones," Ellis, ii. 227.

GNIDE. To rub. (A.-S.)

Herbes he sought and fond, And gnidded hem bituix his houd.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 94. And after gnodde and wasche wel thi saflour bagge in thilke lyte with bothe thyn hondis, to thou se that thi lize hath take a faire colour of thi saflour bagge.

MS. Sloane 73, f. 214. GNIPE. The rocky summit of a mountain.

Also, to gnaw. North. GNOFFE. A churl; an old miser. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3188; Todd's Illust. p. 260.

The country gnooffes, Hob, Dick, and Hick, With clubbes and clouted shoon,

Shall fill up Dussyn dale

With slaughtered bodles soone. Norfolke Furies, 1623.

GNOGHE. Gnawed. See Gnew. He shette hys tunge before the grecys, And gnoghe hys ynward al to pecys.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24. GNOSTYS. Qu. an error for ghostys. Smoke and fyre there can owt welle, And many gnostys glowyng on glede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49. GNOWE. Gnawed. Chaucer.

GO. To walk. Isumbras, 56; Eglamour, 760. Sometimes for the part. pa. gone. Various phrases which include this word may be worth notice. To go abroad, to spread abroad. To go against one, to go to meet him. To go backward, to fall in debt. To go darkling, to grope in the dark. To go compass round, to encircle. To go from a thing, to deny it. To go forward, to prosper. To go out of kind, to do anything contrary to one's proper na-To go quit, to escape a danger. All the go, quite the fashion. To go near, to be very near doing anything. How does it go with you, how do you fare? To go to the world, to be married.

GOAD. Same as gad, q. v.

Lanc. GOAF. A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn. Goaf-flap, a wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves, and make the goaf more compact. Goaf-stead, a division of a barn in which a goaf is placed. Norf. Tusser mentions the gofe-ladder, p. 9.

GOAK. (1) To shrink; to contract; to discolour by damp, &c. Yorksh.

(2) The core of any fruit; the yolk of an egg, &c. North.

At the game of camp, if a person can manage to get the ball between the two heaps of clothes made by his own party, that side reckons one, which is called a goal. If the ball passes between the side-heaps, it is called a goal-by, and reckons only half a goal. GOALE. A barrow, or tumulus.

GOAM. To look after, or provide for. Also. to grasp or clasp. North.

GOAN. To yawn. Also as gaun, q. v.

GOANDE. Going. Weber. GOATHOUSE. A brothel.

Var. dial.

GOATS. Stepping-stones. North.

GOATS-LEAP. A kind of leap practised by some equestrians. North.

GOB. (1) The mouth; saliva. North. Sometimes, a copious expectoration.

(2) A portion; a lump. Var. dial. Hence the phrase, to work by the gob.

(3) To fill up; to impede. Salop.

GOBBEDE.

Thane answers syr Gayous fulle gobbeds wordes, Was eme to the emperour, and erle hymeselfene. Murte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

GOBBET. A morsel; a bit. (A.-N.) Still in use. A large block of stone is called a gobbet by workmen.

GOBBIN. A greedy clownish person. Also, a spoilt child. Var. dial.

GOBBLE. (1) A chattering. Derb. (2) To do anything fast. Var. dial.

(3) A turkey-cock. Var. dial.

GOBBLE-GUT. A greedy fellow. Linc.

GOBBLER. A turkey-cock. Suffolk.
GOBBON. Same as Gob (1).
GO-BET. A hunting phrase, equivalent to go along. See Bet (8). Our second extract curiously illustrates a passage in Chaucer, Leg. Dido, 288.

Go bet, Wat, with Crystes curse! The next tyme thou shal be take; I have a hare pype in my purse,

That shall be set, Watte, for thi sake.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

Old Father of the Pye, I cannot sing, my lips are dry ! But when my lips are very well wet, Then I can sing with the, Heigh, go bet ! Hunting Song, Dean Milles MS.

GOBETTYD. A term used in dressing fish, for taking the garbage out. Berners.

GO-BETWEEN. A pimp. Dekker. GOBLOCK. A lump of anything; an irregular mass. North.

GOD

GOBONE. Qu. Gob one? Thay gobone of the gretteste with growndoneswerdes Hewes one thas hulkes with theire harde wapyns. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.

A greedy clown; a dirty vora-GOBSLOTCH. cious eater. North.

GOBSTICK. A spoon. North.

GOBSTRING. A bridle. Var. dial. GOB-THRUST. A stupid fellow. North.

GO-BY. To give one the go-by, i. e. to deceive him, or to leave him in the lurch; to over-The second turn a hare made in coursing was called her go-by. Our old dramatists often ridicule a phrase introduced by Kyd in his Spanish Tragedy, ap. Dodsley, iii. 163, "Go by, Hieronimo," which even seems to have become proverbial.

GO-BY-THE-GROUND. A diminutive person. East. The ground ivy is called Gill-go-by-th:

ground in the provinces.

GOCHE. A pot, or pitcher. GOCKEN. To be ravenous. Wilts.

Linc.

GOD. God before, or God to-forne, God going before and assisting. God to friend, God being protector.

GOD-ĂĹMIGHTY'S-COW. The lady-bird.

GOD-CAKE. A particular description of cake which it is customary on New Year's Day for sponsors to send to their godchildren at Coventry; a practice which appears to be peculiar to that city.

A godfather. This occurs in GODCEPT. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 78.

GODDARD. (1) A fool. North.

(2) A kind of cup or goblet. " A woodden goddet or tankard," Florio, p. 80.

GODDARTLY. Cautiously. Cumb.

GODDEN. Good even. North. We have also goday, good day. See Meriton, p. 100. The kyng seid, gramercy and have goday! The scheperde onswerid and said, nay. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

GODDERHELE. Better health! Goderhaylle,

Towneley Mysteries, p. 89.

GODDOT. An oath which occurs frequently in Havelok. The editor is clearly right in considering it a corruption of God wot, so many oaths being amalgamised in a similar manner. In the notes to Pr. Parv. p. 201, it is confused with God-3ate, or God-wolde, which are evidently of a different origin. I have purposely omitted a host of oaths of this description, as they are for the most part easy of solution, and in any case are not of sufficient worth to balance their impiety.

GODE. Wealth; goods. (A.-S.)Still re-Wilbraham, p. 43. tained in Cheshire.

GODELE. Goodly. Emaré, 503.

Feyre and longe was he thore, A godelyar man was none bore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.

GODELYHEDE. Goodness. (A.-S.) GODENESS. At godenesse, at advantage. See

Rom. Rose, 1453, 3462. GODESEIE. The herb clary. The Latin name is gallitritum in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

GOG GODFATHERS. An old cant term for jurymen. See Ben Jonson, v. 139.

GODHEDE. Goodness. Kyng Alis. 7060. GOD-ILD-YOU. A corruption of God yield you,

i. e. reward or bless you. GODLEC. Goodness. Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8. GODLYCHE. Goodly; politely. "Godlyche he

hyr gret," Degrevant, 675.
GODNEDAY. Good-day. Ritson.
GOD-PAYS. A profane expression formerly used by disbanded soldiers, implying that they had no money themselves, and must therefore borrow or beg. Hence God-to-pay, a hopeless debt, nothing. See Ben Jonson, viii. 60, 158. GODPHERE. A godfather. Jonson.

GOD'S-BLESSING. To go out of God's blessing into the warm sun, a proverbial phrase for quitting a better for a worse situation. See Nares and Ray.

ODSEND. Any good fortune quite unexpected. On the coast a wreck is sometimes so called. Var. dial. GODSEND.

GOD'S-GOOD. Yeast. Var. dial. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa vii; Florio, p. 130. It is spelt gosgood in some provincial glossaries. Forby is clearly wrong in his explanation, as the references to Lilly and Florio indisputably show. GODSHARLD. God forbid! Yorksh.

GODSIB. A godfather. Chaucer

GODSPEED. An exclamation addressed to a person commencing a journey, implying the speaker's anxiety for his speedy and safe transit. Still in use.

GOD'S-PENNY. Earnest-money. North. "A God's-pennie, an earnest-pennie," Florio, p. 39.

GOD'S-SAKE. A child kept for God's sake, i. e. See Nomenclator, p. 20; a foster-child. Florio, p. 22.

GOD'S-ŚĀNTY. An oath, supposed by Steevens to be corrupted from God's sanctity.

GOD'S-TRUTH. An absolute truth.

GOEL. Yellow. East. "The goeler and younger," Tusser, p. 126.
GOETIE. Witchcraft. Blount.
GOFER. A species of tea-cake of an oblong

form, made of flour, milk, eggs, and currants, baked on an iron made expressly for the purpose, called a gofering iron, and divided into square compartments. Linc.

GOFERING-WORK. A sort of crimping performed on frills, caps, &c.

GOFF. (1) An oaf or fool. North.

(2) A game played by striking hard stuffed balls with clubs. He who drives his ball into the hole with fewest strokes is the winner. It was a common game in England in the reign of James I. See D'Ewes, i. 48.

(3) A godfather. Cath. Anal.

GOFFLE. To gobble up; to eat fast. Essex. GOFFRAM. A clown. Cumb.

GOFISH. Foolish. Chaucer.

GOFLE. A small basket. Linc.

GOG. A bog. Oxon. Aubrey, in his MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 56, mentions "a boggy place called the Gogges."

The kyng to hys golde-hows toke hys way.

GOLDING. A marygold. Chesh. GOLD-KNAP. The herb crow-foot. Huloet. GOLD-NEPS. A kind of small red and yellow

early ripe pear. Chesh.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

GOGE. The throat. Nominale MS.

GOLDSPINK. The goldfinch. North. To swallow. "Gulped, or goggled GOLD-WEIGHT. To the gold-weight, i. e. to downe," Cotgrave, in v. Goularde. GOGGY. An egg. Craven. the minutest particulars, gold-weights being very exact. See Jonson, v. 360. GOGING-STOOL. A cucking-stool, q. v. GOGION. A gudgeon. See Hollyband's Dic-GOLDY. Of a gold colour. tionarie, 1593, in v. Aspron. As ofte as sondys be in the salte se, GOG-MIRE. A quagmire. Fulke. And goldy gravel in the stremys rich. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 12. GOIGH. Very merry. Devon.
GOIL. Spongy ground. Milles MS. GOLE. (1) Big; full; florid; prominent; rank, as grass, &c. East. GOING. (1) A right of pasturage on a common (2) The jaw-bone. Nominale MS. for a beast. Suffolk. (3) A ditch or small stream. North. (2) Going to the vault, an expression sometimes whirl-pool; a flood-gate, or sluice. See Dugused by hunters when a hare takes ground dale's Imbanking, 1662, p. 276. "A gool, like a rabbit. GOINGS-OUT. Visiting. Var. dial.
GOINGS-ON. Proceedings. Var. dial.
GOISTER. To laugh loudly. Linc. Also, to lacuna, vid. Skinnerum; item, a current of water in a swampy place, and generally where it is obstructed with boggs; likewise, a hollow between two hills; a throat; a narrow vale, brag; to enter into a frolic. Dean Milles MS. p. 132. GOJONE. The gudgeon of a wheel; also, the Than syr Gawayne the gude a galaye he takys, fish so called. Pr. Parv. And glides up at a gole with gud mene of armes. GOKE. A fool. Reliq. Antiq. i. 291. Ben Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92. Jonson has gokt, stupefied. Goky, a gawky, a clown, Piers Ploughman, p. 220. "A goky, a (4) A fool? "Greate dole for a gole," Chester clown, Piers Ploughman, p. 220. "gokin vel gakin, stultus," Milles MS. Plays, i. 229. Gowle, MS. Bodl. 175. GO-LESS. I cannot go less, i. e., I cannot ac-GOKERT. Awkward; clumsy. Var. dial. cept of less, I cannot play for a smaller sum. GOLD. The plant turnsol. It is also applied "Goe lesse, at primero," Cotgrave, in v. Manque. to corn-marvgold and wild myrtle. GOLET. The throat, or gullet. (A.-N.) That she spronge up out of the molde part of armour or dress which covered the Into a floure was named golde. throat was so called. Gower, ed. 1554, f. 120. Throughe golet and gorgere he hurter hym ewyne. GOLD-CRAP. The herb crow-foot. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72. Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. Bassinets. Be the golett of the hode Called also gold-cup. Johne pulled the munke downe. GOLDEFOME. Copper. Nominale MS. GOLDEN-BUG. The ladybird. Suffolk. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 129. GOLIARDS. The best account of the goliardi is GOLDEN-CHAFER. A green beetle, very comgiven in Mr. Wright's preface to Walter Mapes, p. x. "They appear," says Mr. mon in the month of June. Var. dial. Yellow laburnum. GOLDEN-CHAIN. Wright, "to have been in the clerical order GOLD-END-MAN. One who buys broken somewhat the same class as the jongleurs and pieces of gold and silver; an itinerant jeweller. minstrels among the laity, riotous and un-See Ben Jonson, iv. 79. thrifty scholars who attended on the tables of GOLDEN-DROP. A kind of plum. Also, a variety of wheat. Var. dial. GOLDEN-EYE. The bird anas clangula. It is the richer ecclesiastics, and gained their living and clothing by practising the profession of buffoons and jesters. The name appears to called goldnye in Arch. xiii. 343. have originated towards the end of the twelfth GOLDEN-HERB. The plant orach. century; and, in the documents of that time, GOLDEN-KNOP. The lady-bird. East. and of the next century, is always connected with the clerical order." In the Decretal. GOLDEN-WITHY. Bog mirtle. South. GOLDFINCH. A piece of gold; a purse. Mid-Bonifacii VIII. Univ. Oxon. they are thus dleton, i. 283. A sovereign is now so called. GOLD-FINDER. An old jocular name for a permentioned, se joculatores seu goliardos faciunt aut buffones. See other quotations of a simison who cleaned a jakes. lar import in Ducange. GOLDFLOWER. Golden cudweed; the aurelia, GO-LIE. To recline; to be laid by the wind; to according to Florio, p. 166. subside. Somerset. Perf. went-lie; part. GOLDFRE. A welt of gold: explained aurifigium yone-lie. in Nominale MS. GOLIONE. A kind of gown. GOLD-HEWEN. Of a golde GOLD-HOUSE. A treasury. Of a golden colour. (A.-S.) And alle was do ryst as sche bad, He hath hire in his clothis clad, On the morowe, tho hyt was day,

And caste on hire his golione,
Whiche of the skyn of a lione
Was made, as he upon the wey
It slow; and over this to pleye
Sche took his gret mace also,

Sche took his gret mace also,
And knitte it at hire girdille tho.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 170.

GOLL. (1) A hand, or fist. East. "How cold GONGE. (1) To go. See Ellis, it. 399. they are, poor golls," Beaum. and Flet. i. 97. See Hawkins, iii. 119.

(2) To strike or blow with violence; to rush, as wind does. North.

(3) The gullet, Nominale MS. More properly the ball of the throat.

> Sethen he went to the skulle. And hewyd asonder the throte golle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

GOLLAND. This plant is alluded to by Turner as the ranunculus or crewfoot, and Brockett mentions a yellow flower so called without It is probably that giving its other name. species which is described by Gerard, p. 810, as the double crowfoot or yellow batchelor's-"Goulands, Bor. corn-marigolds," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GOLLAR. To shout; to snarl. North. GOLLOP. A large morsel. Somerset.

GOLLS. Fat chops; ridges of fat on a corpulent person. East.

GOLOSSIANS. Galoshes. Arch. xi. 95.

GOLP. A sudden blow. Devon. GOLSH. To swallow quickly. North.

GOLSOGHT. The jaundice.

Envus man may lyknyd be To the golsoght, that es a payne, Mene may se it in mans eene.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 46.

GOME. (1) A man. (A.-S.) This continued in use till the time of the civil wars. It occurs in early versions of the Psalms in place of the modern Gentile. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 77, ii. 211; Lybeaus Disconus, 1091.

(2) Black grease. Upton's MS. Additions to Junius in the Bodl. Lib.

(3) Heed; care. Kennett has, "to gome, to mind or be intent upon." See Goam; R. Glouc. p. 57. A.S. gyman.

Son, he seide, take good gome, 3yven thou hast thin owne dome.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 50.

(4) A godmother. Cotgrave.

GOMEN. Game; play. W. Mapes, p. 347. GOMERILL. A silly fellow. North.

GOMMACKS. Tricks; foolery. East.

GOMMAN. Gomman, paterfamilias; gommer, materfamilias. Milles' MS. Glossary. Skinner has goman.

GOMME. The gum. Chaucer.

GON. (1) Since; ago. Reliq. Antiq. i. 64.

(2) Gave. Also, to give. Var. dial. GONE. (1) Dead; expired. Var. dial.

(2) A term in archery, when the arrow was shot beyond the mark. The same term is still used in the game of bowls, when the bowl runs bevond the jack. Nares. "I am gone, or overcast at bowles," Howell.

GONEIL. Same as Gomerill, q. v.

GONFANON. A banner or standard. (A.-N.) See Sir Tristrem, pp. 145, 210; Kyng Alisaunder, 1963; Langtoft, pp. 30, 330.

Whan thay were redy for to ryde, hey reysed spere and gonfanoune.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 112.

Jhesu thougt hit was ful longe, Withouten felowshipe to gonge.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab f 82.

(2) A jakes. "The devels gonge-house of helle," MS. quoted in MS. Lansd. 1033. farmer, a cleaner of jakes, Palsgrave. Gongefermourer, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 3. Stowe has goung for dung. See Nares in v. Goung.

Jak, if every hous were honest to ete fleish inne, Than were it honest to ete in a gonge.

MS. Digby 41, f. 8. And was adrad nyghe owt of hys wytte,

And caste hyt yn a gonge-pytte. MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 133. A Cornish horse. More's MS. GONHELLY.

Additions to Ray, Mus. Brit. GONMER. An old person. Devon.

GONNE. A machine for expelling balls; a gun, but not necessarily used with gunpowder. Chaucer, however, has the term in exactly the modern sense.

GONNERHEAD. A stupid person. North. Probably from gonner, a gander.

GONY. A great goose. Glouc.

GOO. Good. See Arch. xxx. 408.

GOOA. To go. Var. dial.

GOOCHY. Indian rubber. Var. dial.

GOOD. (1) Rich. A mercantile use of the word common in old plays.

(2) Very. Good sawcily, Thoms' Anec. p. 74. GOOD-BROTHER. A brother-in-law.

GOOD-CHEAP. Extremely cheap. It answers to bon-marché in Cotgrave. In Douce's collection is a fragment of an early book printed by Caxton, who promises to sell it "good chepe." See Fletcher's Poems, p. 72.

GOOD-DAWNING. Good-morrow. West.

GOOD-DAY. A holiday. Staff. GOODDIT. Shrove-tide. North. Shrove Tuesday is called Goodies-Tuesday.

GOOD-DOING. Charitable; kind. East.

GOODED. Prospered. Devon. GOOD-ENOUGH. Passable. Shak.

GOOD-FELLOWS. A cant term for thieves. "Good fellows be thieves," Heywood's Edward IV. p. 42.

GOOD-FEW. A fair number. North.

GOODGER. Goodman, or husband. term for the devil. Devon.

GOOD-HOUR. A favourable time, a phrase applied to a woman in labour.

GÓOD-HUSSEY. A thread-case. West.

GOODIN. A good thing. Yorksh.

GOODING. To go a gooding, among poor people, is to go about before Christmas to collect money or corn to enable them to keep the festival. Kent.

GOODISH. Rather large or long. Var. dial. "A goodish step," a long way.

GOOD-KING-HARRY. The herb goose-foot. GOODLICH. Conveniently. See Nichols' Royal

Wills, p. 118; Test. Vetust. p. 139.
GOOD-LIKE. Handsome. Good-like-naught,
handsome but worthless. North.

GOOD LORD. A term formerly applied to a patron or benefactor.

GOODLY. Fresh or gay in apparel. GOODLYHEDE. Goodness. (A.-S.)

GOOD-MAN. The landlord or master of a house. See Sevyn Sages, 3869; Matthew, xx. 11. In the provinces, a woman terms her husband her good-man.

GOODMANTURD. A worthless unpleasant fellow. See Florio, p. 160.

GOOD-MIND. Good humour. East.

GOOD-MISTRESS. A patroness.

GOOD-NIGHTS. A species of minor poems of the hallad kind. Nares.

GOOD-NOW. A phrase equivalent to, Do you know, you must know. West. GOOD-OUTS. Doing well. Var. dial.

GOODS. Cattle; dairy produce. North.

GOODSCHIPE. Goodness. (A.-S.)

And for the goodschipe of this dede, They graunten him a lusty mede.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 117.

GOOD-SPEED. Yeast. Florio, p. 130. GOOD-TIDY. Moderate; reasonable. East.

GOOD-TIME. A festival. Jonson.

GOOD-TO. Good for. See Pegge, in v. GOOD-WOMAN. A wife. Var. dial.

GOOD-WOOLLED. A good-woolled one, i. e., a capital good fellow. Linc.

GOODY. (1) Good-wife. This term is addressed only to poor women. North. Chaucer has good-lefe, ed. Urry, p. 160.

(2) To prosper; to appear good. West. GOOD-YEAR. Corrupted by our old writers

from goujere, the French disease.

GOOF. A kind of sweet cake. East. GOOGEN. A gudgeon. See Clerk's edition of

Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 36. GOOKEE. To hang down. Devon.

GOOM. To file a saw. Var. dial.

GOORDY. Plump or round.

We shal so bowel that scrippe or bagge of his with strokes, by pynchynge or nyppyng meale, being nowe swollen with moche brasse, i. whiche is now borely or goordy, or stroutted out with moche Acolastus, 1540.

GOOSE. (1) A silly fellow. Var. dial.

(2) A tailor's smoothing iron.

(3) A game described by Strutt, p. 336. On the Stationers' registers, 16th June, 1597, was licensed, "The newe and most pleasant game of the goose."

(4) A breach made by the sea. GOOSEBERRY. To play old gooseberry, i. e., to create a great confusion.

GOOSE-BILL. The herb goose-grass.

GOOSE-CAP. A silly person. Devon. "A sot,

asse, goosecap," Cotg. in v. Gruë. GOOSECHITE. The herb agrimony.

GOOSE-FLESH. Michaelmas. Linc.
GOOSE-FLESH. The roughness of the skin produced by cold. Var. dial.

GOOSE-GOG. The gooseberry. Var. dial. GOOSE-GRASS. Catch-weed. North.

GOOSE-HEARD. One who takes care of geese.

See Harrison, p. 223. "Ancarius, a gosherd." Nominale MS.

GOOSE-HOUSE. A parish cage, or small tem-

porary prison. Suffolk.
GOOSE-INTENTOS. A word used in Lancashire, where the husbandmen claim it as a due to have a goose-intentos on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; which custom took origin from the last word of this old church prayer of that day .- Tua nos quæsimus Domine, gratia semper præveniat et sequatur : ac bonis operibus jugiter præstet esse intentos. Common people mistake it for a goose with ten toes. Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 290.

GOOSEMAN-CHICK. A gosling. North.

A kind of axungia men-GOOSE-SMERE. tioned in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

GOOSE-TANSY. Silver-weed. North. GOOSE-TONGUE.

Sneeze-wort. Craven. GOOSE-TURD-GREEN. A colour in apparel alluded to in Harrison, p. 172; Cotgrave, in v. Merde. Jonson, iv. 415, mentions " goosegreen starch," and a waistcoat made of gosling green is named in the Vicar of Wakefield,

ch. xii. p. 59. GOOSHARETH. The herb goose-grass.

GOOSHILL. A gutter. Wilts. GOOSIER. A goose-heard, q. v. Somerset. GOOSTLICHE. Spiritually. (A.-S.)

GOOT. Goeth. Arch. xxx. 408.

GOOT-BUCKIS. He bucks. Wickliffe. GOPE. To talk vulgarly and loud; to snatch,

Cumb.or grasp. GOPPEN-FULL. A large handful. North.

See Cotgrave, in v. Jointe. GOPPISH. Proud; pert; testy. North.

North. GOR. (1) Dirty; miry; rotten.

(2) A young unfledged bird. Westm.(3) A clownish fellow. Somerset.

A person with a large belly. GORBELLY. Devon. See Hollyband, 1593, in v. Bredallier; 1 Henry IV. ii. 2.

GORBIT. Same as Gor (2). Yorksh.

GORBLE. To eat, or gobble. North.

GORCE. A wear. Blount, in v. GORCHANDE. Grumbling. R. de Brunne.

GORCOCK. The red grouse. North. GORCROW. A carrion-crow. Pennant. This

bird is mentioned by Ben Jonson.

GORD. A narrow stream of water. See Kennett's Gloss. p. 80. " A whirlpool, or deep hole in a river," Blount's Gloss. ed. 1681, p. 290. GORDE. (1) Girded on. Meyrick, i. 177.

(2) To strike, or spur. Gawayne.
GORE. (1) Mud; dirt. Lybeaus Disconus, 1471. Still in use in Norfolk.

(2) A-gore, bloody. See Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 154, and Agore, p. 32.

(3) The lowest part in a tract of country. North. It is explained by Kennett, a small narrow slip of ground, Gloss. p. 80.

(4) A piece of cloth inserted. This is the explanation in the Craven Gloss. i. 192, and it may be more fully described as a diagonal seam inserted at the bottom of a shift, shirt, robe, or gown, to give breadth to the lower part of | GOSS. (1) Furze. it. Florio has, " Gheroni, the gores or gussets of a shirt or smock." See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3237. It is often used by very early writers in the phrase under gore, i. e. under the clothing. This explains a disputed passage in Sir Thopas. "Gouthlich under gore," MS. Digby 86. "Glad under gore," Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26. See also Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 152. Gore-coat, a gown or petticoat gored, or so cut as to be broad at the bottom. and narrower at the upper part, Exmoor Scolding, p. 39.

(5) To make up a mow of hay. Linc. GORE-BLOOD. Clotted blood. So Clotted blood. Shak. We have gorwoundede in Reliq. Antiq. i. 55. GORELL. A great clownish lad.

Glotony that gorell is the vite. synne. That men use of in delicat fedyng of mete.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 98. GORGAYSE. Awoman's tucker. Skelton, ii. 391. GORGE. The throat; the mouth. (A.-N.) A hawk when full-fed was said to bear full gorge. To give over the gorge, i. e. to be sick. GORGEAUNT. A boar in the second year. An

old hunting term.

GORGER. Armour for the throat. (A.-N.) See Lybeaus Disconus, 1618.

Nowe I wol sey thee of the gorgier, whiche shoulde kepe the throte-bolle.

Rom. of the Monk, Sion College MS. GORGET. " A kerchef wherwith women cover their pappes," Baret, 1580.

To shake, or tremble. West. GORGEY. GORISOUN. A youth; a page. (A.-N.) GORLE. To devour eagerly. South.

GORM. To smear; to daub. North. GORMA. A cormorant. North.

GORN. A small pail with one handle. Derbysh. GORNEY. A journey. Robin Hood, i. 85.

GORONS. Bars and cramps of iron to secure the upper stones of a pinnacle. Bloxam.

GORRELL. A fat person. Cotgrave has this word, in v. Bredailler. In Craven, gorry, very fat, nauseously fat.

GORSE. Furze. Var. dial. "The firse or gorse," Elyot, 1559, in v. Paliurus.

GORSEHOPPER. The whinchat. Chesh. GORST. The juniper-tree, but more commonly the same as gorse, q. v.

GOSE. Go. Chaucer.

> And graythe 30we to 30ne grene wode, And goes over ther nedes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66. GOSHAL. The goshawk. Book of Rates. GOSLINGS. The blossoms of the willow, which children sometimes play with by putting them into the fire and seeing how they burn, repeating verses at the same time.

GOSLING-WEED. Goose-grass. Huloet. GOSPELLER. (1) An Evangelist.

And the foure gospellers

Standard on the pelers. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136. (2) The priest that chanted the gospel. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 14; Ord. and Reg. p. 169.

See Gorse. (2) To guzzle, or drink. Devon.

GÓSSANDER. The Mergus Merganser, a bird

of the fens. Drayton.

GOSSIB. A sponsor at baptism, since corrupted into gossip. See Verstegan's observations on this word quoted in Ben Jonson, iii. 217; Plumpton Corr. p. 62; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 112; State Papers, iii. 13. There was formerly considered a kind of relationship between a person and his sponsors, expressed by gossiprede. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 36; State Papers, ii. 479.

GOSSONÉ. A god-son. Pr. Parv.

GOST. (1) Goest; walkest. (A.-S.) The kyng to the scheperde con say, Fro me ne gost thou not away.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) Spirit; mind; soul. (A.-S.)

GOSTEAD. A bay or division of a barn. Norf. GOSTER. Same as Gauster, q. v.

GOTCH. A large pitcher. Var. dial. Gotchbelly, a large round belly.

GOTE. A ditch, or sluice. North.

There arose a great controversie about the erecting of two new gotes at Skirbek and Langare for drayning the waters out of South Holand and the Fens. Dugdale's Imbanking, 1662, p. 243.

GOTER. A shower. Also, a gutter. He sal com doun als rain in flees soft,

And goters droppand over erthe oft.

MS. Egerton 614, f. 48. Bankes flowen of floode abowte in the vale, And out of the gaye golde goters ther sode.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. il. f. 114,

GOTFER. An old man. Wilts.
GOTHAM. A wise man of Gotham, i. e. a fool. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the wellknown collection of tales of the wise men of Gotham, repr. 1840. Gotham is also a cant term for Newcastle.

GOTHARD. A foolish fellow. North.
GOTHELEN. To grumble, or rumble, as the stomach does. (A.-S.)

GOTHERLY. Kind; sociable. North GOTHSEMAY. Gossamer. Lady Al. 1659.

GO-TO. Don't go to, not able to. Var. dial. The phrase go to, in old colloquial language, and often introduced in old plays, has not, I believe, been properly explained. It is equivalent to, well, well now, well then, or go on; and it occurs in the French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, as the translation of or sus. Florio

has, "Hôr bếne, well, go too, it is well now." GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON. Goat's beard.

GOTOURS. Lumps; impurities?

Tak the rutes of morelle and wasche thame and stamp thame wele, and lay thame to the fester at morne and at evene, and ever clence it wele of gotours, and wasche it with hate wyne.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 313.

GOTTED. Gotten. Skelton. GOTY. A pitcher, or gotch, q. v.

GOUD-SPINK. A goldfinch. Craven.

GOUL. (1) The gum of the eye. North. See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 125. "A blemmish

or waterish matter in sore eyes called of some gowle," Florio, p. 104.

(2) A hut, or cottage. Cumb.

GOULFE. A goaf of corn. Palsgrave.

GOUND. A yellow secretion in the corners of the eyes. North. Left unexplained in Arch. xxx. 408. " Gownde of the eye," Pr. Parv. "Gound, sordes oculorum condensatæ per totum agrum Linc. vulgatissime appellantur," Skinner. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 283 is a receipt " for blered eghne and gundy;" and gunny eyes are explained sore running eyes in the Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 100. The gound is well explained by Milles to be oculorum gramia quæ ab oculis distillat, and if the old text in the passage in Timon of A., i. 1, "Our Poesie is as a Gowne," ed. 1623, p. 80, is in any way correct, we have in this word gound, or gownde, as it is spelt in Pr. Parv. p. 206, the genuine old reading, which Tieck tries to make sense of in a different manner. The distillat of Milles answers to the uses or oozes of Shakespeare.

Right so pleynly thorowe the goundy sight Of erytikes, ne may not susteyne For to beholde the clerenesse of this quene.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 36. GOUNE-CLOTH. Cloth enough to make a

gown. Chaucer. GOURD. (1) A species of false dice, mentioned

in the Merry W. of W. i. 3. (2) A vessel to carry liquor in. See Chaucer,

Cant. T. 17031. (3) " Aquilegium, a gourde of water, whiche com-

meth of rayne," Elyot, 1559. GOURMANDIZE. Gluttony. Spenser.

GOURY. Dull; stupid-looking. North.

GOUSH. A stream. Also, to make a noise, as water when gushing out.

GOUT. The gateway bridge over a watercourse; a drain. Warw.

GOUTHLICH. Goodly. (A.-S.)

Wis he wes of lore,

And gouthlich under gore. Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 2. GOUTOUS. Rich; delicate, especially applied to made dishes. Ord. and Reg. p. 473. "Luk ay that he ette no gowttous mette," MS. Med. Linc. f. 310. So called probably on account of rich meats causing that disease. "Gotows mann or womanne, guttosus," Pr. Parv. p. 206. Guttosus in Med. Lat. corresponds to arthriticus.

GOUTS. (1) Drops. Macbeth, ii. 1. There is no doubt of the correctness of this explana-Gowtyth for droppeth occurs in an early English MS. mentioned in Arch. xxx. 408.

(2) The spots on a hawk, an ancient term in falconry. See Dict. Rust. in v.

GOVE. (1) To stare vacantly. North.

(2) To make a mow. Tusser, p. 176. This is another form of goaf, q. v.

(3) Given. Lydgate.
GOVELE. To get money by usury. It is a substantive in Digby Myst. p. 191.

He govelyde gode with alle hys myght.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 5. GOVERNAILLE. Government; steerage. (A.-N.)

GOVE-TUSHED. Having projected teeth. Derb. GOW. (1) Wild myrtle. Florio, p. 4.

(2) Let us go. Suffolk. An abbreviation of go we, plur. imper. of go. In the Northern counties, gowa, or gooa.

GOWARGE. A round chisel used for making hollows. North.

GO-WAY. Give way; cease.

412

Go way, dougtur, sich thyng ! I wille no more of thi playing.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44. GOWBERT. A goblet, or drinking-vessel.

GOWCES. The pieces of armour which protect the arm-pit when the arm is raised.

Um-begrippys a spere, and to a gome rynnys, That bare of gowles fulle gaye with gowces of sylvere. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

GOWD. (1) A toy or gaud. North.

(2) To cut dirty wool from off the tails of sheep. North. The wool so cut off is called gowdens.

GOWDER. Futuo. North.

GOWDYLAKIN. A plaything. Northumb. GOWER. (1) A great dish or platter for potage. Winton. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

(2) A kind of cake, formerly made for children at Christmas. North's Toy-Book, 1665.

GOWGE. The gauge or measure.

The gowge seyd, the devyles dyrte Fore anything that thou canne wyrke!

Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 18. GOWIL-SOWGHT. This is translated by glabcoma in Nominale MS.

GOWK. A cuckoo. Also as goke, q. v. Hence Gowk-spit, cuckoo spit. North.

GOWLARE. An usurer. Pr. Parv.

GOWLE. To cry sulkily. North. Brockett says, "to threaten in a kind of howl." Gloss. ed. 1829, p. 138. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 291; Tundale, pp. 15, 39.

For unnethes es a chylde borne fully, That it ne begynnes to gowle and crye.

Hampole, MS Bowes, p. 25. GOWLED. Gummed up. See Goul (1).

GOWLES. Gules. Reliq. Antiq. i. 324. The crest that on his helme es,

> Es a lady of gowlis in hir reches MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 141.

A lyone tyed till an ake MS. Ibid. f. 134.

Of gowlys and grene. GOWSTY. Dreary; frightful; ghastly; dismal or uncomfortable. North.

GOWT. A sink; a vault. West. GOWTE. A swelling. Arch. xxx. 408.

GOWTONE. To gutter as a candle. "Gowtone as candelys," Pr. Parv.

GOXIDE. Yawned; gaped. Baber.

GOYSE. Goes. Towneley Myst. p. 13.

The same as gote, q. v. GOYTE.

GOZELL. A guzzle, or ditch. " Traghétto, any ferrie, a passage, a foard, or gozell over from shore to shore," Florio.

GOZZAN. An old wig grown yellow from age and wearing. Corner.

GOZZARD. A fool. Linc.

GRAAL. A large dish, a large hollow basin, fit for serving up meat. The St. Graal was the vessel in which our Saviour ate the last sup-

per with his apostles, and is fabled to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea. Various miracles are said to have been performed by means of this dish, and it is a frequent. subject of allusion in some of the old romances, as an object in search of which numerous knights-errants spent their lives. See further in Roquefort.

GRAB. To seize, or snatch; to steal. Also, a snap or bite. Var. dial.

GRABBLE. To grapple. Devon. "To grabble or grope a wench," Miege.

GRABBY. Grimy; filthy. Kent.

GRAB-STOCK. A young crab-tree, or the cutting of one. Dorset.

GRAČE. Harde grace, misfortune.

GRACE-CUP. A large cup in a monastery or college, passed round the table after grace was

said. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 126. GRACE-OF-GOD. The plant hartshorn. See Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 126.

GRACES. Thanks; gifts. Wickliffe.

GRACE-WIFE. A midwife. Durham.

GRACIA-DEI, A medicine so called, described in MS. Med. Linc. f. 308.

GRACIOUS. Agreeable; graceful. It occurs in Chaucer and Shakespeare.

GRACY-DAYS. Daffodils. Devon.

GRADDE. Cried for; cried to. (A.-S.) And thenk, as thou hast herd me telle,

How grace he gradde, and grace he hadde. Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

He porveide him of a schip, And over the watere ladde, Everch tyme daiz and nyzt

Alle that to him gradde. MS. Laud. 108, f. 117.

GRADE. Prepared; got ready. (A.-S.)

Decently; orderly; moderately GRADELY. Also an adjective. North.

GRADUATE. A physician. Suffolk.

GRAF. The depth of a spade's bit in digging. Salop. Hence, to dig. Perhaps from grafe, a husbandman. Spade-graf, the quantity of stuff turned up by the spade at once.

GRAFER. An engraver. Lydgate. Wright has graffyng in his Monastic Letters, p. 137.

GRAFF. A graft. Also, to graft. See Robin Hood, i. 32; Tusser, p. 115.

To make the graffe that hee fro Judas fette, Fructifye in a pure virgyne. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.

GRAFFER. A notary. Blount.

GRAFFERE. One who grafts. Lydgate. GRAFFLE. To grapple. Somerset.

GRAFMAKERE. A sexton. Withals.

GRAFT. A ditch. Craven.

GRAFTED-IN. Begrimed. Devon.

GRAFTING-TOOL. A long spade used in draining land. Salop.

GRAG. The neck. Nominale MS.

See Grade. "Leide," Trin. Coll. MS. GRAID. Of thir thinges I haf her said,

Was Adam cors to-gedir graid.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 5.

GRAILE. (1) Gravel; small pebbles. Spenser (2) The name of the book which contained the

responses sung by the choir. "I gowle au mi grayel," Reliq. Antiq. i. 291. "Gradale, a grale," Nominale MS.

GRAILING. A slight fall of hail, just to cover the ground. North.

GRAILS. The smaller feathers of a hawk. Blome.

GRAIN. (1) A branch of a tree. Cumb.

(2) To strangle, gripe, or throttle. East.

3) Broken victuals. Somerset.

413

(4) The prong of a fork. West.

(5) A scarlet colour used by dyers. Blount. GRAINED. Grimed; dirty. Wilts.

GRAINED-FORK. A pronged fork. East.

GRAINEE. Proud; ill-tempered. Devon. "Stiff, somewhat stately," Milles MS.

GRAINING. The fork of a tree. North.
GRAIN-STAFF. A quarter-staff, with a pair of short tines at the end which they call grains. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

GRAITHE. To prepare; to make ready; to dress. (A.-S.) Still in use in the North, and explained in the provincial glossaries, " preparation; readiness; to bring a horse up with great care; the trapping of a horse; to clothe, or furnish; to repair; condition; riches." See Arthour and Merlin, p. 175; Perceval, 123. Graithing, clothing, equipment. Grath, speed, Towneley Myst. p. 32.

Thre score knyghtis of the best

Graythed wele in grene.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134. Bot if thowe graythe thy gere, the wille grefe happene, Or thowe goo of this greve, for all thy grete wordes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GRAITHLY. Readily; speedily. (A.-S.) It here means steadfastly, confidently.

If we graythely and sothefastly behalde oureselfe, ther es na thynge that we here hafe that we may bi MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 8. righte calle ours.

Bot alway thynke on thy laste ende, for thou ert a dedly mane, and ilk a daye, if thou behalde graythely, thou may see thy dedd bifore thyne eghne. MS. Ibid. f. 21.

Felys me grathly every ylke one, And se that I have fleche and bone.

Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 106.

GRAKE. To crack. Lydgate. GRAMATOLYS. Smatterers. Skelton.

GRAME. Anger; grief. (A.-S.)

Moradas seyde, hyt ys grete schame On a hors to wreke thy grame.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

Wist my lorde of this house,

With grame he wold the grete,

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

GRAMERCY. Great thanks. (A.-N.)Graunt-mercy, seld than he,

But silver shalt thou non gif me.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

GRAMERY. Ars grammatica, and hence used generally for abstruse learning.

GRAMFER. A grandfather. West.

GRAMFER-LONGLEGS. A daddy-longlegs. GRAMMER. A grandmother. West.

GRAMMERED. Begrimed. Wilts.

GRAMMER'S-PIN. A large pin. Devon.

GRAMPLE. A crab. Skinner. (Fr.) GRANADO. A grenade. Howell.

GRANCH. (1) To scrunch. Warw.

(2) A grange. Milles' MS. Gloss. GRAND. Very; much. Kent.

GRANDAM. A grandmother. Var. dial. See Withals, ed. 1608, p. 140.

GRANDARDE. Part of ancient armour. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12. It seems to have been worn only by knights when on horseback. Sometimes spelt grand-guard.
GRANDIE. Grandmother. North.

GRAND-TRICKTRACK. An old game at cards mentioned in Poor Robin's Country Vices, 4to. Lond. 1674.

GRANE. To groan. North.

Here my trowthe or I be tane, Many of your gestis saile grane.

MS Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 133.

GRANEIN. The fork of a tree. Linc.

GRANER. A granary. Baret, A. 266.

GRANGE. A farm-house; a barn, or granary; a small hamlet. In Lincolnshire, a lone farmhouse is still so called.

GRANK. To grown; to murmur. See Towneley Myst. p. 155. Still in use. Granky, com-

plaining. Brockett, p. 139. GRANNEP. A grandmother. Yorksh. More usually called granny.

GRANNY-DOD. A snail-shell. Camb.

GRANNY-REARED. Spoiled, i. e., brought up by a grandmother. North.

GRANNY-THREADS. The runners of the creeping crow-foot. Craven.

GRANONS. The long hairs growing about the

mouth of a cat. Topsell, p. 104.
GRANSER. A grandsire. Towneley Myst. p. Palsgrave has 172. Still used in Salop. grauntsyre; and graynser occurs in the Plumpton Corr. p. 151.

Come hethyr, he seid, and take up this sak, And ley it ijo. fold on thy grauncyre bak. MS. Laud. 416, f. 46.

GRANT. The pudendum muliebre. Hence, to prostitute the body. Still in use.

GRAP. (1) A vulture. See Gripe.

(2) An ear of Virginia corn. MS. Lansd. 1033. GRAPE. (1) To grope, or feel. North.

(2) A fork with three prongs used for filling

rough dung. North.
GRAPER. The covering for the gripe or handle of a lance. Arch. xvii. 291.

GRAPINEL. A grappling-iron. (A.-N.)

GRAPLE. A hook; the clasp of a buckle. Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

GRAS. Grace. Sevyn Sages, 658. GRASH. To gnash the teeth. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 71; Topsell's Beasts, p. 126. Also, "Graschede doune crestez," MS. to crush. Morte Arthure, f. 75.

GRASIERS. Sheep or other animals when fed solely on grass. North.

GRASPLIN. Twilight. Devon.

GRASS-HEARTH. A feudal service of a day's ploughing. Kennett.

GRASS-TABLE. See Earth-table.

GRASS-WIDOW. An unmarried woman who has had a child. Var. dial. See MS. Century Book, No. 77.

GRAT. (1) Wept. Northumb.

(2) Made. For gart. Degrevant, 339.

GRATCHE. A supposed error for graithe in Rom. Rose, 7368.

GRATE. (1) A fish-bone. (Germ.)
(2) A grating, or lattice. See Test. Vetust. p. (2) A grating, or lattice. 627; Davies' Ancient Rites, p. 70; Death of Robert E. of Huntingdon, p. 27.

(3) Grateful. Becon.

414

(4) To seize; to snatch. Devon.

(5) Metal worked into steel, as in the making of weapons, &c.

GRATH. Assured; confident. North.

GRATING. The act of separating the large from small ore. Craven.

GRATTEN. Stubble. South. Ray says it means sometimes after-grass.

The north part of Wilts adjoyning to Stouebrush Coteswold, and is part of Coteswold, the arable gretton-grounds beare an abundance of wyld tansie. Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 121.

GRATTICHING. Dung of deer. Cotgrave, in v. Fumeés, Plateaux.

GRAUNDEPOSE. A grampus. Skelton. GRAUNT. Great. Piers Ploughman, p. 353. Agreed. "Graunte, seid oure GRAUNTE.

kyng," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. GRAUNT-FADER. A grandfather.

The King pardons that for thy noble grauntfader, the whiche suffrid trouble for the kynges MS. Coll. Arm. L. 9. moost noble predecesseurs. GRAUT. Wort. Yorksh.

GRAVE. (1) To dig; to bury. North. See Maundevile, p. 12; Sevyn Sages, 18; Gy of Warwike, p. 410.

(2) A nobleman of the low countries. Hence, Grave Maurice. Grave, a bailiff. Yorksh.

(3) A potato-hole. Linc.

(4) Engraven. Kyng Alisaunder, 3155. So that my lady therupone,

Hath suche a prente of love grave. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

GRAVELIN. A small migratory fish, about six inches in length, commonly reputed to be the spawn of the salmon. See Harrison, p. 224.

GRAVELLED. Vexed; mortified; perplexed. Also, buried. North.

GRAVER. A sculptor; an engraver. See Con-

stitutions of Masonry, p. 31.
GRAVES. The refuse which remains at the bottom of the melting pot used in making tallow candles. It is collected and pressed into oblong cakes, which are boiled with water as food for dogs.

GRAVE-SPIKE. An instrument used by sextons in digging graves. West.

GRAVID. Big with child. (Lat.)

GRAVKYNG. Graying; dawning. Weber.

GRAVOWRYS. Engravers. Pr. Parv. GRAVYNGE. Burial. See Grave.

Tille hys gravynge it semyde als the ayere gafe MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 194. GRAW. The ague. before the fit. North.

GRAWINGERNE. A piece of iron on a waggon, formerly used as a drag.

GRAWSOME. Ugly; frightful.

GRAY. (1) Twilight. Kennett.

(2) A badger. See Hollyband, in v. Blaireau; Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 34. Also, the skin or fur of a badger, as in Lybeaus Disconus, 839; Brit. Bibl. ii. 404.

GRAYEDE. Prepared; got ready. Thare of the erie was payede

Sone his oste hase he grayede; He was na thyng affrayede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

GRAYLING. Applied to tapettes for sumpter horses, and means that they were cut or rounded. Eliz. of York, p. 14.

GRAYSTE. To gnash, or grind.

Whenne Alexander herde this, he bigane to grayste with the tethe, and to torne his hede hedir and thedir. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 42.

GRAYTHELYCHE. Speedily. "And graythelyche arayede," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 61.

GRAYVEZ. Steel boots. "With grayvez and gobelets," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.

GRAZE. To fatten. Also, to become covered with growing grass. Norf. GRE. An ear of corn. "Spica, gre of corne,"

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

GREABLE. Agreed. See Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 89 ; and *Agreeable*.

GREASE. (1) Rancid butter. North.

(2) A dim suffusion over the sky, not positive cloudiness. East.

(3) To grease in the fist, i. e. to bribe. Cotgrave,

in v. Enfonser.

(4) The fat of a hare, boar, wolf, fox, marten, otter, badger, or coney. The season of the hart and buck was called grease time, because that was the season when they were fat and fit for killing. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 25.

That nane werreye my wylde botte Waynour

hirselvene,

And that in the sesone whenne grees es assignyde. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

(5) To graze. Palsgrave.

GREASY. Foul; grassy; spoken of fallows or ploughed ground. Norf. Also, slimy, as some roads are after rain.

GREAT. (1) Intimate; familiar; high in favour; fond; loving. Var. dial. Also an archaism.

(2) To work by great is to work by quantity instead of by the day. See Nomenclator, p. 502; Batchelor, p. 134; Tusser, p. 183. By great, by the gross, wholesale.

GRÉATEN. To enlarge. Kent.

GREAT-HARE. A hare in its third year.

GREAT-HEARTED. Bold; magnanimous; inflexible. Pr. Parv.

GREATHLY. Handsomely; towardly. greath, well. North.

GREAT-JOSEPH. A surtout. Grose.

GREAT-LIKE. Probably; very likely. North. Shakespeare has the phrase.

Also, the sensation just | GREAT-MEN. An old term for members of parliament and noblemen.

GREAUN. A mouth. Yorksh.

415

GREAVES. (1) Boots; buskins. North. Iron boots were formerly so called. See Mirr. Mag. p. 46; Planché's Costume, p. 138.

(2) Griefs; grievances. Ord. and Reg. p. 159.

More usually spelt greves.

(3) Trees; boughs; groves. Spenser.

GREAZAGATE. A wheedling fawning designing fellow. Yorksh.

GRECHUT. Grew angry. Robson, p. 19.

GRECK. A dwarf; the smallest of a brood or litter. Yorksh.

GRECYNGES. Steps. Maundevile, p. 220. GREDE. (1) To cry; to proclaim. (A.-S.)

Fulle lowde gonne they blowe and grede. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.

2) A greedy person. Chaucer.

(3) The lap. Sevyn Sages, 1802. Weber also explains it, the "breast of the mantle."

(4) A small tub used in washing. Linc.

GREDEL. A gridiron. See Griddle. A strong fur he let make and gret, And a gredel theropon sette.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

GREE. (1) To agree. North. "I well," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 50. North. "It grees not

(2) Grace; favour; pleasure; will. See Lydgate's

Minor Poems, p. 22; Maundevile, p. 295; Wright's Anec. p. 83. To receive in gre, i. e., to take kindly.

(3) Degree; the prize. (A.-N.)

Who so evyr wynneth the gree Schalle wedde hur wyth ryalté.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 75. The doghtty knyght in the grene

Hase wonnene the gree. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

GREECE. A step. Harrison, p. 33.
GREEDS. The straw to make manure in a farm-

yard. Kent.
GREEDY. To long for. North.
GREEDY-GUTS. Gluttons.

Greedy-hounds, hungry persons. North.

GREEK. "Averlan, a good fellow, a mad com-

panion, *merie Greeke*, sound drunkard,"

Cotgrave. See Nares, in v. GREEN. Fresh, applied to meat. See Harrison, p. 221. According to Pegge, "raw, not done In Lincolnshire, coals just put on

the fire are called green. A young inexperienced youth is very commonly so denominated, and Shakespeare uses the term in the same sense.

For drede and love they hadde for to sene, So harde assay made on hire age grene.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7. GREEN-BONE. The needle-fish. North.

GREEN-CHEESE. Cream-cheese. Fools and children are told that the moon is made of "To make one swallow a this material. gudgeon, or beleeve a lie, and that the moone is made of greene-cheese," Florio, p. 73.

GREEN-DRAKE. The May-fly. North. GREENE-WINCHARD. A sloven. See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

the green-olf in Norfolk.

GREEN-FISH. The cod. Coles.

GREEN-GOOSE. A young or Midsummer goose. A fair held at Bow, co. Essex, was called Green-goose Fair. It was also a cant term for a cuckold, and a common woman.

GREEN-HAND. One who is green or awkward

at any work. Var. dial.

GREEN-HEW. A certain tribute paid to the lord of the manor in Westmoreland for liberty of cutting off the boughs or heads of some trees. Kennett.

An inexperienced youth. GREEN-HORN. Greyn-horne, the name of an ox, occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 8.

GREEN-LAND. Pasture land. South.

GREENLING. Same as Green-fish, q. v.

GREENLY. Unskilfully. Shak.

GREEN-MAN. A savage. Strutt describes the green-men of the old shows as "whimsically attired, and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs headed with cases of crackers." The term is still retained in the sign of "The Green-man and Still" in Oxford Street, and other places.

GREEN-MUSTARD. The plant dittander.

GREEN-PEAK. A woodpecker. occurs in Cotgrave, in v. Pic.

GREEN-SAUCE. Sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. North.

GREEN-SIDE. Grass; turf. Devon.

GREEN-SILVER. It is an ancient custom in the manor of Writtel, co. Essex, that whatever tenant has his fore-door opening to Greenbury, pays a halfpenny yearly to the lord of the manor by the name of green-silver. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

A very popular tune, pub-GREEN-SLEEVES. lished in 1580, and frequently alluded to.

See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 200. GREEN-STONE. A name given to the soft slaty rocks in the Western counties. Grenestone, in Chaucer, seems to mean stone newly hewn.

GREEN-TAIL. A diarrhœa in deer, to which they are often subject. North.

GREEN-WAX. Seems to be used for estreats delivered to the sheriffs out of the Exchequer, under the seal of that court made in green wax, to be levied in the counties. See Blount's Law Dict. in v.

GREEN-WEED. The dyer's broom. East.

GREEOF. Very nearly so. Lanc.

GREEP. (1) A bunch. Somerset.

(2) To grapple, or clutch. Devon. GREES. Steps; stairs. North. "Siste gradum, abide thor at grees," MS. Egerton 829, f. 79. "At the greese-foot," Davies, p. 136.

At this temple that I of mene, A greese ther was of steppes fiftene. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 66. Up at a grese seho hym lade,

To chambir scho hym broghte. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 13c.

GREENEY. The green grosbeak. North. Called | GREESINGS. Steps. Latimer. Still in use, pronounced grissens. There is a flight of stone stairs on the hill at Lincoln called there the Grecian stairs, a strange corruption.

REET. Rough stone, generally of a very in-ferior kind; a kind of freestone. It is men-GREET. tioned by Harrison, pp. 36, 234, 235.

GREFES. Groves; copses.

416

For so raythely thay rusche with roselde speris, That the raskaille was rade, and rane to the grefes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

GREFFE. Sorrow; anger. "Take no greffe." MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

GREGAL. Belonging to a flock; familiar. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 719.

GREGORIAN. A wig, or head of false hair, of a peculiar kind, said to have been invented by one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, in the seventeenth century.
GREGORIAN-TREE. The gallows. Grose.

GREGORIES. A species of narcissus. West. GREGS. Wide loose breeches. See Cotgrave,

in v. Chausse, Grecques, Greques. GREGYOWS. Greeks. Gregeys, Weber.

There were Gregyows many a wonne, Or he hyt gate, that were slone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 198.

GREIA. Lees of wine. Nominale MS. GREIDE. Prepared. (A.-S.)

What art thou? his fadir seide:

Sir Esau, thi mete have greide. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 23.

GREIDLY. Well-meaning; anything good in its kind. North.

GREIN. Grein of Paris, grains of Paradise, a sort of spice. (A.-N.) See Gy of Warwike,

p. 421. Also simply called *greins*. GREINE. A year's produce of corn. GREITH. Motion. *Hearne*.

GREITHE. See Graithe; W. Mapes, p. 340. GREME. To irritate; to provoke; to grind the teeth; to curse. (A.-S.)

GREMENT. An agreement. Palsgrave. GREMTHE. Anger. Will. Werw. p. 75.

GREN. A gin or snare. See Holinshed, Chron. of Scotland, p. 66; Depos. R. II. p. 14; Hartshorne's Met. T. p. 122; Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 258.

GRENDE. Grinned. Tundale, p. 55. Perhaps it may be explained snarled.

GRENE. (1) To roar. Syr Gawayne. (2) Sport, or play. Havelok, 996, left unexplained in glossary.

GRENEHED. Childishness. (A.-S.) Grenhed, greenness, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

GREOBY. Foul; dirty. North.

GREOT. Earth. Piers Ploughman, p. 545.

GREP. (1) A fork. Northumb. (2) Seized; griped. See Weher.

The liounesse was stout and sterne, Agen to Beves she gan erne, And be the right leg he him grep, Ase the wolf doth the schep.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 90. Flower; plant; herb; grass. Also, grease. Arch. xxx. 408.

Floures and greses therynne I fond, And ky fourtene therynne goonde. Cursor Mundi, MS. Col!. Trin. Cantab. f. 29. Son, if every grease were a preest, That growes upon Goddis grounde; Off this penance that thou me seest Can never make me unbonde. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

GRESCO. A game at cards. Florio apparently makes it synonymous with hazard, in v. Atóppo, Massáre.

GRESE. Deer or game in grass or grease-time.

Ipomydon, 370.
GRESSES. The jesses of a hawk. See Marlowe's Works, ii. 38.

GRESSOP. A grasshopper. It is spelt greshop in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82. "Cicada, a grysope, Nominale MS.

GRESYNE. To graze. Prompt. Parv.

GRET. (1) A snare for hares. Linc.

(2) Greeted; accosted. Gawayne. (3) Great; heavy; loud. (A.-S.)

GRETANDE. Crying; sorrowing. (A.-S.)

Dere lady, for the sorowe thou hade whenne thi sone was loste fra the thre dayes, and thou soughte hym with gretande hert, preye thy sone to gyffe me contrycioune of alle my synnys.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 177.

He myst no lenger for sorow stande, But zede home ful sore gretand.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

Then kyng Quore, sore gretande, Swere be Mahounde and Termagaunt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122. GRETE. (1) To become big with child. Generally, to be enlarged. Kyng Alisaunder, 452. (2) Much; many. Weber.

North. Sometimes used (3) To cry, or weep. for the part. past.

That damycelle, that was so mylde, So sore had gret for hur chylde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

Whan he hadde ful long grete,

And a party therof began lete.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

And the frere ful weyl tharby lete,

And thanked God, and for joye he grete. MS. Ibid. f. 69.

(4) A cry. Still in use.

There she fel in suche a grete, That with the teres she wesshe His fete. Cursor Mundi, MS, Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 87.

(5) The corn. Tristrem, p. 269. (6) Great men; nobles. Gawayne.

Grace; favour. Sir Cleges, 293, ĠŔETH.

GRETINGES. Great things. (A.-S.)

GRETLECH. Greatly. Degrevant, 34. GRETTE. Cried; addressed. See Grete.

With herte ententyf and with hool memorye, Grette to God and alle hire ful mynde. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

The lady by the welle hur sett,

To Jhesu Cryste sore sche grett. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

GRETTELI-LICHE. Greatly. Will. Werw.

GREUR. Hail. Arch. xix. 329.

GREVE. To vex, or injure. (A.-N.)
GREVES. (1) Armour for the legs. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Tristrem, p. 374.

(2) Griefs. Hall, Henry IV. f. 20.

417

(3) Groves? Lybeaus Disconus, 551. To a cheefe foreste they chesene theire wayes, And felede theme so feynte they falle in the greves. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

GREW. (1) A greyhound. North.

(2) Greek. Maundevile, p. 76. Nares's explanation is certainly wrong.

(3) To adhere firmly. West.

GREW-BITCH. A greyhound bitch. Yorksh. Hym thougt that his grebyche lay hym besyde. Chronicon Vilodun. p. 25.

GREWEND. Grieving. Arch. xxx. 408. GREWIN. A greyhound. East. Harrington has it grewnd.
GREWN. A nose, or snout. North.

GREY-BEARD. A fine large handsome stone jar or bottle. North.

GREY-BEARDS. The seed of the wild vine.

GREY-BIRD. The thrush. Devon.

GREY-COAT-PARSON. An impropriator; the tenant who hires the tithes.

GREYGOLE. The bluebell. *Dorset*. GREY-HEN. The female of the black-cock; a kind of pear; a large stone bottle. North. GREY-LINNET. The common linnet. North.

A wife who rules her husband. GREY-MARE. Var. dial.

GREYMIN. A light fall of snow, just enough to cover the ground. Cumb. GREYNE. To grow corn. (A.-N.)

And that the londe began to greyne, Whiche whilom hadde be bareyne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 132. GREY-RUSSET. Coarse cloth of a dull grey colour. See Forby, ii. 141.

GREY-STONES. Coarse mill-stones used for grinding common meal. North.

GREYTHE. (1) Same as Graithe, q. v.

(2) Agreeth; suiteth. Skelton.

(3) Grace; favour. (A.-S.) And thou mayst nat love hym with no greythe. But thou have of hym gode feythe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

GREYVE. Greve; magistrate. (A.-S.) GRIB. To bite sharply. South.

GRIBBLE. A shoot from a tree; a short cutting from one. West.

GRICE. (1) Same as Grese, q. v.

(2) A young cub, generally applied to the young of swine. See the Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham, p. 22. "Gris, porcel," Reliq. Antiq. GRICHE. To greet, or salute. (A.-S.)
GRIDDLE. A gridiron. West. Also, to broil.

See early example in v. Gredel.

GRIDE. Cut; pricked. "Was sharply gride," England's Helicon, ed. 1614.

GRIDELIN. A sort of colour composed of white and red. Nares.

GRIEFFULL. Melancholy. Spenser.

GRIEME. The groin. Florio, p. 254. GRIEVOUS. Dangerous. Palsgrave.

GRIF. A deep valley. North.

GRIFE. To shed the horns, a term formerly applied to deer. 27

"Grafte or gryffe of a tree," GRIFF. A graft. Palsgrave. Also, to graft. Gryffar, a grafter, Pr. Parv. p. 259.

The drye he calde erthe that kyng, And bad hit grifying fruyt forth bryng. MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. R. ili. 8, f. 3,

GRIFF-GRAFF. By any means; by hook or by crook. Skinner.

GRIFFOUNS. Greeks. Weber.

GRIFFUS. Greaves; leg-armour. Arch. xvii. GRIFHOUNDES. Greyhounds. Weber.

GRIFT. Slate pencil. Var. dial.

GRIG. (1) Heath. Salop. Sometimes griglan.

What advantages then might bee made of some great mosses in Lancashire and elsewhere, that lye near to coal and limestone, and therefore might well be spared without making fuell dear, and improved at a very small charge, and for the present yield little or no profit, save some grigg or heath for sheep. Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 304.

Far. dial. (2) A cricket.

(3) A small eel. Suffolk.

(4) A farthing. An old cant term.(5) To pinch. Somerset.

(6) A wag. "As merry as a grig." It is a corruption of Greek, q.v. "A merry grig, un plaisant compagnon," Miege.

(7) A short-legged hen. Var. dial.

GRIGGLES. Small apples. In some cyder counties, boys who collect these after the principal ones are gathered, call it griggling.

GRIGINGE. Dawn; opening; twilight. Thare unbrydilles theis bolde, and baytes theire horses, To the grygunge of the daye, that byrdes gane synge. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GRIHT. Peace. Ritson.

GRIKE. A rut; a crevice. North.

GRILICH. Hideous. "Fulle grylych he lukez," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 65.

GRILL. To snarl, or snap. East.

GRILLE. (1) Stern; cruel; horrible; frightful; hideous. See Lybeaus Disconus, 1875; Skelton, i. 95; Amis and Amiloun, 657.

That schall 30w lyke non of tho, Bot make your hertys gryll.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

Y shal have sum gode at hym, Be he never so gryl ne grym.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37

But he was marrid of his wille,

Ful sone he found yt full grylle. MS. Laud. 416, f. 119.

Sa awefulle thare-to thou salle God see, that thou salle be so ferde owt of thi wytte, and to the mountaynes and hillis thou salle luke and crye with a grylle voyce. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 242. (2) Sharp; cutting; severe. "Woundis grylle,"

Arch. xxx. 350, l. 32. See W. Mapes, pp.

334, 344.

With a spere scharpe and grille My hert was woundit with my wille.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 42. Wyth a spere scharpp, that was full grylle,

Myn herte was persyd; hyt was my wylle. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 6.

(3) Guile; deceit.

Ther come never man in thys hylle, Thorow queyntes nor thorow grylle. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222.

(4) To shake, or tremble, especially with fear. See Chester Plays, i. 70.

Gle ne game lykes hym noutht. So gretly he gane grylle.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 29.

(5) To torment, or teaze; to provoke. If you love a wenche wel, eyther loude and stille, Bestir wel, but yef hir noute; grant hir al hir welle;

Be thou noht so hardy hir onis to grille. MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130.

(6) Harm. Erle of Tolous, 279.

7) A kind of small fish. Blount.

GRIM. (1) To grin. Palsgrave. (2) Fury. Ywaine and Gawin, 1661. Left un-

explained by Ritson.

GRIMALKIN. A cat. Var. dial.

GRIMBLE. To begrime. East.

GRIMGRIBBER. A lawyer. Also, the technical jargon used by a lawyer.

GRIMING. A sprinkling. North.

GRIMMER. A large pond. East.

GRIMP. See St. Brandan, p. 20, where grymp may be an error for gryp.

GRIM-SIR. A phrase applied to a proud person in any superior office. Skelton terms Wolsey a grim sir. See Grom (2).

GRIM-THE-COLLIER. Golden mouse-ear. See Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 305.

GRIN. Same as Gren, q. v. To grin and abide, i. e. to endure patiently.

West. GRINCH. A small morsel.

GRINCOMES. The lues venerea. An old cant term. Webster, iii. 154.

GRINDE. To pierce through. Lydgate. Wrath; fierce. Gawayne. GRINDEL.

GRINDER. To take a grinder is to apply the left thumb to the tip of the nose, and revolve the right hand round it, working an imaginary coffee-mill. It is usually done in contempt. See Pickwick Papers, p. 318.

GRINDLE. A small drain. Suffolk.

GRINDLE-COKE. A worn-down grindstone, sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor. North.

GRINDLE-STONE. A grindstone. North. See Cotgrave, in v. Cimolie; Book of Rates, p. 50. Gryndylstons, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81. "Mola, a grynstone," MS. Egerton 829, f. 65. GRINDLET. A drain, or ditch. South.

GRINDLE-TAIL. A trundletail dog.

GRINING. The growling, or first approach of an ague fit. Chesh.

GRINT. Grit. East. Chaucer has grinte. ground, gnashed with the teeth.

GRIP. (1) A drain, or ditch. Var. dial. any kind of sink. Also.

(2) To bind sheaves. West.

(3) Strength; power of griping. Also, to gripe fast. See Robin Hood, i. 106; Morte d'Arthur, i. 166.

GRIPE. (1) A vulture; sometimes, a griffin. See Arch. v. 387; Eglamour, 841, 851, 870, 1019, 1030, 1035; Malone's Shakespeare, xx. 137.

The gripe also biside the bere, No beest wolde to othere dere.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cuntab. f. 5.

That gredy Gerarde as a gripe, Now his wrongis bigonne to ripe. Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 73.

A grype come in alle hur care,

Hur yonge sone awey he bare.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

(2) A three-pronged dung-fork. (3) To seize; to embrace. (A.-S.)

And holde him stille with alle his besy payne, And grype hem faste with his hondis tweyne. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

(4) A kind of small boat. Kennett.

(5) A handful of anything. "A gripe of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne as one with a pitchforke or hooke can take up at a time,' Baret, 1580. See Grip (2).

GRIPER. An instrument of torture, mentioned

by Florio, p. 89.

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GRIPE'S-EGG. An alchemical vessel in form of a vulture's egg. Jonson, iv. 61.
RIPING-LINE. A line to direct the spade in

GRIPING-LINE. A line to direct the spade in cutting grips. West.
GRIPLE. To grasp. "Well griple in his hand,"

Topsell's Beasts, p. 213.

GRIPPEL. Same as Grip, q. v.

GRIPPEN. A clenched hand. North.

GRIPPLE. Greedy; rapacious. See Rowlands' Knave of Clubbs, 1611. Brockett has grippy.

GRIP-YARD. A seat of green turf, supported by twisted boughs. North.

GRIS. (1) Pigs. See Grice. Not obsolete, as stated in Pr. Parv. p. 211. See West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 356.

Wyth grys, and gees, and capouns, Wyth venezon and wyth oyle.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 35. (2) A costly fur, formerly much esteemed. See Ellis, ii. 15; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Strutt, ii. 102; Tyrwhitt, iv. 146.

With ryche robys of grete prys, Furryd wele wyth verre and grys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 155. Gye dud hym bathe full well,

And clothyd hym newe every dell With ryche robys of verre and grys.

Guy of Warwick, Cambridge MS.

GRISARD. Grey. See Topsell, p. 34. To make a wry face. Somerset. GRISELY. Frightful; ugly. Yorksh. It is a common archaism.

GRISLED. Grisly; frightful. Grislich occurs (A.-S.)in Weber.

GRISLY. Speckled. Yorksh.

Same as Griginge, q. v. GRISPING. GRISSE. A grass, or herb.

Tak at the bygynnyng and anoynte the hole with hony, and thane take the powdir of a grisse, that mene callis woderofe, and do therto.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 295. GRISSEL. Grisly. Du Bartas, p. 127. GRIST. To gnash the teeth. Wilts.

GRIT. (1) The sea-crab. Linc.

(2) To squeak or grunt. Somerset.

GRITH. Grace; protection. (A.-S.) The othere aungels that fel him with,

Whiche forsoke Goddes grith.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.

I gaf hem grith, seid oure kyng, Thorow out alle mery Inglond.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 132.

And gif thou have do any trespas, Falle on knees and aske grace, And he wille gif the grith.

MS. Ibid. f. 55.

Thou purchasest us pes and gryth, So seyth to us the prophete Davyd.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 80. And that y may wynde hur with, Into my contré yn pees and grythe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 143. GRIZBITE. To gnash the teeth.

GRIZLE. A darkish grey. Devon. GRIZZLE. To laugh, or grin. West. Also to

complain much or grumble.

GRIZZLE-DEMUNDY. A stupid fellow always grinning. Devon. "That laughs at her own folly which she mistakes for wit," Dean Milles' MS. Glossary, penes me.

GRO. A kind of rich fur. See Wright's Lyric

Poetry, p. 26.

GROAN. Among hunters, the noise made by a buck at rutting-time. See Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

GROANDE. Growing. Lydgate. She led hym into a fayre herbere, Ther frute groande was gret plenté.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 118. GROANING. A lying-in. The terms groaningcake, groaning-chair, and groaning-cheese, explain themselves as provided for an event of that kind. In MS. Ashmole 36, 37, f. 232, is a piece called a "Preparation for Groaning."

GROAT. It is not worth a groat, i. e. of very small value. Groat may here be put for groot,

a very small Dutch coin.

GROATS. Shelled oats. Var. dial. GROB. To seek for. Linc.

GROBBLE. (1) To loiter. Linc.

(2) To grovel; to poke about. Also, to make holes. North.

GROBIAN. A sloven. Miege.

GROBMAN. A sea-bream about two thirds grown. Cornw.

GROCER. Originally meant a wholesale merchant who speculated in various things at markets and fairs.

GROCHE. To murmur; to grumble. Hence, grocher, a grumbler. "Murmurator, a grocher," Nominale MS.

GROCK. A very small child. Linc.

GRODE. To devastate. (A.-S.) GROFE. Digged. Baber. GROFEN. Grown. Towneley Myst. p. 63.

GROFFE. On the groffe, flat on the ground. Groffynges, Towneley Myst. p. 40. To lie grubblings, i. e. with the face downwards, Forby, ii. 143.

Than Gawayne gyrde to the gome, and one the groffe fallis,

Alles his grefe was graythede, his grace was no bettyre. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

GROFT. Growth; produce. East.

GROFTS. A kind of stone for building mentioned in Arch. x. 71. GROG. Angry; excited. Linc.

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ally stiffened with gum. See Book of Rates, p. 52; Harrison's England, p. 221; grogeran, Cotgrave, in v. Baragant.

GROGYNGE. Grumbling; murmuring.

To tempre his byddynge to obey, Withoutten grogynge or rebelion.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 50. GROINE. (1) A nose, or snout. North. Chaucer applies it to the snout of a pig. Also, to grunt as a pig, according to Kennett.

(2) To cut grass. Yorksh.

(3) A hanging lip. Hence, to grumble; to be discontented. (A.-N.) "A froward look," Skinner.

GROING-TIME. The spring. North.

GROLLENG. Wallowing of the stomach. Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

GROM. (1) A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. West.

(2) Dirty. Also, to soil or make dirty. Sussex. Perhaps we should read grim sir in the following passage. See Grim-Sir.

He was made a minister, and soe withalle became a scolmaster and teacher of children. He was a man of som fifty years, mean of stature, and a black grom sir. MS. Ashmole 208.

GROMALY.

The herb gromwell. GROME. A man. See Chron. Vilodun. p. 111. Hence our modern groom.

GROMER. A boy, or young grome, q. v. GROMYL. The plant gromwell. See MS. Sloane

5, f. 9; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 27. GRON. Ground, as corn is. West.

GRONDEN. Ground; beaten; pounded.

GRONDESWYLE. The plant groundsel.

GRONDY. A grandmother. Cumb. GRONE. To groan; to grunt. (A.-N.) Gronne, grunting, Octovian, 12. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. Gront, groaned.

GRONY. Grumbling. Pr. Parv. GROOM-GRUBBER. An officer in the royal household whose duty it was to see that the barrels brought into the cellar were tight and full, and to draw out the lees from casks that

were nearly empty.

GROOM-PORTER. An officer of the royal household whose business it was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing; as also to provide cards, dice, &c. and to decide disputes arising at games. Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling table at Christmas. Nares, in v. Loaded dice were also sometimes called groom-porters.

GROON. See Grone, and Groine.

GROOP. A pen for cattle. Also, the place in a stable where the cows or horses dung. North. GROOT. Dry mud. Devon.

GROOT-RISE. A ridge of earth, in ploughed land. Dean Milles MS.

GROOVE. A mine, or shaft. North. " Robert Rutter was hurt in a groove," Chron. Mirab. p. 81. Perhaps, however, the word here means a hole from which the mineral has been taken. See Kennett.

GROOVERS. Miners. North.

GROGRAIN. A coarse kind of silk taffety, usu- | GROOVES. The turnings within the hole of a screw-plate, and the like hollows in a screwpin, are called the grooves. North.

GROPING. (1) A mode of ascertaining whether geese or fowls have eggs. Var. dial.

(2) A mode of catching trout by tickling them with the hands under rocks or banks. for Meas. i. 2.

GROPING-IRON. A gouge.

420

The groping-iren than spake he, Compas, who hath grevyd the?

MS. Ashmole 61.

GROPYS. Chaff of corn. Pr. Parv. GROS. Feared; dreaded. Glossed dred.

The Jew tho asswythe aros, Hyt was no wundyr tho; hym gros.

MS. Harl. 1701, f 52.

GROSE-REE. A hut for geese. North.

GROSERS. Gooseberries. North. GROSH. Gross; fat; thriving. Yorksh.

GROSS. (1) Thick soft food, such as porridge, &c. Devon.

(2) Dull; stupid. Palegrave.

(3) A hawk was said to fly gross, when after

large birds. See Howell.
GROSSET. A groat. Nominale MS.
GROSSOLITIS. Chrysolites. Skelton.

GROSS-UP. To engross up; to buy up all the market. See Pr. Parv. p. 214; Kynge Johan, p. 3, compared with Mark, xii. 40.

GROST. The star-thistle. It is wrongly explained in Arch. xxx. 408.

GROSVAIR. A kind of fur. Strutt, ii. 102. GROTINDE. Weeping. (A.-S.) GROTONE. To stuff, or surfeit. Pr. Parv. GROUDGE. "I groudge as one dothe that hath a groudgyng of the axes, je frilonne," Palsgrave. GROULING. The first approach of an ague fit. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GROUN. A greyhound. Salop.

GROUND. (1) An old musical term for an air on which variations and divisions were to be made. Nares.

(2) The pit of a theatre was formerly so called. It was without benches, and on a level with the stage. See Jonson's Barth. Fair.

(3) To go to ground, i. e. alvum exonerare, Gone to the ground, i. e. buried.

(4) A field, or farm. Also, a plantation of willows, &c. West.

(5) The bottom or foundation of anything. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GROUND-ASH. An ash-sapling of a few years' growth. Var. dial.

GROUND-BAIT. The loche. North.

GROUND-CAR. A sledge. West. GROUND-DICE. Blunt-cornered dice.

GROUNDE. To grant. Arch. xxi. 72. GROUND-ELDER. Dwarf-elder. South. The shepherd's needle, a GROUND-EVIL.

plant mentioned by Gerard. GROUND-FIRING. Roots of trees and bushes given to labourers for fuel.

GROUND-GUDGEON. A small fish, according to Forby, the cobitis barbatula, Linn. GROUND-HALE. The herb gromwell.

GROUND-ISAAC. The yellow wren. West. GROUNDLIER. More profoundly. Groundely, State Papers, i. 62.

GROUNDLING. A person who stood on the ground or pit of a theatre. Generally, in contempt. Jonson.

GROUND-NEEDLE. A plant, called the Musked Storke's Bill in Gerard, p. 796.

GROUND-RAIN. A plentiful but gradual fall of rain, which works its way deep into the ground. East.

GROUNDS. Lees; sediment. Var. dial.

GROUND-SILL. The threshold of a door. See

Harrison's England, p. 187.

GROUND-SOP. A sop or sippet by which the lees or dregs may be soaked up. See Prompt. Parv. p. 216.

GROUND-SWEAT. A person some time buried is said to have taken a ground-sweat. East.

GROUND-TABLE. Same as Earth-table, q. v. GROUPE. To sculpture or engrave with a fine gouge. Lydgate.

GROUPPADE. Explained by Skinner, "a kind [of] curvet in horsmanship."

GROUSOME. Loathsome; fearful. Cumb.

GROUT. (1) Ground malt. Ray explains it, wort of the last running, and Pegge adds that this is drunk only by poor people, who are on that account called grouters. Kennett says, "In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled, is called grout, and before it is tunned up in the vessel is called wort. They have in the west a thick sort of fat ale which they call grout-ale." The grout-ale is sweet and medicated with eggs. In Dean Milles MS. Glossary, p. 136, in my possession, is given the best account of grout-ale,-" a kind of ale different from white ale, known only to the people about Newton Bussel, who keep the method of preparing it as a secret; it is of a brownish colour. However, I am informed by a physician, a native of that place, that the preparation is made of malt almost burnt in an iron pot, mixed with some of the barm which rises on the first working in the keeve, a small quantity of which invigorates the whole mass, and makes it very heady."

(2) A masonic process of filling up the interstices between bricks or stones, by pouring fluid mortar, which is the grout, over each course or two to saturation. Hence jocularly applied to one who may happen to take anything fluid late in a meal. Var. dial.

(3) To bore with the snout, or dig up like a hog. Yorksh.

GROUTED. Begrimed. Var. dial.

GROUT-HEADED. Stupidly noisy. Sussex. Also, large or great-headed, stupid.

GROUTS. Dregs; lees. Var. dial. Thick muddy liquor is grouty.

GROUZE. To eat; to devour. Linc. GROVE. (1) To dig. North. We have grove, dug, in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Grovven, dug, Craven Dial.

(2) A ditch, or drain. Linc.

421

(3) A deep pit sunk into the ground to search for minerals. North.

GROVED. Grew. See Towneley Myst. p. 12; Ywaine and Gawin, 354.

GROVE-WOOD. Small timber for the use of mines to support the roof or sides. North.

GROW. (1) To be troubled. North. Also, to murmur, to repine, to be sulky. Growht, Emaré, 669.

(2) To cultivate anything. Var. dial. To grow downward, i. e. to get smaller, a common phrase in the provinces.

(3) To be aguish. Hants.

GROWBLAR. A digger. Prompt. Parv.

GROWER. A cultivator. Var. dial. See Ord. and Reg. p. 234.

GROWING. (1) A growing day, i. e. a day that will make plants grow well. Var. dial. (2) The hot fit of an ague. North.

GROWME. An engine to stretch woollen cloth with after it is woven.

GROWN. Said of milk when burnt at the bottom of the pot. Linc.

GROWNDENE. Ground; sharpened.

Alle gleterande in golde appone grete stedes,

Towarde the grene wode, that with groundene wapyne. Morte Arthure, MS, Lincoln, f. 67.

Founder. Tundale, p. 146. GROWNDER. GROWNDISWELIE. Groundsel. Grundeswilic, Reliq. Antiq. i. 37. GROWNDYNE. Bellowing. Isumbras, 453.

GROWSOME. Genial, generally applied to the weather. *Linc*.

GROWTH-HALFPENNY. A rate so called and paid in some places for the tithe of every fat animal. See Jacob, in v.

GROWTNOUL. A blockhead. We have already had grout-headed. "Growte-nowle. come to the king," Promos and Cassandra, p. 81. Strange that Nares should have thought this common word peculiar to Dekker.

GROWZE. To be chill before the beginning of

an ague-fit. North.

GROY. Old; grey-headed. Linc.

GROYNE. To lament; to groan. Groyning, discontent, grunting. Chaucer. GROYNEDEN. Grinned. Wickliffe.

GROZEN. A grove. Somerset. GROZENS. The weed duck's meat. West.

GROZET-EYES. Goggle-eyes. South. GRU. Greek. Warton, i. 74.

GRUB. (1) Food; victuals. Var. dial.

(2) To grumble. To ride grub, i. e. to be sulky. The grubs bite him hard, i. e. he is sulky.

(3) A little dirty animal, applied also to a child. Suffolk,

(4) Idle, stupid talk. Norf.

GRUB-AXE. A rooting-axe. Hants. Called grubber in Florio, p. 39.

GRUBBLE. To grub about. Coles. GRUBBY. Poor; shrunken; stunted.

Also. testy, peevish. West. GRUBE. (1) A ditch, or drain. Norf.

the wings of a cock. GRUB-FELLING. Felling trees by cutting away all their roots. East. Also called grub-stubbing in Suffolk. GRUBLING-IRON. A gouge. Palegrave. GRUCCHANDE. Grumbling; murmuring. Thane grevyde syr Gawayne at his grett wordes, Graythes towarde the gome with grucchande herte. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67. GRUCHER. A kind of hawk, mentioned in MS. Addit. 11579, f. 98. A feeling, or inclination. GRUDGING. grudging of an ague, i.e. a symptom, Beaumont and Flet. vi. 34; Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 28. GRUDGINGS. Pollard; fine bran. North. GRUE. To pain, or grieve. Linc.
GRUEL. Same as Grudgings, q. v.
GRUFF. A mine. Somerset. Hence gruffer, a miner. See Jennings, p. 41. GRUFFLE. To growl. Suffolk. GRUFTED. Dirtied; begrimed. Linc.
GRUGGE. To grumble. Cov. Myst. p. 228.
GRUM. Angry; surly. "And so grum," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 155. GRUMBLE-GUTS. A grumbling discontented person. Var. dial. GRUMMEL. Gromwell. Reliq. Antiq. i. 52. GRUMMUT. An ignorant person. South. GRUMPH. To growl, or grumble. North. GRUMPHEY. A species of jostling among schoolboys, in endeavouring to hide anything which one takes from another. North. GRUMPY. Sulky; surly. Var. dial. GRUMSEL. The dandelion. Devon. GRUN. (1) Ground. Var. dial. (2) The upper lip of a beast. North. GRUNDLIKE. Heartily; deeply. GRUNDWALLE. A foundation. Bot for-thi that na were may stand, Witouten grundwalle to be lastand. MS. Cott. Vespas. A. lii. f. 3. GRUNDYNE. Ground; sharpened. "With grundyne wapynes," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 68. GRUNNLESTONE. A grindstone. North. GRUNNY. The snout of a hog. East. GRUNSH. To scrunch. Salop. GRUNT. To try, or endeavour. West. GRUNTER. A pig, or hog. Var. dial. GRUNTING-CHEĂT. A pig. An old cant term, given by Dekker. GRUNTLE. (1) A muzzle. North. (2) To be sulky. "To powt, lowre, gruntle, or grow sullen," Cotgrave.
GRUNTLING. A pig. But come, my gruntling, when thou art full fed, Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led. A Book for Boys and Girls, 1686, p. 32. GRUP. A trench; a groop, q. v. East. GRUSLE. Gristle. Weber. GRUT. Grit, or gravel. Medulla MS. Still in use in Devon.

GRUTCH. To grudge. Also, to grumble. See

GRWELL. Gruel; any kind of pappy food. See

Baker's Poems, 1697, p. 78.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

GUB 422 (2) Among cockfighters, to cut the feathers under | GRY. To have a slight attack of the ague. North. GRYDERN. A gridiron. Pegge, p. 98. GRYED. Trembled; was agitated. Gawayne. GRYFE. To grieve. Hampole MS. GRYFFE. The herb dragon-wort.
GRYLE. Horribly. See Grille.
GRYNGEN. Grind. Kyng Alis. 4443.
GRYNNIES. Snares; gins. Apol. Loll. GRYNSTONE. A grindstone. Pr. Parv. GRYNSTYNG. Gnashing; grinding. Baber. GRYPPES. Snatches; seizes. He gryppes hym a grete spere, and graythely hyme hittes Thurghe the guttes into the gorre he gyrdes hyme Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68. ewyne. GRYSE. (1) Grass. Somerset. Some als gryse and treez that mene sese spryng, Has beyng and lifyng, bot na felyng. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189. (2) To be frightened or terrified. Whon the comuynes bigan to ryse, Was non so gret lord, as I gesse, That thei in herte bizon to gryse, And leide her jolyté in presse. MS. Vernon, Bodl. Lib. GRYTHGIDE. Troubled; vexed. Thane syr Gawayne was grevede, and grythgide fulle sore. With Galuthe his gude swerde grymlye he strykes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80. GRYZE. To squeeze, or rub. Also, to wear or annoy. Heref. To grind between the teeth. Glouc. Dean Milles' MS. GUAGE. To engage. Palsgrave.
GUANO. The dung of sea-fowl, found in large quantities on some islands on the coast of Africa, and introduced into this country a few years ago as a valuable species of manure. (Svan.) GUARD. (1) A posture of defence. (2) Same as Gard, q. v. GUARISH. To heal, or cure. Spenser. GUARY-MIRACLE. A miracle-play formerly acted in Cornwall, even as late as the seventeen century. A specimen of one from the Harl. MSS. has been printed by Mr. Davies

Gilbert. In the following passage, the term seems to be applied to the recitation or singing of a romance. Thys ys on of Brytayne layes,

That was used by olde dayes, Emaré, 1032. Men callys playn the garye. GUB. (1) A sum of money. Linc.

(2) A pander, or go-between. Devon.

(3) A rough round stone that will not lay regular in a wall. Oxon.

A foul, filthy place; a gutter, or GUBBARN. drain. Wilts.

GUBBER. Black mud. Sussex.

GUBBER-TUSHED. Said of a person whose teeth project irregularly.
GUBBINGS. The parings of haberdine. Also,

any kind of fragments.

GUBBINS. A wild sort of people in Devonshire about Dartmoor. Milles' MS. GUBBLE-STONE. Same as Gub (3).

GUBBY. A crowd. Devon. GUBERNATION. Rule; government. R. Glouc. p. 583; Hall, Henry V. f. 5.

GUD. Good. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

GUD-DEVON. Good even. Amadas, 110.

GUDDLE. To guzzle. Somerset. GUDE. To assist; to do good. East.

A cutting of a tree or plant set in GUDGEN. the ground. West.

GUDGEON. (1) To swallow a gudgeon, i. e. to be caught or deceived, to be made a fool of. To gape for gudgeons, i. e. to look out for impossibilities. A gudgeon was also a term for a lie, as appears from Florio, p. 476; and, sometimes, a joke or taunt.

(2) The large pivot of the axis of a wheel. Also, a piece of wood used for roofing. North.

GUDGEONS. The rings that bear up the rud-Cotgrave. der of a ship.

GUDGIL-HOLE. A place containing dung, water, and any kind of filth. West.

GUDLY. Courteous. Gawayne.

GUE. A rogue, or sharper. It occurs in the 1631 ed. of the White Devil. See Webster's Works, i. 81.

A mistake in Havelok and other GUEDE. works for Gnede, q. v.

GUEOUT. The gout. Also, a soft damp place in a field. Chesh.

Reward: recompence. Also, to GUERDON. Guerdonize occurs in Dolarny's reward. Primerose, 4to. 1606.

GUERDONLES. Without reward. (A.-N.)War. State Papers, iii. 141. GUERR.

GUESS. (1) To suppose, or believe. Var. dial. (2) A corruption of guests, common in our old

dramatists and early writers. (3) A term applied to cows when they are dry or

barren. Kent. Guess-sheep, barren ewes. GUEST. A ghost, or spectre. North. Any person is called a guest in Craven.

The name of certain meetings GUESTLINGS. held at the Cinque Ports.

GUEST-MEAL. A dinner-party. Linc. GUESTNING. A hospitable welcome; a kind reception. North.

GUFF. An oaf, or fool. Cumb.

GUGAW. A flute. Prompt. Parv. This term is probably connected with gew-gaw, q. v. Blount has, " Gugaw, a Jew's harp, or trifle for children to play with."

GUGE. To judge. This form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 133.

GUGGLE. (1) To gargle. Warw. (2) To gull, or cheat. North.

(3) A snail-shell, or a snail having a shell. This singular word is in very common use in Oxfordshire and adjoining counties, but has never yet found a place in provincial glossaries. Cochlea has been suggested to me as its probable derivation.

GUGGLER. A funnel. East.

GUIDERS. The tendons. North.

GUIDES. The guides of a waggon are the arcs of circles fastened on the fore-axle as a

bearing for the bed of the waggon when it Dorset Gl. locks.

GUIDE-STOOP. A guide-post. North. GUIDON. A kind of standard. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 29.

GUIDRESSE. A female guide. Nares.

GUIE. To guide. Fairfax.

423

GUILE. A guile of liquor, i. e. as much as is brewed at once. North.

GUILERY. Deceit. Derb.

GUILE-SHARES. Cheating shares. Kent. GUIL-FAT. A wort-tub; the tub in which the liquor ferments. North.

GUILL. To be dazzled. Chesh.

GUILTY-CUPS. Butter-cups. Devon.

GUIMAD. A fish mentioned by Skinner as caught in the river Dee.

GUINEA-HEN. An ancient cant term for a

prostitute. See Othello, i. 3. GUINIVER. Queen to King Arthur, famous for her gallantries with Launcelot du Lake, and others. Hence the name was frequently applied to any flighty woman.

GUIPON. The jupon, or pourpoint. (A.-N.)

GUIRDING. A loud crepitus ventris. GUISERS. Mummers. North.

GUISSETTES. In armour, short thigh pieces. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

GUITONEN. A vagrant, a term of reproach. See Middleton, iv. 324.

North. GUIZENED. (1) Leaky. (2) Strangely and carelessly dressed. GUIZINNY. Foolishly dressed. *Linc*.

GULARDOUS. A form of Goliards, q. v.

A mynstralle, a gulardous, Come onys to a bysshopes hous.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

And therefore I walde that thou war warre; for I say the sykerly that it es a foule lychery for to delyte the in rymmes and slyke gulyardy.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 204.

GULCH. (1) To swallow greedily. West. Perhaps connected with gulch, wrongly explained by Nares. A gulch is a great fat fellow, as clearly appears from Cotgrave, in v. Bredailler, Grand. "Stuffingly, gulchingly," Florio, p. See below in Gulchy.

(2) To fall heavily. Var. dial. Also a subst. A plumpendicular gulch is a sudden, awkward

and heavy fall. West.

Coarsely fat. Devon. The term GULCHY. occurs in Florio, p. 132. Also, greedy of drink. GULDE. Gold. Ritson.

GULDER. To speak loud and with a dissonant Cumb. voice.

GULE. (1) To laugh, or boast. Heref. Also, to grin or sneer.

(2) Lammas Day, the 1st of August.

(3) Gluttony. Nominale MS.

This vice, whiche so oute of reule Hath set us alle, is clepid gule.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 176. GULES. Red. An heraldic term.

GULF. The stomach, or belly. Middleton has the term, but Mr. Dyce, iv. 351, reads gift. GULK. To gulp, or swallow. Devon.

424

the old dramatists.

(2) A gosling. Also, the bloom of the willow in spring. South.

(3) To sweep away by the force of running water. Also, a breach or hole so made. A creek of water, Harrison, p. 59. Gulled, ib. p. 114.

(4) A kind of game. Moor, p. 238.

(5) An unfledged bird. North. Wilbraham says, p. 44, that all nestling birds in quite an unfledged state are so called in Cheshire. " As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's bird," 1 Henry IV. v. 1. There can, I presume, be no doubt about the meaning of the word in that passage, and the reader will be somewhat amused at Mr. Knight's note. See also the " naked gull" in Timon, ii. 1.

(6) To guzzle, or drink rapidly. See Stanihurst's

Ireland, p. 16.

(7) A crown. An old cant term. GULLE. Gay; fine. A .- S. gyl? The Jewes alle of that gate

Wex all fulls gulls and grens. MS. Harl. 4196, f. 206. GULLERY. Deceit, "Illusion, a mockerie, or gullerie," Cotgrave.

GULLET. (1) A small stream. See Harrison's Descr. Britaine, p. 50. From gull, to force See Gull (3), and Harrison, as water does. ib. p. 31. The term occurs sometimes in old documents apparently in the sense of portions or parts.

(2) The arch of a bridge. Devon.
(3) A jack. North.
GULLEY. A large knife. North.

GULL-GROPERS. Usurers who lend money to the gamesters. This term occurs in Dekker's Satiro-Mastix.

GULLION. (1) The cholic. East.

(2) A mean wretch. North.

GULLY. (1) A ravine; a small gutter; a ditch; a small stream. Var. dial.

(2) A calf's pluck. North.

(3) A hand-barrow. Devon.

GULLYGUT. A glutton. "A glutton, a gullygut, a gormand," Florio, p. 147. See also Baret, 1580, G. 629.

GULLY-HOLE. The mouth of a drain, sink, sewer. Norf. Florio, p. 64, has gulfe-hole. The mouth of a drain, sink, or

GULLY-MOUTH, A small pitcher. Devon. GULLY-PIT. A whirlpool. Devon.

GULOSITY. Greediness. (Lat.) See Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 79.

GULP. The young of any animal in its softest and tenderest state; a very diminutive person. East.

GULPH. A mow, or goaf, q. v. Norf. Mud; lees; sediment; any uncleanly GULSH.

deposit. East.

GULSKY. Corpulent and gross. East.

GULT. Injured. Will. Werw.

GUM. Insolence. Var. dial.

GUMBALDE. Some dish in cookery. Tartes of Turky, taste whane theme lykys, Gumbaldes graythely fulle gracious to taste.

GULL. (1) A dupe, or fool. Very common in | GUMBLE. To fit very badly, and be too large, as clothes. Kent.

GUMBLED. Awaking in the morning the eyes

are said to be *gumbled*, when not easily opened. Moor, p. 158. "Thy eyes are *gum'd* with tears," Hawkins, ii. 92. "Her old gummie eyes," Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 121.

GUMMED. Velvet and taffata were sometimes stiffened with gum to make them look shiny or sit better; but the consequence was that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out. See Nares. "Gumm'd velvet," 1 Henry IV. ii. 2. "He frets like gumm'd taffety," Ray's Proverbs, ed. 1813, p. 60. GUMMY. Thick; swollen. North.

GUMP. A foolish fellow. South. GUMPTION. Talent. Var. dial.

GUMPY. Very lumpy. Devon.

GUMSHUS. Quarrelsome. East.

GUN. A large flagon of ale. North. Son of a gun, i. e. a merry, jovial, drunken fellow.

GUNDE. To reduce to pieces. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GUNNER. A shooter. Suffolk. It is in use in America.

GUNNING-BOAT. A light and narrow boat in which the fenmen pursue the flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called a gunning-shout.

GUNSTONE. This term was retained for a bullet, after the introduction of iron shot.

Gonne-stone, Palsgrave. GUODDED. Spotted; stained. Weber.

GUODE. Good. Amis and Amil. 16.

GUP. Go up! An exclamation addressed to a horse. Var. dial.

GUR. (1) The matter of metals before it is coagulated into a metallic form. Kennett's MS. Gloss. MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Green, as a wound is. Linc. GURDE. (1) Girt; girded. Hearne.

(2) To strike. Also the part. pa.

Ry3t as gryffones on grene they gurden togedur. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 114.

A corner of Otuweles scheld He gurde out amidde the felde. Otuel, p. 79.

GURDS. (1) Fits; starts. Var. dial. (2) Eructations. Somerset.

GURGE. A gulf, or whirlpool. (Lat.) GURGEON. A nondescript. I. Wight.

GURGEONS. Pollard meal. See Harrison, p. 168; Ord. and Reg. p. 69.

GURGIPING. Stuffed up and stiff. An ancient term in hawking. See Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

GURGY. An old low hedge. Cornw. GURL. To growl. Somerset.

GURMOND. A glutton. Nares.

GURNET. A gurnard. We have gurnade in

Ord. and Reg. p. 449.
GURRY-BUT. A dung-sledge. Devon.
GURT. Shulled oats. Florio, pp. 5, 67, 72.
GURTE. Struck. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.

GURTHELE. A girdle. Chaucer. GUSH. (1) A gust of wind. East.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55. (2) To scare or frighten. West,

GUSHILL. A gutter. Kennett, p. 42. GUSHMENT. Terror; fright. Devon. GUSS. A girth. Also, to girth. West.

GUSSCHELLE. A dish in ancient cookery.

See MS. Sloane 1201, f. 48.

GUSSETS. Pieces of chain-mail, cut in a triangular lozenge shape, which were fixed to the haustment or garment under the armour by means of arming-points. Meyrick.

GUSSOCK. A strong and sudden gush or gust of wind. East.

GUSS-WEBB. A woven girdle. Glouc.

GUST. To taste. Shak.
GUSTARD. The great bustard. See Holinshed, Chron. Scotland, p. 15.

GUSTRILL. A nasty gutter. Wilts.

GUT. (1) A wide ditch, or water-course that empties itself into the sea: a bay. Kennett. MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) A very fat man. Var. dial.

GUTBELL. The dinner or eating-bell.

GUTH. A girth. Salop.

GUTLING. A glutton. Craven. GUT-SCRAPER. A fiddler. Var. dial.

GUTTED. Begrimed. Devon.

GUTTER. (1) The hollow place in a cross-bow in which the arrow was laid.

(2) A small stream of water deep and narrow.

(3) To devour greedily. Devon.

GUTTERS. Little streaks in the beam of a hart's head. (Fr.)

GUTTER-SLUSH. Kennel dirt. East.

GUTTER-TILES. Convex tiles made expressly for drains or gutters.

GUTTIDE. Shrove-tide. See Wilbraham, p. 44; Middleton, ii. 165.

GUTTLE. To be ravenous. North.

GUTTLE-HEAD. A forgetful, careless, and thoughtless person. Camb.

GUTTONE. To gut an animal. Pr. Parv. GUWEORN. Spurge. MS. Harl. 978. GUWLZ. Marigolds. This form is from Bat-

chelor's Orth. Anal. p. 134. GUY. An effigy carried about by boys on Nov.

5th to represent Guy Fawkes. Hence applied to any strange-looking individual.

GUYDĚHOMĚ. A guidon, q. v. This form occurs in Hall, Henry VII. f. 47.

GUYED. Guided; directed. (A.-N.)

So of my schip guyed is the rothir,

That y ne may erre for wawe ne for wynde. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

GUYOUR. A guider, or leader. Hearne. GUYTE. A guide. Nominale MS.

GUYZARDS. Men in disguise. See Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 54, repr.

GUZZLE. A drain or ditch. South. Sometimes, a small stream. Called also a guzzen. "Guzzen-dirt, the stinking dirt of mud-pools in summer," Milles MS.

This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussle her into some filthy stinking guzzle or ditch. Whateley's Bride Bush, 1623, p. 114.

GWAIN. Going. North.

GWENDERS. A disagreeable tingling arising from cold. Cornw.

GWETHALL. Household stuff. Heref.

GWINRIS. Guides. Weber.
GWODE. A goad. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.
GWON. Gone. Still in use.
GWYLE. A gully, or ravine; generally applied to wooded ravines. West.

GY. To direct, or rule. See Gie.

The prosperité of thys land thus they gy, Forthewyth togedere al to the daunce. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 135.

"Colours gyane," Collier's GYANE. Gay? Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289.

GYBE. A counterfeit license for begging. See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, Lond. 1575.

GYBONN. Gilbert. Pr. Parv.

GYDE. A guide. See Gid.

And I shal be the munkes gyde, With the myght of mylde Mary

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 128.

GYDERESSE. A female guide. Chaucer. GYDERS. Straps to draw together the open

parts of armour. Arch. xvii. 292. GYDLES. Giddy. Lydgate.

GYE. (1) The name of different weeds growing among corn. East.

(2) A salt-water ditch. Somerset.

GYFFENE. Given. Perceval, 206, 2150.

GYGE. To creak. Craven.

GYLE. (1) Guile; deceit. Also, to deceive. Bot ther was jit gon a gyle. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

He seyde, welcome alle same, He lete hymselfe then be gylyd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78. Many on trowyn on here wylys,

And many tymes the pye hem gylys. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3.

(2) Wort. Gyle-tubbe, Unton Invent. p. 3, the vessel in which ale is worked, now nearly obsolete. Generally spelt gail. See gylefatts, in a note in Pr. Parv. p. 274. Gylynghous, Finchale Charters.

GYLE-HATHER. Is he that will stand by his master when he is at dinner, and bid him eat no raw meat, because he would eat it himself.

Frat. of Vacabondes, 1575.

GYLKELADE. A dish in cookery described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 53.

GYLTED. Gilt. Palsgrave.

GYME. To girn; to grin. North.

GYMELOT. A gimlet. Pr. Parv.

GYMMES. Gems. Kyng Alisaunder, 3152. GYNFUL. Full of tricks, or contrivances. See

Piers Ploughman, p. 186. GYOWNE. Guy, pr. n. See Roquefort, Sup-

plement in v. Guion.

Dewke Loyer, seyde Gyotone, Why have ye do thys treson?

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 182.

GYP. At Cambridge, a college servant is called a gyp, said to be from Gr. γυψ.

GYRON. A kind of triangle. An heraldic term. See Test. Vetust. p. 231. GYRSOM. A fine or composition paid before-

hand. Durham.

426

GYRTHE. Protection; peace. (A.-S.) If thou here any thondur In the moneth of December, We shal thorow the grace of oure Lorde, Have pees and gyrthe goode acorde. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 9.

GYST. (1) A joist. Palsgrave.

(2) Gettest. Songs and Carols, x.(3) Juice? Nominale MS.

Do hyt stampe and take gode wyne, And take the gyste and put theryn, And all that therof drynke,

They schall lerne for to wynke. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

(4) Deed, action, or adventure.

We wyll telle Blancheflowre Of thy gystus and thyn honowre. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

GYTELSCHEPPE. Recklessness. Wylland, certes, I dyd it noste, Bot for gytelscheppe of thoghte.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 2. GYTHESE. Guise; fashion. R. de Brunne. GYTRASH. A spirit, or ghost. Craven. GYVE. (1) This term is occasionally used as a

verb, to keep or fetter, but instances of it in that sense are not very frequently to be met with.

(2) To banter; to quiz. North. GYVES. Fetters. Octovian, 222. GYWEL. A jewel. Rob. Glouc. p. 508.

HA. A contraction of have. Sometimes has, or hast. Var. dial.

HAA. Azure. Anturs of Arther, p. 1.

HAAFURES. Fishermen's lines. North. Whole. Craven. HAAL.

HAAM. Home. This dialect gene-North. rally changes o into aa.

HA-APE. To stop or keep back. Devon.

HAB. To obtain a thing by hab or nab, i. e. by fair means or foul. Hab or nab means properly, rashly, without consideration. "Shot hab or nab at randon," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 82. See Florio, p. 48; Cotgrave in v. Conjecturalement, Perdu.

IIABADE. Abode; stopped; waited. The knyghte no lengare habade, Bot on his waye faste he rade.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130. And hymselfe and a certane of menze with hym habade, and there he garte make a citee, and called it MS. Ibid. f. 4. Alexander after his awenne name.

HABBE. Have; hold. (A.-S.)

Rob. Glouc. p. 9. HABBETH. Have.

HABENRIES. Architectural decorations of some kind, but the exact meaning of the term does not appear to be known. It occurs in Chaucer, some copies reading barbicans.

HABERDASHER. A schoolmaster. HABERDINE. Salted cod. In an old register of Bushey, co. Wilts, it is stated that "Mr. Gale gave a Haberdine fish, and half a peck of blue peas, to twenty widows and widowers, once a year." See Reports on Charities, xxv. 330; Tusser, p. 61.

A breastplate, generally of HABERGEON. mail or close steel, but sometimes of leather. Thin haberion is thy body fre,

Thy baner is the rode tre. MS. Addit. 11307, f. 65. Sche me fond palfrey and sted,

Helme, habyrion, and odour wed.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 4. HABID. To abide; to wait for. See the second example in v. Derne.

HABILITEE. Ability. Chaucer.

HABILLIMENTS. Borders, as of gold, pearl, &c. in ancient dress.

HABITACLE. Adwelling, or habitation. (A.-N.) It is sometimes applied to a niche for a statue. What wondir thanne thou; that God by myracle Withinne a mayde made his habitacle.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

HABITE. To dwell. Chaucer.

HABITUDE. Disposition. Table to the Academy of Complements, 12mo. 1640.

HABLE. A sea-port, or haven. (A.-N.) HABOT. An abbot. Lydgate.

Als saynt Ambrose sayse, and wretyne it es by a haly habot that hyghte Agathone, that thre zere he bare a stane in his mouthe to lere hym to halde hym MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 248.

HABUD. Abided; suffered.

The holé cros wyn or he dye, That Crist habud on good Fryday.

MS. Douce 302, f. 29. HABUNDE. To abound. Gower.

HABURDEPAYS. Articles of merchandise that are sold by weight. (A.-N.) HABURIONE.

Same as Habergeon, q. v. Disdeyne so thyk his haburione hath mayled Of my desirere that I may se ryth nowthe. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 13.

Same as Abie, q. v. HABY.

The knyghte ansuers in hy, He salle the bargane haby. That did me this velany.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.

HAC. But. Hearne's Rob. Glouc. p. 653. HACHE. (1) Pain; fatigue. (A.-N.)

(2) Hatchet; axe. Hearne.(3) A rack for hay. See Hack.

HACHED. "Clothe of silver hached uppon satyn grounde," Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV. p. The editor supposes this to mean cloth slightly embroidered with silver on a

satin ground.

HACK. (1) A strong pick-axe, or hoe; a mattock; a spade. Var. dial. See example in v. For-wroght.

(2) A hatch, or half-door; a rack. Skinner gives it as a Lincolnshire word.

(3) To stammer; to cough faintly and frequently; to labour severely and indefatigably; to chop with a knife; to break the clods of earth after ploughing. Var. dial. It occurs in the first sense in Towneley Myst. pp. 111, 116.

(4) The place whereon bricks newly made are

arranged to dry. West.

(5) The lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine. Holme, 1688.

6) A hard-working man. Suffolk.

(7) Hack at, to imitate. Yorksh.

(8) A place where a hawk's meat was placed. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

(9) To hop on one leg. West.

(10) To chatter with cold. Devon. (11) A hedge. Linc. From the A.-S.

(12) To win everything. Cumb.

HACKANDE. Annoying; troublesome. (A.-S.)
HACKBUSH. A heavy hand-gun.

HACKED. Chopped, or chapped. North. HACKENAIE. An ambling horse, or pad.

(A.-N.) See Rom. Rose, 1137.

HACKER. (1) A kind of axe. West. (2) To stutter; to stammer. Hacker and stam-

mer, to prevaricate. North. HACK-HOOK. A crooked bill with a long handle for cutting peas, tares, &c. South. ACKIE. Same as Goff (2).

HACKIE.

HACKIN. A pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog. It was formerly a standard dish at Christmas, and is mentioned by N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 159.

HACKLE. (1) A straw cone of thatch placed over a bee-hive. South. The term seems to be applied to any conical covering of hay or straw.

(2) To shackle beasts. Suffolk.

(3) To dress; to trim up. Yorksh.

(4) Hair; wool; feathers. North.

(5) To agree together. Somerset. (6) The mane of a hog. Wilts.

(7) An instrument with iron teeth for combing hemp or flax. North.

(8) To dig or pull up. I.inc.

(9) To make hay into rows. A hackle is a row of new-made hay. Oxon.

(10) A stickleback. Devon.

HACKLED. Peevish; crossgrained. North. HACKLES. The long pointed feathers on a

cock's neck. Var. dial.

HACKMAL. A tomtit. Devon. HACKNEY. (1) A saddle-horse. West.

(2) A common whore. See Cotgrave, in v. Cantonniere, Putain; Howell, sect. xxii; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 228. Shakespeare apparently uses the word in this sense in Love's Labours Lost, iii. 1.

HACKNEY-MAN. A person who let out horses for hire. Piers Ploughman, p. 96.

HACKNEY-SADDLE. A riding saddle.

HACK-PUDDING. A mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits. The people used to breakfast on this on Christmas-day at Whitbeck, co. Cumberland. See Jefferson's History and Antiquities of Allerdale Ward, 1842; and Hackin.

HACKS. Axes, or hatchets. Meyrick, iii. 45. HACKSLAVER. A nasty slovenly fellow, both in words and action. North. Also, to

stammer, or stutter.

HACKSTER. An hacknied person. HACKSYLTRESE. Axle-trees.

HACKUM-PLACKUM. Barter. North.

HACKY. Artful; witty. Northumb. HACONY. A hackney, or whore.

Fetyd alle abowte as an hacony to be hyred. MS. Laud. 416, f. 44. HACQUETON. Same as Acketoun, q. v. HAD. Hold. Also, have. North.

HADDEN. Pa. t. pl. of Have.

HADDER. Heath, or ling. North. See IIolinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 95.

HADE. (1) In mines, the underlay or inclination of the vein. North.

(2) A ridge of land. This term occurs in Drayton's Polyolbion. See Nares.

HADEN. Ugly; untoward. West. HADFASH. Plague; trouble. North.

HADING. A sloping vein. Derb.

HAD-I-WIST. That is, had I known the consequences, a common exclamation of those who repented too late. See Addinoissen: Towneley Myst. p. 100; Florio, p. 14. "Had I wist comes ever to late," Northern Mothers Blessing, 1597.

HADLEYS. Hardly. North. It is occasion-

ally pronounced hadlins.

HAD-LOONT-REAN. The gutter or division between headlands and others. North.

HAET. Has. Frere and the Boy, st. 47. Explained hot by Meriton.

HAFE. Heaved; raised. (A.-S.)

Jhesus tho hys hande up hafe, And hys blessyng hys modur gafe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 35.

HAFER. To stand higgling. Suff.

HAFEREN. Unsettled; unsteady. East.
HAFFET. The forehead, or temples. North.
HAFFLE. To stammer; to prevaricate; to fal-

ter. North. It seems to mean in Cotgrave, in v. Viedazer, to abuse, or make a fool of.

HAFIR. Oats. It is the translation of avena in Nominale MS.

Wanting. Towneley Myst. p. 152. HAFLES. HAFT. Loose in the haft, i. e. not quite honest. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339. By the haft, a common oath.

HAFTED. A cow is said to be hafted, when, from long retention of milk, the teats have be-

come rigid like the hafts of knives.

HAFTER. A wrangler; a subtle crafty person. This term occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593; Doctour Doubble Ale, n.d.

HAFTS. Little islands or raised banks in a pond or pool for ducks or other water-fowl to build their nests. Staff.

HAFVE. Possess; have. (A.-S.)
Wether sa it be knyth or knave.

My luf sal he ever hafve.

Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.

Northumb. HAG. (1) The belly.

(2) To hew, chop, or hack. l'ar. dial.

(3) Idle disorder. Somerset.

(4) A certain division of wood intended to be cut. In England, when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod, called a hag-staff, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a hag, and is considered the portion of one individual. A whole fall is called a flag. term occurs in Cotgrave, in v. Degrader.

word was also applied to a small wood or in- | HAGLER. A bungler. Var. dial. closure. The park at Auckland Castle was formerly called the Hag. Nares, p. 220, gives a wrong explanation.

(5) A sink or mire in mosses; any broken ground in a bog. North. See Dugdale's History of Imbanking, 1662, p. 292.

(6) A white mist; phosphoric light at nighttime. North.

(7) To haggle, or dispute. West.
(8) To work by the hag, i. e. by the job, not by the day. North.

(9) A witch, or fiend. (A.-S.)

HAGAGING. Passionate. Devon.

HAGBERRY. The Prunus padus, a shrub.

See Hackbush. "Caste hag-HAGBUSH. bushes," Hall, 1548, Henry VIII. f. 28. It is sometimes spelt hagbut.

HAG-CLOG. A chopping-block. North.

HAGE. Ague; sickness. Hearne.

HAGGADAY. A kind of wooden latch for a door. Yorksh.

HAGGAGE. A sloven or slattern. Devon.

HAGGAR. Wild; untamed. Yorksh. IIAGGARD. (1) A rick-yard. West. This word occurs in Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, pp. 44,

148, and also in Hall (2) A wild hawk; one that has preyed for herself before being taken. Metaphorically, a

loose woman. HAGGAR-MAKER'S-SHOP. A public-house. HAGGED. Tired; fatigued. North.

HAGGENBAG. Mutton or beef baked or boiled in pie-crust. Cornw.

HAGGER. To chatter with cold. Wilts.

HAGGIE. To argue. Exmoor.

HAGGIS. The entrails of a sheep, minced with oatmeal, and boiled in the stomach or paunch of the animal. North. To cool one's haggis, to beat him soundly. See Florio, p. 65; Nomenclator, p. 87.

HAGGISH. An opprobrious epithet for a female. North.

HAGGISTER. A magpie. Kent. "The eating of a haggister or pie helpeth one be-witched," R. Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft, p. 82. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

HAGGLE. (1) To hail. North.

(2) To cut irregularly. North.(3) To tease, or worry. Oxon.

HAGGLER. The upper-servant of a farm. I. Wight.

HAGGLES. Haws. Milles' MS. Gloss.

HAGGLE-TOOTHED. Snaggle-toothed. Devon. HAGGY. Applied to the broken or uneven surface of the soil, when in a moist state. East.

HAGH. A hedge. (A.-S.)

Heraud looked under ay hagh,

Ay fair mayden he ther sagh.

Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.

HAGHE. Fear; tremor. (A.-S.) HAGHES. Haws. North.

HAGHTENE. The eighth.

Grete dole forsothe it es to telle, Oppone the haghtene daye byfelle.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 100.

HAGMALL. A woman who dresses herself in a sluttish manner. Somerset.

HAGRIDDEN. Entangled. Devon. This and some few other terms afford curious traces of old superstitions. The fairy-rings are termed hag-tracks in the West of England.

HAG-STAFF. See Hag (4).

HAG-THORN. The hawthorn. Devon.

HAGUES. Haws. Craven.

HAG-WORM. A snake. North. HA-HOUSE. A mansion. North. HAID-CORN. The plants of wheat in winter. Northumb.

HAIE. A hedge. Chaucer.

HAIFER. To labour, or toil. East.

HAIGH. To have. North.

HAIHO. The woodpecker. Salop.

HAIKE. An exclamation, generally a signal of defiance. North.

HAIL. (1) Health. Rob. Glouc. p. 118.

(2) Healthy. "Hail and clear English," Nath. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674.

(3) To roar or cry. Somerset. HAILE. Hauled; drawn. Tusser.

HAIL-FELLOW. An expression of intimacy. To be hail fellow well met with every one, i. e.

to mix in all sorts of inferior society. HAILSEN. To salute; to embrace. (A.-S.)HAIL-SHOTS. Small shot for cannon. See Florio, p. 53; Bourne's Inventions, 1578. HAIN. (1) To raise or heighten. East.

(2) To save; to preserve. North. Hence, to exclude cattle from a field so that grass may grow for hay.

(3) To own, or possess. Linc.

(4) Malice; hatred. Chesh.

HAINISH. Unpleasant. Essex.

HAIPS. A sloven. Craven.

HAIR. Grain; texture; character. This is a common word in old plays. A quibble on it seems intended in Sir Thomas More, p. 43; Citye Match, 1639, p. 51. Against the hair,

against the grain, contrary to nature. HAIRE. Same as Hayre, q. v.

HAIREVE. The herb cleaver. Glouc. HAIRY-LOCKED. Having side-locks.

HAISH. The ash. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82. HAISTER. The fire-place. Salop.

HAISTERT. Hoisted about. Cumb. HAIT. Happy; joyful. (A.-N.)

HAITCH. A slight shower. Sussex. HAITCHY. Misty; cloudy. South. HAITHE. To heave up. (A.-N.)

HAIT-WO. Go to the left! A word of command to horses in a team. A harvest song has the following chorus, "With a hait, with a ree, with a wo, with a gee!" The expression is very ancient.

HAKASING. Tramping about. Linc. HAKATONE. Same as Acketoun, q. v.

Ascadart smote Gyone Thorowe hawberke and hakatone. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

HAKCHYP. A hatchet. Pr. Parv.

429

HAKE. (1) A hook. Var. dial. The draught | HALF-BAKED. irons of a plough are the hakes. (2) To sneak, or loiter about. North. Also, to

dally wantonly.

(3) A hand-gun. Egerton Papers, p. 17.

(4) A hawk. Sir Amadas, 55.

HAKED. A large pike. Cambr. HAKEL. See Brait. It seems to mean clothing, dress, in Warner, p. 97.

HAKERE. A quarter of corn.

HAKERNES. Acorns. Will. Werw. p. 66. HAKKE. To follow, or run after. (A.-S.)

HAKKER. To tremble with passion; to chatter with cold.

HAL (1) A fool. Yorksh.

(2) All; hold. Hearne.

(3) Abbreviation for Henry. Obsolete.

HALA. Bashful; modest. Yorksh.

HALANTOW. A procession which used to survey the parish bounds, singing a song with that burden, and accompanied with ceremonies, somewhat similar to the Furry-day, q. v. HALCHE. To loop, or fasten. Gawayne. HALCHOO. Same as Hackle, q. v.

HALDE. Kept; held. Also, a prison, fortress,

or castle. (A.-S.)

HALDEN. Held. Chaucer.

A plough handle. Linc. HALDER.

HALE. (1) To pull, or draw. West. See the Assemble of Foules, 151; Spanish Tragedy, ap. Hawkins, ii. 122; Harrison, p. 202; Marlowe, i. 156, ii. 14; Reliq. Antiq. i. 2; Brit. Bibl. iv. 93; Stanihurst, p. 11. In early English the word is applied in various ways, but generally implying rapid movement.

(2) Health; safety. Lydgate.
(3) Whole; well; strong. (A.-S.)

(4) An iron instrument for hanging a pot over the fire. South.

(5) To pour out. Dorset.

(6) Whole; all. Sir Perceval, 2029. "The hale howndrethe," MS. Morte Arthure.

(7) A tent, or pavilion. "Hale in a felde for men, tref," Palsgrave. Nares misunderstands the term. "Tabernacutum, a pavilion, tente or hale." Elyot, 1559.

(8) To vex, or trouble; to worry. Hall.

(9) To procure by solicitation. North.

(10) A rake with strong teeth for getting loose pebbles from brooks. Devon.

HALE-BREDE. A lout; a lubber.

HALEGH. A saint. (A.-S.) This occurs in

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 14. HALELELY. Wholly. See Minot, p. 17. And whenne the oste had herde thire wordes, thay

commenedide hym halelely with a voyce.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.

HALEN. To hawl, or take. (A.-S.) Plough-handles. Linc.

HALESOME. Wholesome; healthy. HALESTONE. A flint; a fire-stone. Notes that the HALEWES. Saints. Reliq. Antiq. i. 38. North.

HALEYARDS. Halliards. See Euphues Gol-

den Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 109.

HALF. Half; part; side. (A.-S.)

Raw; inexperienced; halfsilly. Var. dial.

HALF-BORD. Sixpence. A cant term.

HALF-CAPS. Half-bows; slight salutations with the cap. Shak.

HALFENDELE. Half; the half part. (A.-S.) In Somerset, a halfendeal garment is one composed of two different materials.

He schased the erle in a while Mare [then] halfendele a myle.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131. An exclamation among children, HALFERS. which entitles the utterer to half of anything found by his companion, unless the latter previously says, " No halfers, findee keepee,

previously says, "No hairers, indee keeper, loosee seekee," which destroys the claim.

HALF-FACED. Showing only half the face, the rest being concealed by a muffler. See the Puritan, quoted by Nares. Also said of a face drawn in profile. Half-faced groats were those which had he king's face in profile.

The game of hop, step, HALF-HAMMER.

and jump. East. HALF-KIRTLE. The common dress of courte-

sans. See 2 Henry IV. v. 4.

HALFLY. Half. Halle's Hist. Ex. p. 39. HALF-MARROW. One of two boys who manages a tram. North.

HALF-MOON. A periwig. Dekker. HALF-NAMED. Privately baptized. West.

HALF-NOWT. Half-price. North. HALF-PACE. A raised floor or platform. See

Ord. and Reg. pp. 341, 356. HALFPENNY. To have one hand on a half-

penny, to be cautious, prudent, or attentive to one's interests. North.

Var. dial. HALF-ROCKED. Silly. HALF-SAVED. Half-witted. Heref. The epithet half-strained is also common.

HALF-STREET. A place in Southwark, formerly noted for stews.

HALFÜLDELE. Same as Halfendele, q. v. HALIDOM. Holiness; sanctity; the sanctuary; Formerly a common oath. a sacrament. Minsheu calls it, "an old word, used by old

countrywomen by manner of swearing. HALIE. To hawl; to pull. (A.-S.) HALIFAX-GIBBET. An instrument of execu-

tion formerly used at Halifax. HALIGH. Holy. This word occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 4.

HALING. A pulling. Harrison, p. 184. HALING-WHIP. A flexible whip or rod.

HALI-PALMER. A palmer-worm. West. HALIWEY. The balsam tree. See a list of

plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3. The term was also applied to any remedy against sickness. HALK. Futuo. MS. Ashmole 208.

HALKE.

ALKE. A corner. (A.-S.)

And also thise falce erchedekene that aboute the cuntré walke,

And maynteynen falce preestis in every halks. MS. Ashmole 60, f. 97.

HALL. (1) A trammel. Suffolk.

(2) A chief house. The manor-house in many parishes is called the Hall.

(3) A hall! a hall! The usual exclamation at | HALSENY. Guess; conjecture. Devon. Geneancient masques, &c. to make room for the dancers or performers.

HALLABALOO. A noise, or uproar.

Idling; feasting; making HALLACKING. merry. Hallacks. An idle fellow. North. HALLAGE. The fee or toll due to the lord of a fair or market. (Fr.)

HALLAN. The passage or space between the outer and inner door of a cottage; the partition between the passage and the room. Hallan-shaker, an impudent presuming beggar. North.

HALLANTIDE. All Saints' day. West.

HALLE. (1) Well; healthy. See Ball (2). (2) A dwelling, or habitation. (A.-S.)

(3) All. Kyng Alisaunder, 2327.

(4) A plough-handle. Devon.

HALLE-EEN. All Hallow even. North.
HALLESYN. To kiss, or embrace. Pr. Parv.
HALLIBASH. A great blaze. North.

IIALLIER. A student in a hall at Oxford. See Harrison's England, p. 152.

HALLING. (1) Trying to see if geese or ducks

be with egg. Devon.
(2) Tapestry. See Warton, ii. 377.
IIALLION. A reprobate. North.

HALL-NIGHT. Shrove Tuesday evening. The

previous Sunday is sometimes called Hall-Sunday. Devon.

HALLOWDAY. A holiday. East. HALLOWMASS. The feast of All Saints. Halowe Thursdaye, Holy Thursday.

To see hys nobulle and ryalle arraye In Rome on Halowe Thursdaye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.

HALLY. Wholly. Gower.

Thane they holde at his heste hally at ones. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

HALM. Handle. Gawayne.
HALMOT-COURT. The court of a copyhold manor; a court baron. North. "Holden his halymotes," i. e. his courts, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 154.

HALOGHE. A saint, or holy one. (A.-S.) Thou sal noght leve my saule in helle, ne thou sal noght gife thi haloghe to se corrupcioun.

MS. Coll. Eton 10, f. 23.

Alle the halowes that are in hevene, And angels ma than manne kanne nevene.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 142.

HALPACE. A raised floor, or stage; the dais of a hall. It is spelt hautepace in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 65; Ord. and Reg. p. 153. HALPE. Helped. Chaucer.

He hewe on ther bodyes bolde, Hys hownde halpe hym at nede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

HALPED. Crippled. I. Wight. HALPOWRTH. A halfpennyworth.

HALS. The neck; the throat. (A.-S.) Foure fendis se he als,

> Hongyng fast aboute hir hals. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

HALSE. (1) Hazel. Somerset. (2) To salute; to embrace. (A.-S.) rally, an evil prediction.

HALSFANG. The pillory. Blount.

HALSH. To tie; to fasten; to knot. North. HALS-MAN. An executioner. "The halsman's sword," Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 75. (A.-S.) HALSON. (1) A kind of hard wood.

(2) To promise or bid fair, good, or bad; to predict. Devon.

HALSTER. He who draws a barge alongside

a river by a rope. West.

HALSUMLY. Comfortably. Gawayne.

HALT. (1) A shrub; a copse. It is the translation of virgultum in Nominale MS.

(2) Held; kept. Also, holdeth.

For she that half his lif so dere His modir is, withouten were.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 55. (3) A strong hamper, such as is used with a pack-saddle. North.

(4) Animal deposit. Somerset.

HALTE. To go lamely. (A.-N.) Also an adjective, lame.

HALTERPATH. A bridle-way. Dorset.

HALTERSACK. A term of reproach, intimating that a person is fit for the gallows. "A knavish lad, a slie wag, a haltersacke," Florio, p. 81.

HALVANS. Inferior ore. North.

HALVENDELE. Same as Halfendele, q. v. Her ys the halvynde# of our geste;

God save us, mest and lest.

MS. Arundel, Coll. Arm. 22, f. 4. HALWE. To hallow, or consecrate. (A.-S.) HALWEN. Saints. Auchinleck MS. HALWETHURS. Holy Thursday.

HALWYS. Sides. Arch. xxx. 408.

HALY. Hated. Prompt. Parv.

HALZEN. The same as Halson, q.v. HALJEN. Saints. MS. Arundel 57, f. 94. HAM. (1) Them. Weber's Met. Rom.

(2) A rich level pasture. West. A plot of ground near a river. HAMBERWES. Horse collars. Nominale MS.

Kennett has hameroughs. HAMBURGHES. The arm-holes. Linc.

HAMBYR. A hammer. Pr. Parv. HAMCH. The hip-joint. Northumb.

HAME. (1) Home. Still in use.

(2) Skin. Kyng Alisaunder, 391. HAMEL. To walk lame. To hamel dogs, to lame them by cutting their hams or houghs.

North. See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 964,
"o fote is hameled of thy sorowe."

HAMELESSE. Hamlets. Langtoft, p. 321.

HAMELIN. Limping; walking lame. North. HAMES. Pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which the traces are fixed. Var. dial.

HAM-FLEETS. A sort of cloth buskins to defend the legs from dirt. Glouc.

HAMIL. A handle. Somerset.

HAMINE. To aim at anything, to hit it. Lydgate.

HAMKIN. A pudding made upon the bones

of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. Devon.

HAMLEN. To tie, or attach. (A.-S.)

HAMLET. A high constable. Grose.
HAMLING. The operation of cutting the balls

out of the feet of dogs.

Homeward. See the HAMMARTWARD. Chron. Vilodun. p. 96. Hammard occurs in Sir Degrevant, 1233.

HAMMER. To stammer. Also, to work or labour. Var. dial. The hammer of death, i. e., a fist. Hammer and pincers, the noise made by a horse when he strikes the hind-To live hammer foot against the fore-foot. and tongs, to agree very hadly.

An instrument having a HAMMER-AXE. hammer on one side of the handle, and an axe

on the other. North.

HAMMER-DRESSED. Said of stone hewn with a pick, or pointed hammer.

HAMMER-SCAPPLE. A miser. North. HAMMERWORT. The herb pellitory.

HAMMIL. A village; a hovel. North. HAMPER. To beat. North.

HAMPER-CLOT. A ploughman. North.

HAMPERLEGGED. Led away or overborne by another. Warw.

HAMPERY. Out of repair. Kent.

HAMPSHIRE-HOG. A derisive name for a native of Hampshire.

HAMRON. The hold of a ship. Blount.

HAMS. Breeches. A cant term. HAM-SAM. Irregularly. Cumb.

To fasten the head of an HAMSHACKLE. animal to one of its forelegs.

HAMSTICKS. Part of the harness fixed to a

horse's collar. North. HAM-TREES. The hames, q. v. Devon. HAMUR. A hammer. Pr. Parv.

HAMWARD. Homewards. Hearne.

HAMWOOD. A hoop fixed round the collar of a cart-horse, to which the chains are attached. South.

HAN. (1) Hence. Sevyn Sages, 494.

(2) To have. Still in use in the North for the pres. plur.

(3) The voice wherewith wood cleavers keep time to their strokes.

HANABOROUGH. A coarse horse-collar, made of reed or straw. Devon. HANAP. A cup. Test. Vetust. p. 99.

HANAPER. A hamper, or basket. Hanaper Office, where the writs were deposited in a basket, and still so called. HANBY. Wanton; unruly.

North.

HANCELED. Cut off. Skinner.

HANCE-POTTS. In the inventory of Archbishop Parker's plate, Archæologia, xxx. 25, is "ij. hance-potts, withe angells wings chased on the bellies, withe covers annexed, weyinge xliij. oz. ½."

HANCLE. A great many. North.

HANCUTCHER. A handkerchief. HAND. (1) At any hand, at any rate, at all events. To make a hand on, to waste, spoil, or destroy. To be on the mending hand, to be in a state of convalescence. To have the hand in, to be accustomed to business. To swap even hands, to exchange without advan-He's any hand afore, ready and prepared for any undertaking. To hand with, to cooperate with.

(2) To sign. East. My own hand copy. i. e.

my autograph copy.

431

(3) The shoulder-joint of a hog, cut without the blade-bone. Suff.

(4) A bunch of radishes. Cambr.

(5) Performance. Also, a doer or workman in any business or work.

HAND-BALL. Stowe mentions a custom of playing at hand-ball on Easter-day for a tansycake, the winning of which depended chiefly upon swiftness of foot. Survey of London, ed. 1720, b. i. p. 251.

And belyfe he gerte write a lettre, and sent it tille Alexander, and therwith he sent hym a handballe

and other certane japez in scorne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7.

HANDBAND. Possession. (A.-S.)

HANDBEATING. Cutting off the turf with a beating axe. Devon.

HANDBOW. The long or common bow.

HAND-BREDE. A hand's breadth. (A.-S.) HAND-CANNON. A musket. Hall.

HAND-CLOTH. A handkerchief. Linc. HAND-CLOUT. A towel. North.

HANDE. Hanged?

Alexander gart rayse up twa pelers of marble, and by-twixe thame he hands a table of golde. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 40.

HANDECHAMP. A ruffle. Craven. HANDELL. A fuller's instrument. Pegge. HANDER. The second to a pugilist. Linc. HANDERHAMP. A ruffle. Craven.

HANDERSOME. Handy; meddling. North. HANDEWARPS. A kind of cloth, formerly

much made in Essex.

HANDFAST. Hold; custody; confinement. Also, connection or union with. See Holinshed. Chron. Ireland, pp. 6, 134. The custom of handfasting, or contracting for marriage, needs no more than a passing observation.

HANDFUL. The measure of a hand, or four

inches; a span. Blount.

HANDGUN. A culverin. Palsgrave.

HAND - HOVEN - BREAD. Oatmeal-bread, kneaded very stiff, with little leaven. Lanc.

HANDICAP. A kind of game, mentioned in Pepys's Diary.

HAND-IN-AND-HAND-OUT. A game played in the following manner. A company of young people are drawn up in a circle, when one of them, pitched upon by lot, walks round the band, and, if a boy, hits a girl, or if a girl, she strikes a boy whom she chooses, on which the party striking and the party struck run in pursuit of each other, till the latter is caught, whose lot it then becomes to perform the same part. A game so called was forbidden by statute of Edw. IV.

HAND-IN-POST. A guide-post. Oxon.

HANDLASS. A small windlass; the handle of | HANGE. The lights, heart, and liver, or pluck a windlass. West.

HAND-LIME. A ciron, or hand-worm.

HANDLOCKED. Handcuffed. Dekker.

HAND-OUT. A kind of game mentioned by Sir John Harrington.

HAND-OVER-HEAD. Thoughtlessly extravagant; careless; at random; plenty. Hemp is said to be dressed hand over head, when the coarse part is not separated from the fine.

HANDPAT. Fluent. See Antpat.

HAND-RUFF. A shirt ruffle. Hall.

HANDRUNNING. Continuously. North. HANDSMOOTH. Quite flat. Forby explains it,

uninterruptedly, without obstacle, entirely. It occurs in Palsgrave.

HAND-SPIKE. A wooden leaver, shod with iron. Craven.

HAND-STAFF. The handle of a flail.

HANDSTRIKE. A strong piece of wood used as a lever to a windlass. Var. dial. HAND'S-TURN. Assistance. Var. dial.

HANDSUM. Dexterous; very handy.

HAND-TABLE. A table-book. Pr. Parv.

HAND-WHILE. A moment; a short time.

HAND-WOMAN. A midwife. Devon. HAND, WRISTS. The wrists. Somerset.

HANDY. (1) A piggin. North.

(2) Ready; expert; clever. Var. dial. HANDYCUFFS. Blows. See Yorkshire Ale,

p. 10; Florio, p. 20. Handy-blows, Spanish

Tragedy, ap. Hawkins, ii. 9.

HANDY-DANDY. A game thus played by two children. One puts something secretly, as a small pebble, into one hand, and with clenched fists he whirls his hands round each other, crying, "Handy-spandy, Jack-a-dandy, which good hand will you have?" The other guesses or touches one; if right, he wins its contents; if wrong, loses an equivalent. This game is not obsolete, and is mentioned in Piers Ploughman, p. 69; King Lear, iv. 6; Florio, p. 57. "The play called handie dandie, or the casting or pitching of the barre," Nomenclator, p. 297, which seems to refer to another amusement.

HANDYFAST. Holding fast. Devon.

HANDYGRIPES. "Alle strétte, at grapling or handygripes," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 20.

HANE. (1) To throw. Devon.

(2) Protection; safeguard. Linc. HANG. (1) A crop of fruit. East.

(2) A declivity. East. To hang out, to lean over as a cliff does.

(3) To stick, or adhere. West. Also, to tie or fasten. Somerset.

(4) It's hang it that has it, there is little or no difference. To hang out, to give a party. To hang an arse, to hang back or hesitate. The last phrase occurs in Hudibras. To hang the lip, to pout, to look sullen. To hang in the bell-ropes, to be asked in church and then defer the marriage. To hang in one's hair, to scold or abuse.

HANGBY. A hanger-on; a dependent.

of an animal. West. HANGEDLY. Reluctantly. North.

HANGEN. Same as Hang (2).

HANGER. (1) A pot-hook. Var. dial. (2) The fringed loop or strap appended to the girdle, in which the dagger or small sword usually hung.

Mens swords in hangers hang fast by their side, Their stirrops hang when as they use to ride.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 133. (3) A hanging wood on the declivity of a hill.

South.

HANGEREL. Same as Gambrel, q. v. HANGER-ON. A dependent. Var. dial.

HANG-GALLOWS. A villain; a fellow who de-

serves the gallows. Var. dial.

HANGING. Tapestry. See Warton, ii. 429; Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 133.

HANGING-LEVEL. A regular level or plain; an inclined plane. *East*.

HANGING-MONTH. November. Var. dial.

HANGING-SIDE. The higher side of a vein that is not perpendicular.

HANGING-WALL. The wall or side over the regular vein. Derbysh.

HANG-IT. A common exclamation of disappointment or contempt. Var. dial.

HANGLES. The iron moveable crook, composed of teeth, and suspended over the fire for culinary purposes. North.

HANGMAN. A term of endearment. Heywood's

Edward IV. p. 82.

HANGMAN'S-WAGES. Thirteen pence halfpenny. See Grose.

HANGMENT. (1) To play the hangment, i. e. to be much enraged. North.

(2) Hanging; suspension. Pr. Parv.

HANGNAILS. Small pieces of partially separated skin about the roots of the finger-nails. Var. dial.

HANGNATION. Very; extreme. East. HANG-SLEEVE. A dangler. Suffolk.

HANG-SUCH. Same as Hang-gallows, q. v. HANGULHOOK. A fish-hook.

> The fishere hath lost his hangulhook. Excerpt. Hist. p. 161.

HANK. (1) To hanker after. North. (2) A skein of thread, or worsted; a rope or latch for fastening a gate. Hence, to fasten.

To keep a good hank upon your horse, to have a good hold of the reins. The rope that goes over the saddle of the thill-horse is termed the thill-hanks. To make a ravelled hank, to put anything into confusion. To have a hank on another, to have him entangled. To catch a hank on one, to take advantage of or be revenged on him.

(3) A habit, or practice. North.

4) A body, or assemblage. Warw.

(5) A handle. Somerset.

(6) An ox rendered furious by barbarous treatment. *Middl*.

HANKETCHER. A handkerchief. East.

433

HANKLE. To entangle, or twist. North. HANKTELO. A silly fellow. South. HANNA. Have not. Var. dial. HANNIEL. A bad fellow. North. Skelton has

haynyarde, i. 282. HANNIER. A teasing person. Yorksh. HANNIKIN-BOBY. An old English dance.

HANS. Quantity; multitude. Hall. HANSE. (1) The upper part of a door frame. "Antlantes, ymages of antique sette over doores in the corners of an haunce," Elyot, 1559. "The haunse, or lintell of a doore, Cotgrave, in v. Claveau; "the haunse of a dore, un dessus de porte." Florio, p. 507, apparently makes it synonymous with threshold, and early scientific writers use it occasionally for the spring of an arch.

(2) To enhance, exalt. Chester Plays, i. 168. HANSEL. A gift, reward, or bribe. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 146; Depos. Ric. II. p. 30; Piers Ploughman, p. 96. It is a new year's gift, an earnest or earnest penny, any gift or purchase at a particular time or season; also, the first use of anything. The first money received in the morning for the sale of goods is the hansel, and it is accounted fortunate to be the purchaser. Hansel-Monday is the first Monday in the year, when it is usual to make presents to children and servants. "To hansel our sharp blades," to use them for the first time, Sir John Oldcastle, p. 29. In Beves of Hamtoun, p. 113, it means the first action. "In the way of good hansell, de bonne erre," Palsgrave. In the Vale of Blackmore, a present to a young woman at her wedding is called a good handsel. The first purchaser in a shop newly opened hansels it, as the first purchaser of the day does a market. "The first bridall banket after the wedding daye, the good handzell feast," Nomenclator, p. 80; "Gossips feasts, as they tearme them, good handsel feasts," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 291. "Handselled, that hath the handsell or first use of," Cotgrave, in v. Estreiné. "Haffe hansell for the mar," Robin Hood, i. 87. From the following very curious passage, it appears the writer disbelieved the common superstition respecting the good fortune of the hansel, or hancel.

Of hancel y can no skylle also, Hyt ys nougt to beleve tharto; Me thynketh hyt ys fals every deyl, Y beleve hyt nougt, ne never shal weyl. For many havyn glad hancel at the morw, And to hem or evyn cometh mochyl sorw. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3.

Therfore thou haste feble hansell, And warse betyde the schall.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

HANSELINE. A kind of short jacket, mentioned by Chaucer.

HANS-EN-KELDER. A Dutch phrase, meaning Jack in the cellar, but formerly applied jocularly to an unborn infant.

HANT. Have not. Var. dial.

HANTETH. Frequenteth; maketh much use of. Hearne.

HANTICK. Mad; cracked. Exmoor.

HANTINGS. The handles which fix on to the sneed of a scythe. North.

HANTLE. A handful; much; many; a great quantity. Var. dial. HANTY. Wanton; restive. North.

HANYLONS. The wiles of a fox. See Piers Ploughman, p. 181.

HAP. (1) To wrap up; to clothe. Hence, covering. Still in use.

The scheperde keppid his staf ful warme,

And happid it ever undur his harme,

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

(2) Chance; fortune. (A.-S.)He sendyth yowrys bothe hap and hele, And for yow dyed my dere sone dere. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

(3) To encourage or set on. North. HAP-HARLOT. A coarse coverlet. Baret says, "a course covering made of divers shreds." Upton, MS. additions to Junius, gives a strange etymology,-" Hapharlet, or close coverlet, etym. q.d. a harlot by hap to keep one warm.'

APNEDE. Happened; chanced. "Us es fulle hapnede," MS. Morte Arthure. "It hap-HAPNEDE. peneth me well, whiche sayeing we use whan of a good dede good and welthe hath followeth,

il me prent bien," Palsgrave. HAPNY. A halfpenny. West.

HAPPA. What think you? North. HAPPE. To happen. Chaucer. HAPPEN. Perhaps; possibly. North. HAPPEN-ON. To meet with. Linc.

HAPPER. To crackle; to patter. West.

HAPPILY. Haply. Cotgrave.

HAPPING. A coarse coverlet. Also, any kind of covering. North. See the Test. Vetusta, p. 454, a will dated 1503.

HAPPY. (1) Rich. Ben Jonson, ii. 404.

(2) Happy go lucky, any thing done at a venture. Happy man be his dole, may happiness be his lot. North.

HAPPYLYCHE. Perhaps. See an early gloss in MS. Egerton 829, f. 78.

HAPS. (1) A hasp. Var. dial.

(2) The lower part of a half-door. Devon. HAPT. Happed, or wrapped up. Leland. HAQUE. A hand-gun, about three-quarters of a yard long. Haquebut, an arquebus.

HAR. (1) Hair. Kyng Alisaunder, 5025.

(2) Their. Ritson.

(3) The hole in a stone on which the spindle of a door or gate rests. Durh. The har-tree is the head of the gate in which the foot or bottom of the spindle is placed.

(4) Higher. Northumb.

5) A drizzling rain, or fog. North. HARAGEOUSE. Violent; stern; severe. Howelle and Hardelfe, happy in armez,

Sir Herylle and sir Herygalle, thise harageouse knyghttes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71. Strawe be he never so harrageouse.

Occleve, MS. S.c. Antiq. 134, f. 381.

28

HARAS. A stud of horses; a stable. "Equi-cium. a hares." Nominale MS. Cf. Depos. | HARDHEADS. Knapweed. North. Also the cium, a hares," Nominale MS. Cf. Depos. Ric. II. p. 15.

Than lopen about hem the Lombars,

As wicked coltes out of haras.

Gy of Warteike, p. 205. HARBEGIERS. Persons whose duty it was to provide lodgings for the king, or their masters. Harbeshers, Hall, Henry VIII. f. 36, is apparently the same word.

HARBENYOWRE. A lodging.

Nowe vs he come with gret honowre To Rome to hys harbenyowre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.

434

HARBER. The horn-beam. East.

HARBERGAGE. Inn ; lodging.

Hyes to the harbergage there the kyng hovys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

HARBINGERS. See Harbegiers.

HARBOROUS. Hospitable. Coverdale.

HARBORROW. Lodging; protection. Also, to lodge in an inn. Lydgate.

HARBOUR. The term applied to the lodgment of the hart or hind. See Twici, p. 27. The man who held the lymer was called the harbourer. and his business was to go out early in the morning on his ring-walks, and find by his hound where a hart or other beast had gone into the wood from his pasture. He then followed the scent till he thought he was near the lair, and having taken some of the freshest fewmets he could find, went to the place of meeting. This was called harbouring the hart. See also the Gent. Rec.

HARBROUGHE. Harbour; lodging. We have also harburgerye, and other forms.

HARBURGEN. See Habergeon.

HARD. (1) Sour, said of ale. Var. dial.

(2) Hard of hearing, deaf. Hard and sharp, scarcely, cruelly, harshly. Hard laid on, very ill. Hard-set. scarcely able ; very obstinate.

(3) Hardy; strong. South.

4) Full grown. Somerset.

(5) Miserly; covetous; very mean. North.

(6) Half tipsy. Yorksh.

(7) Sharp; grievous; hardship; sorrowful; terrible; great; hard. Hearne. Also, danger. (9) A hurdle. Nominale MS.

(10) A small marble. Somerset.

HARDAUNT. Courageous. Lydgate. HARDBEAM. Same as Harber, q. v. It is mentioned in Harrison, p. 212.

HARD-BY. Very near. Var. dial. HARD-CORN. Wheat and rye. North.

HARDE. To make hard. (A.-S.) HARDEL. The back of the hand. The back of the hand.

HARDELY. Boldly; certainly. (A.-S.)

And hardly, aungel, trust therto, For doughtles it shal be do.

MS. Coll. Trin. Dubl. D. iv. 18.

HARDEN. (1) To air clothes. Salop.

(2) To grow dear. North. "At the hardest," or most, Harrison, p. 145.

(3) Strong or soarse cloth. Linc.
(4) Hemp. Yorkshire Dial. 1697. "Stupa, a hardes," Nominale MS. See Hards.

same game as Cocks (2).

HARD-HOLD. A stiff dispute. Hall.

HARDHOW. The plant marigold. HARDIESSE. Boldness. (A.-N.)

And for to loken overmore. It hath and schalle ben evermore That of kny7thode the prowesse Is grounded upon hardiesse.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 116. HARDIMENT. Courage; acts of courage. Carew's Tasso, 4to. 1594.

HARDING. Hardening. (A.-S.)

HARD-IRON. Corn crowfoot. North. HARDISHREW. A field-mouse. Staff. Also called the hardistraw.

HARDLE. (1) To entangle. Dorset.
(2) A hurdle. Harrison, p. 184.
HARDLEYS. Scarcely; hardly. North. Sometimes, hardlings.

HARDMEAT. Corn. Kennett.

HARDMEN. Men who, by eating a certain herb, became impervious to shot, except the shot was made of silver.

HARDNESS. Cruelty; severity. (A.-N.)

HARDON. Heard. Hearne.

HARDS. (1) Coarse flax; the refuse of flax or hemp. "Grettes de lin, the hards or towe of flax," Cotgrave. Also, small pieces of coarse linen matted together, with which mattresses are stuffed. See Harden.

(2) Very hard cinders. East.

HARD-THISTLE. Serratula arvensis. HARD-WOOD-TREES. Trees that change their leaves annually. North.

HARDWORKEN. Industrious.

HARDYE. To encourage, embolden. (A.-N.) HARDYSSEDE. Encouraged. Hardyssy, hardiness, boldness. Hearne.

HARE. (1) Hoary. 1780, 2190, 2200. Perceval, 230, 257, 300,

(2) To hurry, harass, or scare. Hence we may perhaps have harum scarum.

(3) A mist, or thick fog. North. (4) Her; she. Exmoor.

(5) Their. Octovian, 1092.

HARE-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless.

HARECOPPE. A bastard. Very wrongly explained by Nares, in v.

HARENESSE. Hairiness. Hearne. HARE-NUT. An earthnut. Yorksh.

HAREODE. A herald. See Sharp's Coventry Mysteries, p. 121.

HARE-PIPE. A snare for hares. See the ex-

ample given under Go-bet.
HARES-EYE. The wild campion.
HARE'S-FOOT. To kiss the hare's foot, i. e., to be too late for anything.

HARE-SUPPER. The harvest-home. Derh.

HAREWE. A harrow. (A.-S.)Harewyd, harrowed, Nominale MS.

HAREWEN. Arrows. Rob. Glouc. p. 394. HARGUEBUSIER. A soldier who carried a harquebus. Cotgrave.

HARIE. (1) To hurry. Chaucer.

(2) Devastation. Langtoft, p. 157. HARIFF. Catch-weed. North. HARINGE. A kind of serpent. HARK. To guess at. Yorksh. Hark-ve-but. i. e. do but hear! HARL. (1) A mist or fog. North. (2) To entangle; to confuse. Var. dial. HARLAS. Harmless. Chron. Vil. p. 5.

HARLE. (1) Hair, or wool. North.
(2) Three hounds. Oxon. This corresponds to

a leash of greyhounds.

(3) To cut a slit in the one of the hinder legs of an animal for the purpose of suspending it. HARLED. Mottled, as cattle. North. HARLEDE. Drove; hurled. See Rob. Glouc. p. 487; St. Brandan, p. 11.

And harleden heom out of the londe. And with tormens manie huy slowe.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 166.

HARLINGS. The hocks of a horse. HARLOCK. Supposed to mean the charlock, in Drayton and Shakespeare.

A term originally applied to a low depraved class of society, the ribalds, and having no relation to sex. (A.-N.)Salle never harlott have happe, thorowe helpe of my lorde.

To kylle a crownde kyng with krysome enoynttede. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

HARLOTRY. Ribaldry. (A.-N.)

HARLS. The earnest, or token. (A.-S.)Better it ware to hyme that he ware unborne, than lyfe withowttene grace, for grace es harls of

that lastand joye that is to come. MS, Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 243.

HARLYCHE. Early. "Harlyche and latte," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 21.

HARM. A contagious disease. HARMAN-BECK. A constable. Harmans, the stocks. Old cant terms.

HARMLES. Without arms. Hearne. HARMS. To mimic. Yorksh.

HARN. Coarse linen. North.

HARNEIS. Armour; furniture. (A.-N.) HARNEISE. To dress; to put on armour.

HARNEN. Made of horn. Wilts. HARNES. The brains. North.

And of hys hede he brake the bone, The harnes lay uppon the stone.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34. The clensynge place of the hert is under the

armes; the clensyng place of the lyver is bytwyx the thee and the body; and the clensyng place of the harnes es under the ere.

MS.- Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 301. HARNESS. (1) Any kind of implement or machine. West. Also as Harneis, q. v. Harness-horse, a horse protected by armour. " Harnes-man, armigere," Palsgrave.

(2) Temper; humour. South.

HARNISH. To harness. Salop. HARN-PAN. The skull. North. "Crinium,

a harnpane," Nominale MS. HARNSEY. A heron. Hence harnsey-gutted, lank and lean. East.

HARO. The ancient Norman hue and cry; the exclamation of a person to procure assistance

when his person or property was in danger. To cry out haro on any one, to denounce his evil doings. Haroll alarome, an exclamation of astonishment and alarm, mentioned by Palsgrave.

HAROFE. Catch-weed. See Hariff.

Tak wormed, or harofe, or wodebynde, and stampe it, and wrynge owt the jeuse, and do it lewke in thyne ere. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 283.

HAROOD. A herald. Torrent, p. 72. HAROWES. Arrows. Somerset.

So they schett with harowes small. And sett laddurs to the walle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

HARP. To grumble. Northumb. HARPER. An Irish shilling, which bore the figure of a harp, and was in reality only worth Ben Jonson, vii. 404. ninepence.

Although such musique some a shilling cost, Yet is it worth but nine-pence at the most.

Barnfield's Lady Pecunia, 1598. HARPERS-CORD. A harpsichord. HARPOUR. A harper. Chaucer.

HARP-SHILLING. Same as Harper, q. v.

The haberdashers by natural operation of this comet are fortunate, for olde hattes new trimd shall not last long, and harpe shillings shall not passe for twelvepence. Fearefull and Lamentable Effects of Two dangerous Comets, 1591.

HARPY. A species of hawk. Gent. Rec. HARR. To snarl angrily. North. HARRAS. The harvest. West.

HARRE. (1) Higher. Chester Plays, i. 134. (2) The back upright timber of a gate, by which it is hung to its post. Nomenclator, 1580.

(3) Out of harre, out of order. See Jamieson. Herre, MS. Bodl. 294.

Thei asken all judgemedt Ayene the man, and make hym warre. Ther while himselfe stant out of harre.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 6.

HARREN. Made of hair. East. HARRER. Quicker. An exclamation to a horse

in Towneley Mysteries, p. 9. HARREST-DAM. Harvest-home. Yorksh.

HARRIAGE. Confusion. East.

HARRIDAN. A haggard old woman; a miserable, worn-out harlot. Grose.

HARRIDGE. The straight edge of a ruler, or any other thing. Yorksh.

HARRIMAN. A lizard. Salop.

HARRINGTON. A farthing, so called because Lord Harrington obtained from James I. a patent for making brass farthings. Drunken Barnaby says,

Thence to Harrington be it spoken, For name-sake I gave a token To a beggar that did crave it.

HARRISH. Harsh. See Nares, in v. HARROT. A herald. Ben Jonson, i. 28.

Ryght sone were thay reddy on every syde, For the harrotes betwyxte thame fast dyde ryde. MS. Lansd. 208, f. 20.

HARROW. (1) Same as Haro, q. v.

(2) To tear to pieces; to distract; the same as Harry, q. v. Hence the title of the piece, the Harrowing of Hell, in Harl. MSS.

(3) To fatigue greatly. Linc.
HARROW-BALL. The frame of a harrow, without the spikes. Linc.

HARROWER. A kind of hawk. Blome.

HARRS. Hinges of a door. North. The two ends of a gate are so called. See Harre.

HARRY. (1) To spoil, or plunder; to vex; to torment; to impose upon; to drag by force or violence. (A.-S.)
(2) A rude clown. Craven.

HARRY-BANNINGS. Sticklebacks. North.

HARRY-GAUD. A low person. North.

HARRY-GROATS. Groats coined in Henry VIII.'s time, of which there were several kinds; but the term was sometimes applied to a peculiar impression. "Spurroyals, Harrygroats, or such odde coine," Citie Match, p. 14. See also Nares.

HARRY-LION. A horse-godmother. See the Christmas Prince, ed. 1816, p. 33.

HARRY-LONG-LEGS. See Harvest-man.

HARRY-RACKET. A game played somewhat similarly to Hide and Seek.

HARSKE. Dry; astringent. Pr. Parv.

HARSLET. A pig's chitterlings. "A haggise, a chitterling, a hog's harslet," Nomen. p. 87. HARSTANE. The hearthstone. North. HARSTOW. Hearest thou? (A.-S.) HART. (1) Heard. Towneley Myst. p. 274.

(2) A haft; a handle. Somerset.

HART-CLAVER. The melilot. North.

HARTICHALKS. Artichokes. Devon.

HARTMANS. The stocks. Dekker.

HART-OF-GREECE. Or hart of grease, a fat hart; a capon of grease, a fat capon, &c. See Robin Hood, ii. 59.

HART-OF-TEN. A hart that has ten or eleven croches to his horns. See Ben Jonson's Works, vi. 254.

HARTREE. A gate-post. South.

HART-ROYAL. A hart that escapes after having been pursued by royalty was ever afterwards termed a hart-royal; and if the king or queen make proclamation for his safe return, he was then called a hart royal proclaimed.

HART'S-EYE. Wild ditany. Topsell.

HARTYKYN. A term of endearment. Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

HARUM-SCARUM. Very giddy; thoughtless. Harum, harm, Havelok, 1983.

HARVE. A haw. North Essex. HARVEST-BEEF. A term applied to any kind of meat eaten in harvest. Norf.

HARVEST-CART. Men employed in carting corn are said to be at harvest cart.

HARVEST-GOOSE. See Arvyst-gos. HARVEST-LADY. The second reaper in a row, the first and principal reaper, whose motions regulate those of his followers, being called the harvest-lord. The second reaper is also called the harvest-queen.

HARVEST-MAN. The cranefly. Var. dial. HARVEST-ROW. The shrew mouse. Wilts. HARWERE. One who vexes, torments, or

plunders. Cov. Myst. p. 160.

HAS. (1) An elliptical expression for he has, not unusual in old poetry.

(2) Haste. Sir Perceval, 487.

HASARDOUR. A gamester. (A.-N.) Hence hasardrie, gaming. "Aliator, a haserder," Nominale MS.

HAS-ARMES. See As-armes.

HASCHE. Ashes. Translated by cinis in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

HASE. (1) A hog's haslet. Norf.

(2) Hoarse. See Gloss. to Ritson's Met. Rom.

(3) As. Anturs of Arther, p. 9.

(4) Small rain, or mist; a fog. North.

(5) To breathe short. Linc.
(6) To beat; to thrash; to rub. North.

HASELRYS. A hazle-bush. (A.-S.)

HASH. (1) A sloven; one who talks hash, or nonsense. North.

(2) Harsh; unpleasant; rough; severe; quick. Var. dial.

HASK. (1) Rough; parched; stiff; coarse; harsh; dry. North.

(2) A fish-basket. Spenser.

HASKERDE. A rough fellow. Dekker. Called in the North haspert. "Vilane hastarddis. Percy's Rel. p. 25.

HASLE-OIL. A severe beating. Var. dial.

HASLET. Same as Harslet, q. v.

HASP. The iron catch of a door which falls into a loop. Hence, to fasten. See Gesta Romanorum, p. 464.

HASPAT. A youth between a man and a boy. Also called a haspenald.

HASPIN. An idle fellow. North.

HASPINFULL. A handful. Notts.

HASSELL. An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp.

HASSEN. Asses. Rob. Glouc.

HASSOCK. A reed, or rush; a tuft of rushes, or coarse grass. North. See Harrison's England, pp. 213, 236. A basket made of hassocks was called a hassock.

And that hassocks should be gotten in the fen, and laid at the foot of the said bank in several places where need required. Dugdale's Imbanking, p. 322.

HASSOCK-HEAD. A bushy entangled head of coarse hair. East.

HASTE. To roast. Hence, perhaps, hasting apples, or pears. West.

HASTELETYS. Part of the inwards of a wild boar. Reliq. Antiq. i. 154. There were several dishes in cookery so called.

Scho fechede of the kytchyne Hasteletes in galentyne, The schuldir of the wyld swyne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

HASTELICHE. Hastily; quickly; suddenly. HASTER. (1) A surfeit. North.

(2) A tin meat-screen, to reflect the heat while the operation of roasting is going on. lamsh. Gloss. p. 48. "Hastlere, that rostythe mete," Pr. Parv. p. 229. These terms may be connected with each other.

HASTERY. Roasted meat. Lydgate.

HASTIF. Hasty. Chaucer. HASTIFLICHE. Hastily.

HASTILOKEST. Most quickly, or hastily. HASTILY. Impatiently. Hall. HASTING-HARNESS. Armour used at a hastilude, or spear play. HASTINGS. A variety of peas. Suffolk. HASTITE. Haste; rapidity. (A.-N.)

Then coom a doom in hastité. To hem that longe had spared be.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 19. HASTIVENESSE. Rashness; pride. (A.-N.) Same as Achelor, q. v. HASTLER.

Same as Haster (2). HASTNER.

HASTYBERE. A kind of corn, explained by trimensis in Pr. Parv. p. 228.

HASTY-PODDISH. A hasty pudding. It is made with milk and flour. North. HASTYVYTE. Hastiness; rashness. (A.-N.)

Vengeaunce and wrathe in an hastyvyté, Wyth an unstedefast speryte of indyscrecioun. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137.

HAT. (1) Hot. Kyng Alisaunder, 3270. (2) Is called. (A.-S.)

Hat not thy fadur Hochon, Also have thou blisse?

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(3) Præt. of hit. Var. dial.

(4) Ordered; commanded. Ritson.It is a subst. in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158.

(5) Heated, as hay or corn. North. HATBAT. The common bat. West.

HAT-BRUARTS. Hat-brims. North.

HATCH. (1) To inlay, as with silver, &c.; to engrave. A sword gilt, or ornamented, was said to be hatched. Hence, generally, to adorn or beautify.

"Unhatch'd (2) To stain, smear, or colour. rapier," Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

(3) A wicket, or half-door. Var. dial. To leap the hatch, to run away.

(4) To fasten. Var. dial.

HATCHEE. A dish of minced meat. HATCHES. Dams, or mounds. Cornw.

HATCHET-FACED. Lean and furrowed by deep lines. Devon.

HATCHMENTS. The different ornaments on a sword, &c. Holme, 1688.

HATE. To be named. (A.-S.)

HATEFUL. Full of hatred. (A.-S.)

HATERE. (1) Hotter. (A.-S.) That nede of a drope of watere

Thare he brenned, nevere thynge hatere.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 70. (A.-S.)(2) Dress; clothing. Sche strypyd of hur hatere,

And wysche hur body in clene watere. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

HATEREDYNE. Hatred. (A.-S.)

Ane es hateredyne to speke, or here oghte be spokene, that may sowne unto gude to thaym that MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 218.

HATEREL. The crown of the head. Also fro the haterel of the croun

To the sole of the foot ther doun

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 17.

HATERING. Dressing; attire. (A.-S.) HATERLYNGE. "Snatching," ed. 1597.

Mekely hym answere and noght to haterlynge. And so thou schalt slake his mode, and be his derlynge. The Goode Wif thaught hir Doughter. HATE-SPOT. The ermine. Topsell.

HATHE. (1) To be in a hathe, to be matted closely together. West.

(2) A trap-door in a ship. Howell, 1660. HATHELEST. Most noble. (1.-S.)

I am comyne fra the conquerour curtaise and gentille,

As one of the hathelest of Arthur knyghtez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64. HATHELL. A nobleman, or knight. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 33.

HATHENNES. Heathendom. (A.-N.) HATHER. Heath, or ling. North.

HATIE. Haughtiness. Hearne. HATIEN. To hate. (A.-S.)

To hate. (A.-S.)

HATKIN. A finger-stall. Suffolk. HATOUS. Hateful. Hardyng, f. 52.

HATREN. Garments; clothes. (A.-S.) Befyl hyt so upon a day

That pore men sate yn the way And spred here hatren on here barme, Azens the sonne that was warme.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

HATREX. Hatred. Langtoft, p. 124.

HATS-OF-ESTATE. Caps of dignity, used at coronations, and in processions.

HATTENE. Called; named. (A.-S.)

The secunde dedely synne es hattene envy; that es, a sorowe and a syte of the welefare, and a joy of the evylle fare of oure evenecristene.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 218. HATTER. (1) To entangle. North.

(2) To expose to danger; to weary out; to wear out; to harass, or trouble.

HATTEROL. The same as Haterel, q. v. HATTERS. Spiders? Palsgrave.

HATTIL. A thumb-stall. Derb.

HATTLE. Wild; skittish. Chesh. HATTOCK. A shock of corn. North.

HATTON. Same as Acketoun, q. v. Befyse dud on a gode hatton,

Hyt was worthe many a towne MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

HATTOU. Art thou named? (A.-S.) HATURE. Poison; venom. (A.-S.)

Then was ther a dragon grete and grymme, Fulle of hature and of venym.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 246. HAUBER-JANNOCK. An oat-cake. North. HAUBERK. A coat of mail. (A.-N.)

Syr Mador alle redy was

With helme, and shelde, and haubarke shene. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 105.

HAUCEPYS. Hancepys?

Also men taketh hem yn puttys, and with nedles, and with haucepys, or with venemous powdres that men gyveth hem yn flesh, and many other mancres. MS. Bodl. 546.

HAUCH. (1) To gore as a bull. West. (2) To speak a broad accent. Devon.

HAUCHEE-PAUCHEE. Said of potatoes boiled to a mash. Devon. Sometimes it is,

all to pauch.

HAUD. Hold; stop; go. North.

HAUF-ROCKTON. Quite silly. Yorksh.

438

HAUF-THICK. Half fat. North. HAUGH. Flat ground by a river-side. Also, a hillock. North. HAUGHT. Proud; haughty. Nares. Spelt haulte in Arch. xxviii. 106. HAUGHTY. Windy. Norfolk. HAUK. A cut, or wound. A term formerly used in fencing. Holme, 1688. HAUKIT. Very ugly. South. HAUL. The hazel. Somerset. HAULEN. To halloo. "The hunteres thay haulen," Robson, p. 3. Straw; stubble; stalks of plants. Also, to cut haulm. Var. dial. HAULTE. High. Stanihurst, p. 19. HAULTO. A three-pronged dung-fork. HAUM. To lounge about. Leic. HAUM-GOBBARD. A silly clown. Yorksh. HAUMPO. To halt. Lanc. HAUMS. The skin. (A.-S.) HAUMUDEYS. A purse. (A.-N.) HAUNCE. To raise; to exalt. (A.-N.) HAUNCH. (1) To fondle; to pet. Linc. (2) To throw; to jerk. North. HAUNDYLT. Handled. Rel. Ant. i. 86. HAUNKEDE. Fastened. See Hank (2). And forthi ere thay callede dedely synnes, for thay gastely slaa ilke manes and womanes saule that es haunkede in alle or in any of thayme. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 217. HAUNT. Custom; practice. (A.-N.)
HAUNTE. To practise; to pursue; to follow; to frequent. (A.-N.)Judas wel he knew the stude That Jhesus was hauntonde. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 97. HAUNTELERE. The antler of a deer. HAUPORTH. An awkward uncouth person; a worthless bargain. North. HAURLL. To drag, or pull. North. HAUSE. The neck, or throat. North. the old form hals. Hause-col, a steel gorget for the neck. HAUST. (1) High. Hearne. (2) A cough; a cold. North. (3) A hop-kiln. Sussex. HAUSTMENT. A stiff under-garment to keep the body erect. HAUT. High; lofty; proud. Lydgate. HAUTEHEDE. Haughtiness. (A.-N.) HAUTEIN. Haughty. Also, loud. Hautein falcon, a high-flying hawk. HAUTEPACE. See Halpace. HAUTESSE. Highness; greatness. (A.-N.) HAUVE. (1) The helve of an axe. West. (2) To come near, applied to horses. HAUZEN. Same as Halse, q.v. Grose has hawze, to hug or embrace. See Hause. HAU3T. Ought. Apol. Loll. p. 59. HAV. The spikelet of the oat. Oats when planted are said to be haved. Devon. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. HAVAGE. (1) Race; family. (2) Sort, or kind. Exmoor. HAVANCE. Good manners. Devon. Perhaps

from have, to behave.

HAVE. To have ado, to meddle in a matter. To have a mind to one, to be favourable to him. To have good day, to bid good day. To have on, to wear. Have with you, I will go with you.

I have brougt the undur grene wod lyne; Fare wel and have gode day.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 132. HAVED. Head. More commonly heved.

Wot he defendes hym hardily, Many a haved he made blody.

Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS. HAVEING. Cleaning corn. Chesh. HAVEKE. A hawk. "Of haveke ne of hounde,"

Reliq. Antiq. i. 125. HAVEL. (1) The slough of a snake. *East*. Also as Avel, q. v.

(2) A term of reproach. Skelton.

HAVELES. Poor; destitute.

I say not sche is haveles, That sche nis riche and wel at ese.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 143. HAVENET. A small haven. See Harrison, p. 58. The same writer, p. 53, calls haven, "a new word growen by an aspiration added to the old."

HAVER. (1) To talk nonsense. North.

(2) The lower part of a barn-door; a hurdle. Salop.

(3) A gelded deer. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

(4) Oats. Haver-cake, an oat-cake. sack, an oatmeal-bag.

Take and make lee of havyre-straa, and wasche the hede therwith ofte, and sall do hare awaye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 282. Tak a hate havyre-cake, and lay it downe, and lay thyne ere therone als hate als thou thole it, and if ther be schepe louse or any other qwik thynge in it, it salle sone crepe owte. MS. Ibid. f. 283.

HAVER-GRASS. Wild oats. Cotgrave.

HAVERIDIL. A sieve for oats, or haver.

HAVERIL. A half-fool. North.

HAVERING. A gelded buck. Durham. HAVERS. Manners. Var. dial. Shakespeare has haviour, behaviour. See also Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 52.

HAVES. Effects; possessions. (A.-S.)

HAVEY-SCAVEY. Helter-skelter. Cumb.

Wavering; doubtful. Grose.

HAVILER. A crab. Sussex.

HAVING. Same as Haves, q. v.

HAVOCK. The cry of the soldiers when no quarter was given. See the Ancient Code of Military Laws, 1784, p. 6. HAVOIR. Wealth; property. (A.-N.)

HAW. (1) A yard, or inclosure. Kent. Chaucer has it for a churchyard.

(2) The ear of oats. See Hav.

(3) Hungry. West. and Cumb. Dial.
(4) To look. Look haw, look. Kent.

(5) A green plot in a valley. In old English. azure colour.

(6) An excrescence in the eye. "The haw in the eghe," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285. HAWBUCK. A silly clown. North. Can this

have any connexion with the Chaucerian word hawebake, Cant. T. 4515?

439 HAWCHAMOUTH. A person who talks indecently. Devon. (4) A round country dance. "Hayes, jigges, and roundelayes," Martin's Month's Minde, HAWCHEE. To feed foully. Exmoor. HAWELI. Holy. St. Brandan, p. 32. HAWEN. Hawthorn-berries. Hawethen, the hawthorn. HAWFLIN. A simpleton. Cumb. HAWID. Hallowed. Apol. Loll. p. 103. HAWK. (1) A lopping-hook. Oxon. (2) He does not know a hawk from a hernshaw, he is very stupid. Corrupted into handsaw! Hawk of the first coat, a hawk in her fourth year. See the Gent. Rec. (3) Hawkamouthed, one who is constantly hawking and spitting. West. (4) A fore-finger bound up. HAWKEY. (1) The harvest supper. Hawkeyload, the last load. East. (2) A common game, played by boys with sticks and a ball, pronounced hockey. HAWKIE. A white-cheeked cow. North. HAWKIN. Diminutive of Harry. HAWKS'-FEET. The plant columbine. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.
AWKS'-HOODS. The small hoods which HAWKS'-HOODS. were placed over the heads of hawks. HAWLEGYFE. Acknowledgeth. HAWL-TUESDAY. Shrove Tuesday. Devon. HAWM. A handle, or helve. Derb. HAWMELL. A small close, or paddock. Kent. HAWMING. Awkwardness. Linc. HAWN. A horse-collar. North. HAWNTAYNE. Haughty. (A.-N.) Thus theese fowre lettes hys insyght, That he knawes noght hymself ryght, And mase hys hert fulle hawntayne, And fulle fraward to hys soverayne. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 19. I was so hawtayne of herte whills I at home Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81. lengede. HAWPS. An awkward clown. North. HAWRAWDE. A herald. (A.-N.) An hawrawde hyes before, the beste of the lordes, Hom at the herbergage, owt of tha hyghe londes. HAWSE. The hose. Yorksh. HAWTE. To raise; to exalt. (A.-N.) HAWTHEEN. The hawthorn. Pegge.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85. HAWTHER. A wooden pin or nail for a coat, &c. It is also spelt hawthern. HAWTIST. Oughtest. Apol. Loll. p. 37. HAWVELLE. Silly idle nonsensical talk. HAWYN. To have. Arch. xxx. 408. HAW3E. To confound with noise. HAXTER. Same as Hackster, q. v. HAY. (1) A net, used for catching hares or rabbits. See Collier, ii. 264. I dar not sit to croppe on hawe, And the wyves be in the way: Anon she swerith be cockes mawe, Ther is a stoute hare in hir hay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110. (2) A hedge. Still in use in Norfolk, but growing obsolete.

(3) A hit! An exclamation in old plays, from the Italian. It was also the cry of hunters.

1589. See Howell, 1660.

Shall we goe daunce the hay? Never pipe could ever play Better shepheard's roundelay.

England's Helicon, p. 228.

(5) An inclosure. See Haw. HAY BAY. Noise; uproar. North. HAY-BIRD. The willow-wren. West.

HAYCROME. A kind of hay-rake. The term appears to be obsolete.

HAYDIGEE. An ancient rural dance. The phrase to be in haydigees, high spirits, is in use in Somersetshire, and is no doubt a relic of the old term.

The black bind-weed. HAY-GOB. HAY-GRASS. West. The after-grass. HAYHOFE. The herb edera terrestris. HAY-HOUSE. A hay-loft. Palsgrave. HAY-JACK. The white-throat. East. HAYLE. Same as Hale, q. v.

Hayle and pulie I schall fulle faste To reyse housys, whyle I may laste.

MS. Ashmole 61. The rope by which the yards are hoisted. A sea term.

The very same thyng also happened to us in the boat by defawt and breaking of a hayler. MS. Addit. 5008.

HAYLESED. Saluted. See Degrevant, 162. When Tryamowre come into the halle, He haylesed the kyng and sythen alle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78. HAYLLY. Holy. (A.-S.) Sythen lyfed he alle haylly,

That now men callys saynte Fursy, R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 3. HAYLWOURTH. The plant cidamum.

HAYMAIDEN. Ground ivy. West. HAYMAKER. See Harvest-man.

To lay in ground for hay, by taking HAYN. Oxon. Also, to hedge or the cattle off, &c. fence. Var. dial.

HAYNE. An inclosure; a park. Grete hertes in the haynes, Faire bares in the playnes.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 130. HAY-PINES. Hay seeds. Milles' MS. Gloss. HAYRE. A garment made of goat's hair. Hayrester, a maker of hayres.

Go on! A carter's address to his HAY-REE.

horses. A very ancient phrase. HAYS. Flat plains. Staff.

HAY-SCALED. Hare-lipped. Yorksh. HAY-SELE. Hay-time. East. (A.-S.)

HAY-SPADE. A sharp heart-shaped spade, used for cutting hay with. West.

HAY-STALL. A small portion of wood on the outskirts of a large wood. Heref.

HAYSUCK. A hedge-sparrow. Glouc.

HAYT. Haughty; proud. Hearne.

HAYTHENE. A heathen. Gower. HAY-TIT. The willow-wren. Linc.

HAYTY-TAYTY. A board used in the game of see-saw. West.

HAYWARD. Originally a person who guarded

4.10

the corn and farm-yard in the night-time, and | HEADLETS. Buds of plants. West. gave warning by a horn in case of alarm from robbers. The term was afterwards applied to a person who looked after the cattle, and prevented them from breaking down the fences; and the warden of a common is still so called in some parts of the country.

HAZARD. A pool for balls in some ancient games of chance; the plot of a tennis court.

HAZE. (1) To dry linen, &c. East.

(2) A thin mist or fog. North.

HAZE-GAZE. Wonder; surprise. Yorksh. HAZELY-BRICKEARTH. A kind of loam, found in some parts of Essex.

HAZENEY. To foretell evil. Dorset.

HAZLE. (1) The first process in drying washed linen. East.

(2) Stiff, as clay, &c. Essex.

(3) To beat, or thrash. Craven.

HAZON. To scold. Wilts. HA3ER. More noble. Gawayne.

HA3T. Hath. MS. Cott. Psalm. Antiq.

HE. (1) Is often prefixed, in all its cases, to proper names emphatically, according to Saxon usage. Tyrwhitt, p. 113. Country people reverse this practice, and say. "Mr. Brown he said," &c. It is also frequently used for it, in all cases; and constantly means, they, she, them, this, who, and sometimes, you, but seldom in the last sense.

(2) High. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 106.

The gret beauté tellyth owt Of such a maide of he parage

Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 70.

HEAD. (1) To be off the head, to suffer in intellect. To go at head, to have the first bite at anything. To head points, to put the irons on them. To give one's head for washing, to submit to be imposed upon. To drive a-head, to force a passage through anything. He took it up of his own head, he taught himself. To set their heads together, to consult or conspire. To turn the head, to attend to. To be upon the head of it, very close to the jack, a phrase used at bowling. Head nor tail, nothing at all. To head out, to come to the earth or surface. Heads and holls, pell-mell, topsy-turvy. Heads and plucks, the refuse of Heads and tails, a common timber-trees. game of tossing up pence, and guessing the side before they touch the ground.

(2) To behead a man. Palsgrave.

(3) To your head, to your face. Shak. Still in use in the North of England.

(4) A head-dress. Palsgrave.

HEAD-ACHE. Corn poppy. East. HEADBOROW. "Signifies him that is chief of the Frankpledge, and that had the principal government of them within his own pledge," Blount, in v.

HEAD-CORN. Mixed corn. Yorksh.

HEAD-GO. The best. Var. dial.

HEADGROW. Aftermath. Salop. HEAD-KEEP. The first bite. Norf.

HEADLANDS. Same as Adlands, q. v.

HEADLINE. To attach a rope to the head of a bullock. Somerset.

HEAD-MONEY. A kind of tax. "Heed money, truaige," Palsgrave. Blount mentions head-pence.

HEAD-PIECE. The helmet. See Holinshed,

Chron. of Ireland, p. 5. HEAD-SHEET. A sheet which was placed at the top of the bed. Holme, 1688.

HEAD-SHEETS. A sloping platform towards the stern of a keel. Newc.

HEADSMAN. An executioner. Shak. HEADSTRAIN. A nose-band for a horse.

HEADSWOMAN. A midwife. East.

HEAD-WAD. A hard pillow, sometimes carried by soldiers. Blome.

HEAD-WARK. The headache. North. A very

common term in early receipts.
HEADY. Self-willed. See Gifford on Witches, 1603; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83. Explained brisk in Craven Gloss.

HEAL. To lean or lie on one side, as a ship does. Spelt heeld in Bourne's Inventions, 4to. Lond. 1578. Hence, to hold downwards, or pour out of a pot, &c. Also, to rake up a fire. South. See further in Hele.

HEALER. A slater, or tiler. West.

IIEALING-GOLD. Gold given by the king when touching for the evil. "Privy-purse healing-gold, £500," is mentioned in a Treasury Warrant dated November 17th, 1683, in my possession.
EALINGS. The bed-clothes. Oxon. It occurs

in MS. Gough, 46.

HEALTHFUL. In sound health. West.

HEAM. The secundine, or skin that the young of a beast is wrapped in.

HEAN. The hilt of any weapon. Howell.

HEAP. (1) A wicker basket. North.

(2) A large number. Var. dial. Hence Heap*full*, brim-full.

(3) A quarter of a peck. North. To live at full heap, i. e. abundantly.

HEAPINGSTOCK. A stepping-stone. Devon. HEAR. To hear ill, to be ill spoken of. To hear well, to be well spoken of.

HEARDEN. A headland. Beds.

HEARE. A furnace, or kiln.

HEARING-CHETES. The ears. Dekker.

HEARINGLES. Deaf. List of old words in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

HEARKEN. Hearken to the hinder end, hear the rest of the story. Yorksh.

HEARN. Coarse linen cloth. Newc.

HEARSE. The name of the hind in its second year. Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

HEART. (1) The stomach. Var. dial.

(2) Out of heart, discouraged. To have the heart in the mouth, to be very much frightened. To be heart and hand, to be fully bent. To tire one's heart out, to be excessively troublesome. To break the heart of anything, to have almost completed it. In good heart, in good order. Next the heart, in a

morning fasting. Poor heart, an exclamation of pity. As heart may think or tongue may tell, a very common expression in old works, conveying intensity. To feel one's heart come to one, to take courage. To have one's heart in a nutshell, to be very penurious or meanspirited, to act cowardly.

For the payne there es more bytter and felle Than hert may thynk or twng may telle. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 86.

HEART-AT-GRASS. To take heart at grass, i. e. to take courage. Var. dial. It is often spelt Heart-of-Grace.

HEART-BREAKER. A love-lock. Nares.

HEARTFUL. In good spirits. Heref. HEARTGROWN. Very fond of. North.

HEARTGUN. The cardiacle. Devon.

HEARTS. Friends; bosom companions.

the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 14. HEART-SCAD. Grief; vexation. North. HEART-SCIRTS. The diaphragm. Yorksh.

HEARTSOME. Merry; lively. North.

HEART-SPOON. The navel. Yorksh. HEART-TREE. The part of a gate to which the

bars are fastened. North. HEARTWHOLE. In good spirits, or order. West. Also spelt heartwell.

HEARTY. Having a good appetite; well.

HEASY. Hoarse. North. HEAT. (1) Heated. See Nares, in v.

(2) To run a heat, or race. Shak.

HEATH. A kind of Staffordshire coal. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HEATHER-BLEET. The bittern. North. HEATHPOWT. A black-cock. Cumb. HEAULDY. Tender; delicate. Yorksh.

HEAVE. (1) To pour corn from the scuttle before the wind. North.

(2) To throw; to lift. Var. dial.

(3) The horizontal dislocation which occurs when one lode is intersected by another having a different direction. A mining term.

(4) To supplant. Dorset.

(5) Heave, how, and Rumbelow, an ancient chorus, which is frequently alluded to under various forms. With heave and how, with might and main. A reference to Cotgrave, in v. Cor, would have extricated Nares, p. 228, from a difficulty.

(6) To rob. Dekker's Belman, 1616.

(7) A place on a common on which a particular flock of sheep feeds. North.

(8) To weigh. Var. dial.

HEAVER. A crab. Kent.

HEAVE-UP. A disturbance. Devon.

HEAVING. Lifting up; swelling.

Where ground beares naturally store of chamocks, the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayry-women cannot keep from heaving. Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 300.

HEAVING-DAYS. Easter Monday and Tuesday, so called from the custom of lifting at that time. Warw.

HEAVING-OF-THE-MAW. A game at cards. See Archæologia, viii. 149.

HEAVISOME. Very dull or heavy. North. HEAVLE. A dung-fork. Heref.

HEAVY-CAKE. A flat, compact, current cake, so called in Cornwall.

HEAVYISH. Somewhat heavy. Var. dial.

HEAZE. To cough, or spit. North. HEBBE. To heave. Rob. Glouc. p. 17.

HEBBEN. To have. Kyng Alisaunder, 4940. HEBBER-MAN. A fisherman on the Thames below London Bridge.

HEBBLE. (1) A narrow, short, plank-bridge. Yorksh. See Hallamsh. Gl. p. 113.

(2) To build up hastily. North.

HEBEN. Ebony. (A.-N.) The juice of it was

formerly considered poisonous.

HEBERD. Harboured; lodged. Langtoft.

HEBOLACE. A dish in cookery, composed of onions, herbs, and strong broth. HE-BRIMMLE. A bramble of more than one

year's growth. Somerset.

HECCO. The green woodpecker. Drayton. HECH. (1) Each. See Rob. Glouc. p. 240.

(2) A hatch, or small door. North.

HECHELE. A hatchel for flax. See the Reliq.

Antiq. ii. 78, 81, 176. HECK. The division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses; an inclosure of open-work, of slender bars of wood, as a hay-rack; the bolt or bar of a door. "With hek and mangeor," Arch. xvii. 203. Heck-board, the board at the bottom of a cart. Heck-door, the inner door, not closely panelled, but only partly so, and the rest latticed. Half-heck, the half or lower part of a door. North.

HECK-BERRY. The bird-cherry. Yorksh. HECKEMAL. The tom-tit. Devon

HECK-FAR. A heifer. Huloet, 1552.

HECKLE. (1) To dress tow or flax; to look angry, or to put oneself into an impotent rage; to beat. North.

(2) An artificial fly for fishing; a corslet or any other covering, as the heckle of a fightingcock; the skin of an ox. North.

(3) Busy interference; intrusive meddling; impertinence. Yorksh.

(4) The name of an engine used for taking fish in the Owse. Blount.

HECKLED. Wrapped. Skinner.

HECKLE-SPIRE. Same as Acrospire, q. v. HECKSTOWER. A rack-staff. Yorksh.

HECKTH. The highest. Glouc. HECLEPYN. Called. Ritson.

HECTE. Highest. Hearne. We have hecth, height, Akerman's Wiltsh. Gloss.

HED. (1) Heeded; cared for. Derbysh.

(2) Head. (A.-S.) On his hed, on pain of losing his head. To laie the hed in wed, to kill or slay. Hed mas peny, a penny offered at the mass said for a person's soul at his funeral. See Blount.

HEDARE. One who beheads. Pr. Parv.

HEDDE. Hidden. Chaucer.

HEDDER. Hither. See Tundale, p. 40.

442

Heddre, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 273.

HEDDLES. The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom, after going through the reed. North.

HEDE. (1) To behead. See Torrent, p. 90. (2) Habit; dress. Perceval, 1103. (A.-S.)

HEDEN. A heathen. Weber. HEDER. A male sheep. Linc.

HEDE-RAPYS. Head-ropes. A sea term. Thane was hede-rapys hewene that helde upe the mastes:

Thare was conteke fulle kene, and crachynge of Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f 91. chippys.

HEDGE. To mend hedges. "Thresh and dig and hedg," MS. Ashmole 208. The sun shines both sides of the hedge, said of summer. To be on the wrong side of the hedge, to be mistaken. To hedge in a debt, to secure it cunningly.

The hedge-sparrow. HEDGE-ACCENTOR. East. See Forby, ii. 155.

HEDGE-ALEHOUSE. A very small obscure Var. dial. ale-house.

HEDGE-BELLS. Great bindweed. South. HEDGE-BORE. Rough, unskilful, applied to

a workman. West. HEDGE-BOTE. Timber; fire-wood. (A.-S.) HEDGE-CREEPER. A wily crafty vagabond and thief. "Un avanturier vagabond qui

fait la regnardière de peur des coups, a hedge-creeper," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. HEDGE-HOGS. Small stunted trees in hedges unfit for timber. Chesh.

HEDGE-HOUND. A stinking species of fungus

growing in hedges. Var. dial.

HEDGE-MARRIAGE. A secret clandestine marriage. North. The term hedge in composition generally implies deterioration. Hedge-priest, a very ignorant priest. Hedgewhore, a very common whore. common hackney, hedgewhore," Cotgrave, in v. Cantonniere.

HEDGE-RISE. Underwood used for making up hedges. North.

HEDGE-SPEAKS. Hips. Glouc.

HEDGE-TACKER. A hedge-mender. Devon.

HEDLAK. A kind of cloth.

HEDLY-MEDLY. Confusion.

HEDLYNG. Headlong. Weber.

HEDOES. Hideous. See Robson, p. 64. HEDON. Went. Chronicon Vilodun. p. 118. HEDOYNE. A kind of sauce?

Sythene herons in hedoyne hyled fulle faire,

Grett swannes fulle swythe in silveryne chargeurs. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

HEDUR-COME. Arrival; hither-coming. " Herkenes Hitherward. HEDYRWARDE. now hedyrwarde," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 53. HEE. (1) Eye. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 71.

(2) High. Still in use in the North. To se the dere draw to the dale,

And leffe the hilles hee, And shadow hem in the leves grene Undur the grene-woode tre.

MS, Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 125.

HEDDIR. An adder. See Apol. Loll. p. 97. | HEEDER. A male animal. Linc. Heddre, Relig. Antig. ii. 273. | HEEDISH. Headstrong; testy; flighty.

HEEDS. Necessity. Northumb.

HEEL. (1) The inside thick part of the hand, from the second joint of the thumb to the wrist. Cornw.

(2) The rind of cheese. Var. dial. Also, the crust of bread. Dorset.

(3) To upset a bucket. Glouc.
(4) To kick one's heels, to stand idly in a place waiting for something. Var. dial.

HEELE. Danger. Ritson. HEELER. A quick runner, from a fightingcock, formerly so called. North.

The ring which secures the HEEL-RING. The wedges are called blade of a plough. heel-wedges. Var. dial.

HEELS. (1) The game of nine-pins.

(2) To turn up the heels, to die. To take to the heels, to run away. Out at heels, in debt.

He toke a surfet with a cup, That made hym tourne his heels up.

The Boke of Mayd Emlyn. HEEL-TAP. The heel-piece of a shoe. Also, wine or liquor left at the bottom of a glass.

Var. dial. HEEL-TREE. The swing-bar at the heels of a horse drawing a harrow. Ltnc.

HEEM. Near; handy; convenient. Salop.

HEENT. Have not. Suffolk. HEERS. A hearse. Archæologia, x. 95. HEEST. Highest. Craven.

HEET. Commanded. Weber.

HEEZE. To elevate; to raise. North.

HEFDE. The head. Rob. Glouc.

HEFE. Lifted up. Also, to lift up. A man hefe ones at the fonte

A mayde chylde, as men are wonte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f 64. HEFFLE. To hesitate; to prevaricate. North.

HEFFUL. A woodpecker. Craven. HEFLY. Heavenly. Cov. Myst. p. 255.

HEFT. (1) Weight; pressure. A common term in provincial architecture. Metaphorically, need or great necessity. As a verb, to lift. To be done to the heft, exhausted, worn out.

(2) A haft, or handle. Loose in the heft, of dissipated habits. See Howell, p. 14.

(3) A haunt. North.

(4) A heaving, or reaching. Shak.

(5) Command; restraint. Weber. HEFTED. Accustomed; usual. Durham.

HEFTERT. After. North.

HEFTPOIP. A temporary handle used in grind-

ing knives, &c. Yorksh. HEFY. Heavy. Hampole's Stim. Conscien.

HEGE. A hedge. Somerset. The thou therewe the hege ren,

Thou shal be hongut be the throte. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

HEGEHEN. Eyes. Ritson. HEGGAN. A hard dry cough. Devon.

HEGGE. A hag. "A witche that chaungeth the favour of children, the hegge or fairie,' Elyot, in v. Strix. Harrison, p. 218, says, old coins

HEK 443 found in Kent were called hegs pence by the | HEKES. Racks. See Heck. country people. HEGGLING. Vexatious; trying; wearisome. Sussex. Hall uses the word. HEGH. A hedge. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. HEGHE. To exalt. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii. For-thi God hase heghede hyme, and gyffene hym name that es abowne al that name beres MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 246. HEGHTE. Eight. MS. Morte Arthure. Sir Degrevaunt, that hende knyght, With heghte helmys on hyghte. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 131. HEGHTENE. The eighth. (A.-S.)

And one the heghtene viij. day, thay fande a basilisc, that mene callez a cocatrys, a grete and ane hor-MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 38. rible. HEGHYN. To hedge; to inclose. It occurs in MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 78. HEGLICHE. Highly. Sevyn Sages, 2028. HEI. (1) They. Weber, i. 232. Also, high. (2) An egg. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. HEIAR. Higher. See Apol. Loll. p. 31. HEIDEGYES. Sports; dances. Kisse Endimion, kisse his eyes; Then to our midnight heidegyes. Lilly's Endimion, 1632, sig. E. iv. HEIE. Tall. See Havelok, 987. (A.-S.) HEIFKER. A heifer. Norf. HEIGH. An exclamation to arrest any one's progress. Var. dial. HEIGHAW. A woodpecker. "Oriot, a heighaw or witwall," Cotgrave. HEIGHE. To hie, or go in haste. All in heighe, all in haste. Still in use. On heigheing, in haste. See Lay le Freine, 214. HEIGHEING. Command, or proclamation. HEIGHEN. To heighten. Norf. HEIGH-GO-MAD. In great spirits; highly enraged. North. HEIGH-HOW. (1) To yawn. North. (2) An occasional assistant in a house or kitchen. Lincolnshire MS. Gloss. HEIGHMOST. The highest. Yorksh. HEIGHT. To threaten. Height nor ree, neither go nor drive, said of a wilful person. HEIHOW. The herb alehoof. HEIK. To swing, or jerk. Yorksh. A board for see-saw is called a heikey. HEIKE. The same as Huke, q. v. HEILD. Decrease; wane. Nash. HEILDOM. Health. Sir Tristrem. HEIND. A hand. Weber. HEIR. (1) To inherit from any one. North. (2) A young timber tree. Hants. HEIRE. Air. Also, higher. See Ritson. HEIRERES. Harriers. Twici, p. 58. HEISED. Eased. R. de Brunne. HEISTE. Highest. See Chester Plays, ii. 143. HEISUGGE. The hedge-sparrow. Chaucer. HEIT. To throw, or toss up. West. HEIVY-KEIVY. Tottering; hesitating; uncer-

tain. Hence, tipsy. North. HEI3ING. Speed. Will. Werw. p. 88.

HEI3TTE. Was called. (A.-S.)

HEK. Also, Hearne.

Hekes and hakkenays, and horses of armes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77 HEL. A hill. See Weber, ii. 237. And now this day is corven oute of stone, Withoute hondis, of that holy hel. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12. HELASS. Alas! Palsgrave. HELDAR. Rather; before. North. More, in a greater degree. Gawayne. HELDE. (1) To throw, or cast; to put; to give way, or surrender. It occurs in the last sense in the Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. (2) Fidelity; loyalty. Hearne.(3) The wild tansy. Culpeper. (4) Covered. Sir Degrevant, 1185. (5) Health. See Wright's Seven Sages, p. 40.(6) Beheld. Also, hold. Weber. (7) To incline, or bend. Pr. Parv. (8) To ride; to follow; to move; to advance; to go down; to lead. Gawayne. (9) A very small apple. Devon. HELDING. Quick; fast; pelting. West. HELDISH. Bucolic; appertaining to cattle. HELE. (1) Health; salvation. (A.-S.) It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Also, to heal, to help. It is common in early English. (2) To hide; to cover. (A.-S.) Hence, in Devon, to roof or slate, to earth up potatoes, to cover anything up. Onder the schadow of thi wynges hele me fra the face of the wicked, that me has tourmentid. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 24. (3) To pour out. Wilts. HÉLELES. Helpless. Chaucer. HELEN. Caves. (A.-S.)
HELFRINGWORT. The plant consolida media. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4. HELING. Hidden. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii. HELINGS. The eyelids. Palsgrave. HELISE. Elysium. Chaucer. HELKS. Large detached crags. Also, large white clouds. North. HELL. (1) A term at the game of Barley-break, See Patient Grissel, p. 26. These teach that dauncing is a Jezabell, And barley-break the ready way to hell. Randolph's Poems, 1643, p. 105. (2) A tailor's hell was the place where he deposited his cabbage. (3) To pour out, as Hele, q. v. It occurs in MS. Lincoln, Med. f. 287. And belyve he garte helle downne the water on the erthe before alle his mene, and whenne his knyghtis saw that, thay ware hugely comforthede. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27. (4) A cant term for the darkest and worst part of the hole, an obscure dungeon in a prison. Massinger, ed. Gifford, iv. 7.
HELLA. The nightmare. West.
HELL-CAT. A furious vixen or scold. Grose. HELLECK. A rivulet. Miege.

HELLIER. A thatcher, or tiler. West. Wat

South.

HELLERED. Swollen. Yorksh. HELL-HOUND. A great tumult.

HELL-HOUND. A wicked fellow. 444

singham. See MS. Lansd. 1033. HELLIN. Hardened soot. Yorksh.

HELL-KETTLES. The name given to three pools of water near Darlington. Bishop Tonstall is said to have ascertained their wonderful depth by putting a goose into one of them, which was afterwards found in an adjoining river. See Harrison, p. 130; Brome's Travels, p. 166.

HELL-O-ONE-SIZE. At a great rate; the whole hog. South.

HELL-RAKE. A large rake, with long iron teeth. Var. dial.

HELL-WAIN. A supernatural waggon, seen in

the sky at night. North. HELLY. Hellish. See Nares and Todd, in v. HELM. (1) A handle. Also, a hovel; a kind of outhouse. North.

(2) A heavy mountain cloud. Cumb.

(3) To cut the ears of wheat from the straw before thrashing it. Glouc.

HELME. A helmet. Perceval, 1225. Helmed, armed with a helmet.

HELME-HOOP. A helmet. (A.-S.)

" Hee is HELOE. Bashful; modest. North. verie maidenly, shamefac'de, heloe," Cotgrave, in v. Coiffé.

HELON. To cover; to hide. Sussex. HELP. To mend, or repair. North.

HELPLY. Helping; helpful; assisting. HELP-UP. To assist, or support. East. HELSUM. Wholesome. Apol. Loll. p. 6. HELT. (1) Poured out. See Ritson, i. 16.

(2) Healthy. Hearne.

(3) Likely; probable; perhaps. Lanc.

(4) To soil, or dirty; to make a mess of. HÉLTER. A horse-collar made of hemp. Also, a halter. North.

With quat pride come this Lorde thider,

As a kyng shuld do? Barleg on a heltird horse,

And 3et barfote also. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 88. HELTER-SKELTER. Confusedly; disorderly; promiscuously. See Florio, pp. 20, 96.

HELVE. (1) A stone pitcher. Glouc.

(2) A haft. Sevyn Sages, 384. To throw the helve after the hatchet, to be in despair.

(3) To gossip. Also a subst. Sussex. HELWALLS. The end outside walls of a gable house. Oxon.

HELYCH. Loudly. (A.-S.)

They herde in theire herbergage hundrethez fulle many,

Hornez of olyfantez fulle helych blawene. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

Sussex.HEM. (1) Very.

(2) Them; he, or him. West.The first sense is common in old English.

(3) Home. See Cov. Myst. p. 30.

(4) The partition between the hearth and the oven, open at the top, in a place for baking calamine. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HEM-A-BIT. Certainly not. Sussex. HEMATITE. The blood-stone.

Tyler is called Walterus Helier by Wal- HEMBLE. A hovel; a stable; a shed. North. singham. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

HEMEN. Them. (A.-S.)

That ys to say, alle thynges that ye wylle that men do to jow, do je the same to hemen MS. Rawl. Poet. 145.

HEMINGES. A piece of the hide of an animal slain in the chase, cut out to make shoes for the huntsmen. (A.-S.)

HEMMES. Tops; sides. (A.-S.)

Fyndez theme helmede hole and horsesyde on stedys. Hovande one the hye waye by the holte hemmes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

HEMPEN-WIDOW. The widow of a man who has been hanged. Var. dial.

HEMP-HECKLER. A flax-dresser. North. HEMPY. Mischievous. North.

HEMSELVE. Themselves. (A.-S.)

HEMTON. Hempen; made of hemp.

A hemton halter then he tooke, About his necke he put the same, And with a greevous pittious looke This speech unto them did he frame.

Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607.

HEMUSE. A roe in its third year. See Hawkins, iii. 238; Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

HEN. (1) To throw. Somerset.

(2) Money given by a wedded pair to their poor neighbours to drink their healths.

(3) Hence. Still in use in Lincolnshire. Damysell, seyde Befyse then, Speke on and go hen.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.

HEN-AY. A hen's egg. (A.-S.)

HEN-BAWKS. A hen-roost. North.

HENBELLE. Henbane. It is mentioned in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 287.

HEN-CAUL. A chicken-coop. North.

HENCE. Sylvester makes a verb of to hence, to go away. See his Panaretus, p. 875, quoted by Nares, p. 229.

HENCH-BOY. A page; an attendant on a nobleman, sovereign, or high personage. More usually called a henchman, as in Chaucer.

HEN-COWER. The position of a person sitting on his heels. Durh.

HEND. (1) At hand; near at hand. See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 61. "Nether fer ne hende," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

(2) To seize, take, or hold. Spenser.

HÉNDE. Gentle; polite. (A.-S.) Hendelich. politely, Arthour and Merlin, p. 54; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 97.

Hys kynne was wondur yoyfulle than That he waxe so feyre a man; Hende he was and mylde of mode, All men speke of hym grete gode; With a swyrde he cowde welle pleye, And pryck a stede in a weye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

HENDELAYK. Courtesy. Gawayne.

HENDER. More gentle; kinder. (A.-S.) HENDY. Same as Hende, q. v.

And he is curteys and hendy, Thi God him lete wel endy.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 1. 29.

HENE. Abject; in subjection. (A.-S.)

445

HENEN. Hence. Chaucer. HENEPE. Same as Hen-pen, q. v. HENES. Behests; commands. Lydgate. HENETE. A lizard. Nominale MS. HEN-FAT. Same as Fat-hen, q. v. HENG. To hang. Chaucer.

For I dar never, said the scheref, Cum before oure kyng; For if I do, I wot serten For sothe he wil me heng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131. HENGE. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. See the Ord. and Reg. p. 96. HENGET. Hung up. Lydgate. HENGLE. A hinge. Nominale MS. HEN-GORSE. Ononis arvensis. North.

HEN-HARROW. A kind of buzzard. North. HEN-HURDLE. A hen-roost. Chesh. HENHUSSY. A meddling officious person; a

cotquean. West. HENK. Ink. See the Apol. Loll. p. 91.

HENKAM. Henbane. Lincoln MS. HENNES. Hence; from this time. (A.-S.) HENNOT. Have not. North.

HEN-PEN. (1) The dung of fowls. North. (2) The herb yellow-rattle. Var. dial.

HEN-POLLER. A hen-roost. Norf. HEN-SCRATTINS. Same as Filly-tails, q. v.

HEN'S-NOSE-FULL. A very small quantity of anything. East.

HENT. (1) The plough up the bottom of the furrow. Craven Gloss. i. 222.

(2) To wither; to dry, or become dry. Somerset.

(3) Hold; opportunity. Shak.

(4) To sow corn. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary. To seize, hold, or take. HENTE. Sometimes the part. past.

He starte up verament, The steward be the throte he hente.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

The pore man hente hyt up belyve, And was therof ful ferly blythe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

A knyfe in hir hande she hent ful smerte, And smote hir modur to the herte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48 f. 44.

HENTER. A thief. Lydgate. HENTING. (1) A rude clown. North. (2) A furrow. Hent-furrow, the last one. $\dot{H}\dot{E}O$. She; he; they; this. (A.-S.) HEORE. Their. Ritson. HEOTE. Ordered; commanded. (A.-S.)

HEPE. (1) A hip, or fruit of the dog-rose. See Robin Hood, i. 37. "Cornus, a hepe tre,"

MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 40. Hepen, Kyng Alisaunder, 4983, ap. Weber, i. 207. (2) A company; a troop. (A.-S.)

HEPE-BOON. A hip-bone. Woundyd sore and evyll be-gone,

And brokyn was hys hepe-boon MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

HEPPEN. Dexterous; handy; active; ready; North. Sometimes for neat; handsome. unheppen, not dexterous, &c.

HEPPING-STOCK. A horse-block. Cornw. HER. Hair; their; here; hear; ere, or before;

higher. In the provinces, it is heard indiscriminately for he, she, or him. HERALDIZED. Blazoned.

Warner. HERALDYE. Misfortune. (A.-N.)

As he whiche hath the heraldye Of hem that usen for to lye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 63.

HERAUDE. A herald. Chaucer. Tille on a tyme that it befelle, An heraude comys by the way.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 91.

HERB-A-GRACE. Rue. It is jocularly used by Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 195. HERBARJOURS. The king's harbingers.

Thane come the herbarjours, harageous knyghtez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

HERBARS. Herbs. Spenser. HERB-BENNET. Hemlock. Gerard.

HERBELADE. A confection of herbs. MS. Sloane 1201, ff. 32, 52.

HERBER. Lodging. It is also used for an harbour, or a garden. See Hall, 1548, Henry VIII. f. 97.

> Within hys awen modyr body, Whare hys herber wythin was dyght.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 24.

HERBERGAGE. A lodging. (A.-N.) They herde in theire herbergage hundrethez fulle many. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

He came to hys herbergye, And fonde hys felowes hendlye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 170. Tharfore maketh he none herbergerye

There he fyndeth byfore envye. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

HERBERY. A cottage garden; a herb garden. Devon. See Herber.

HERBIVE. The forget-me-not. Gerard. HERB-PETER. The cowslip. Gerard.

HERBROWLES. Without lodging. (A.-S.) I thursted, and ye yave me to drinke; I was herbrowles, and ye herbrowde me; I was nakid, and ye clothid me. MS. Rawl. C. 209, f. 12.

HERD. (1) Fallen; prostrate.

(2) A keeper of cattle. North.

The kyng to the herde seid than, Off whens art thou, gode man?

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47. (3) In hunting, this term was applied to flocks or companies of harts, wrens, swans, cranes, &c. MS. Porkington 10.

HERDELES. Hurdles. Pegge.

HERDES. Coarse flax; dressed flax. Chaucer. Still in use in Shropshire.

HERDESS. A shepherdess. Browne.

HERDESTOW. Heardest thou. HERDLENGE. Dressing the Dressing the roebuck, after he has been killed in a chase. Gent. Rec.

ed. 1686, ii. 87. HERDOM. Whoredom. Hearne.

HERE. (1) Host; army. (A.-S.) e salle hym knawe thurghe alle the here ; Joure sleve he wille hafe on his spere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 106. Tho come Avelot into this londe, With hoste gret and here strong.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 105.

(2) To hear. Nominale MS.

Sum man myst here the, The were bettur be stille. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49. (3) That is neither here nor there, nothing to the

purpose. A very common phrase.
(4) Hair. Heren, made of hair. (A.-S.)
(5) Hire; reward. Kyng Alisaunder, 5221.

(6) To plough. Apol. Loll. p. 112.

(7) Hoar frost; mist. Lanc.

HÉREAWAYS. Hereabout. Var. dial.

HEREDE. Praised. Hearne.

HEREHOUNE. The herb horehound.

HERE-LACE. A hair-band.

HERELY. Early. Lydgate.

Then come he withe gret haste to his grave one the Sondaye herely at morne, and toke agayne his blissede body owt of the grave, and wente forthe thurghe his aghene myght. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 186.

(A.-N.)

HEREMITE. A hermit. (A HERENCE. Hence. West.

HERERIGHT. Directly; in this place. West.

HERES. The eyelashes. W. Bibblesworth. HERE'S-NO. Here's no vanity, an ironical expression implying that there is great abundance

of it, applied to any object. Nares. HERE'S-TO-YE. A rustic form of drinking healths common in the Northern counties.

HEREY. Hairy. Skelton.

HERFEST. A harvest. Wickliffe.
HERFOR. For this reason.
HERGED. Invaded; plundered. (A.-S.)

In fourty houres after his ded herged he helle. MS. Egerton 927.

HERIE. To honour. (A.-S.)

That thou arte as thou arte, God thanke and herie. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259.

ERIGAUS. Upper cloaks. (A.-N.) See Rob. Glouc. p. 548, absurdly glossed dew-HERIGAUS. claws, spurrs.

HERIOT. Warlike apparatus. (A.-S.)

HERITAGELIK. Inheritably; in fee simple. See Langtoft, p. 251. Heriter, an inheritor, MS. Addit. 5467, f. 71.

HERI3YNG. Praising. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 225. HERKYN. Hearken; listen.

Joly Robyn, he seid, herkyn to me

A worde er tweyne in priveté. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

HERLE. Twist; fillet. Gawayne.

HERLOTE. A ribald, or harlot, q. v. HERLOTS. White latchets formerly used to

tie the hose with. (A.-N.)

HERMAN. A soldier. (A.-S.)

HERMELINE. Ermine. See Topsell, p. 218. HERN. (1) A heron. Cotgrave.

(2) Hers; belonging to her. Var. dial.

HERNAYS. Harness; armour. HERNDE. An errand. See Arnd.

His lif and his soule worthe i-shend,

That the to me this hernde haveth send. MS. Digby 86. HERNE. A corner. (A.-S.) Still applied to a

nook of land. See Forby, ii. 157. HERNE-PANNE. The skull. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78. (A.-S.)

Of wilke the prykkes ware swa scharpe thane, That they percede nere thurghe the herne-panne MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

Hittes hym on the hede that the helme bristis: Hurttes his herne-pane an haunde-brede large. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

HERNIST. Yearnest; desirest. (A.-S.)

HERNSEWE. A kind of strainer used in ancient cookery.

A heron. " Ardeola, an hearne-HERNSHAW sew," Elyot, 1559. Hernsue, MS. Linc. Gloss. Herunsew, Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

HEROD. The fierceness of this character in the old mysteries has been well illustrated by the Shakespearian commentators. Hence the expression, it out-Herod's Herod, his language being always of the most flery and extravagant character.

A hawk made to fly only at the HERONERE.

heron. (A.-N.) HEROUD. A her A herald. Sir Degrevant, 1141.

HERPLE. To walk lame; to creep. North. HERRE. (1) Same as Harre, q. v. The londe, the see, the firmament,

They axen also juggement Agen the man, and make him werre, Therwhile himselfe stante oute of herre. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

(2) A hinge. Prompt. Parv. A pitiful little wretch. West. HÉRRET.

Urine. Salop. HERRIN. Young herrings. It was HERRINGCOBS. formerly a generic term for anything worthless. "The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobs invention," A Pil to Purge Melancholie, n. d. Herring-fare, the season for catching herrings.

HERRORIOUS. Full of error? " Lorde Cobham herrorious," Hardyng, f. 208.

HERRY. To plunder, or spoil. Herry with long nails, the devil. North.

HERSALL. Rehearsal. Spenser. HERSE. (1) A dead body. Heywood.

(2) A framework whereon lighted candles were placed at funerals. Also, a frame set over the coffin, whereon was placed a cloth called the herse-clothe, which was often richly embroidered. See Account of the Grocers' Com-

pany, p. 13. HERSTOW. Hearest thou? (A.-S.) Herstow, felow? hast thou do

The thyng that I seid the to? MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53

HERSYVE. A hair-sieve. Pegge. HERTE. (1) Hurt. Chaucer.

(2) To be heartened, or encouraged. Bere it to sir Howelle that es in harde bandez, And byd hyme herte hym wele, his enmy es destruede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66. HERTECLOWRE. The plant germander. HERTELES. Without courage. (A.-S.) HERTEN. Buckskin. Ritson, iii. 293.

HERTEN. Earth; mould. Lydgate. HERTHE. HERTLES. Cowardly. Pr. Parv.

HERTLY. Hearty; strong; severe. The hethene harageous kynge appone the hethe lygges,

And of his hertly hurte helyde he never. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72. HERT-ROWEE. A dish in cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 79. HERTS. Whortleberries. West. See Sherwen's Introd. to an Examination, 1809, p. 16. HERTYS-OF-GRESE. Fat harts. Me thynke his hertys of gress Berys na letters of pese. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131. HERUNDE. An errand. See Chron. Vil. p. 136. HERVESTEN. To make harvest. (A.-S.) HERY. Hairy. Lydgate. Her armes hery with blac hide. Her elbowes were sett in her side. Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 51. HERYE. To plunder, or spoil. (A.-S.) To his manere he wente; A faire place was ther schent, His husbandes that gaffe hym rent MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130. Heryede in plighte. HERYING. Praise. Chaucer. HES. Has. Towneley Mysteries. HESELYCHE. Hastily. Hearne. HESLYNE. Composed of hazle trees. "Corulus, a hesyl tre," Nominale MS. Holtis and hare woddes, with heslyne schawes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80. HESP. A hasp, or latch. North. "A hespe, haspa," Nominale MS. HESPALL. To harass. Heref. HESPE. A hank of yarn. North. HESTE. A command; a promise. (A.-S.)HESTERN. Of yesterday. Nares. HESTRIS. State; condition. (A.-N.) HET. (1) Heated. North. It occurs in Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603. (2) It. Also, to hit or strike. (3) Promised. Towneley Mysteries, p. 39. (4) Hight, or named. Lanc. (5) Have it. North. HÉTCH. (1) A thicket; a hedge. Suffolk. (2) To turn upside down. North. HÉTE. (1) To promise. Also a subst. (A.-S.) The scheperde seid, I wille with the goo,

I dar the hete a foule or twoo. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51. (2) To be called, or named. (A.-S.) "Hethely in HETELICH. Hotly; eagerly. my halle," MS. Morte Arthure. And Guy hent his sword in hand, And hetelich smot to Colbrand.

Romance of Guy of Warwick. HETEL-TONGUED. Foul-mouthed. Durh. HETHCROPPER. A horse bred on a heath. Dorset.HETHEN.

Hence. (A.-S.)HETHENNES. Heathen land. Farre in hethennes ys he

To werre in Goddys grace. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

HETHER. (1) An adder. Salop. (2) Nearer. Holinshed, Chron. Scotl. p. 31. (3) Rough; ugly; bearish. North. HETHEVED. A head. (A.-S.)

HETHING. Contempt; mockery. (A.-S.) Skorne he had and grete hethyng Of them that made so grete bostyng.

And alle that hym aboute stode Wende that man hade bene wode, And lows hym to hethyng. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

Tille the was done thare at the begynnyng Many fawlde dispyte and hethynge

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190. HETING. A promise. (A.-S.)

This hetynge was that tyme ful mykel, But his was ful fals and fikel. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

Fiercely; vehemently. (A.-S.) HETLIK. Hetlik he lette of ilk fere;

To Godd self wald he be pere.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4. HETTER. Eager; earnest; keen; bitter; cross; ill-natured. North.

HETTLE. Hasty; eager. Yorksh. HEUCK. A crook, or sickle. Also, the hipbone of a cow. Heuck-fingered, thievish. North.

HEUDIN. The leather connecting the handstaff of a flail with the swingle. North. HEUF. A shelter; a home.

HEUGH. A rugged steep hill-side; a ravine. North.

The hiccough. Devon. HEUKS. HEUNT. A mole. Worc.

HEUSTER. A dyer. Nominale MS. "Diers and hewsters," Chester Plays, i. 7.

HEVE. To heave; to raise; to labour; to put in motion. (A.-S.)

HEVED. A head. (A.-S.) Hevedlond, a headland, MS. Arund. 220. HEVEDE. (1) Had. MS. Harl. 2253.

(2) To behead. See Head.

Sithen of Jones baptizyng, And how him heveded Heroude the kyng. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

HEVEL. Fine twine. Somerset. HEVELLE. Evil. Chron. Vilodun. p. 91. HEVEN-QUENE. The queen of Heaven; the

Virgin Mary. (A.-S.)

EVENRICHE. The kingdom of heaven. HEVENRICHE. As he whiche is his nexte liche,

And forthest fro the hevenriche. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

HEVENYNG.

But God, that forgeteth nothyng, He sente tharfore grete hevenyng. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 65.

HEVESONG. Evening song. Chron. Vil. p. 40. HEVIED. Become heavy. This occurs in MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii. Ps. 37.

HEVYS. Hives. See Lydgate, p. 154. HEWE. (1) Colour; appearance. (A.-S.) For penaunce chaunged was hys hew.

MS. Harl, 1701, f. 39.

(2) A husbandman; workman. (A.-S.)(3) In cookery, to cut or mince.

(4) To knock one ankle against the other. North.

(5) "I hewe in a dere as they do that set the wyndlesse, je hue," Palsgrave. "Go hewe the dere whyle I seke me a standynge," ib.

(6) A corn, or bunnion. Somerset. HEWED. Coloured. Chaucer. HEWER. A coal-worker. Lanc. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 126. | HEWFUN. Heaven. Nominale MS.

In speche disspyszede me and sparede me lyttille.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

448

HEWING. A method of cutting wheat with one hand. Devon. HE-WITCH. A wizard. Lanc. HEWKES. Heralds' coats. Percy. HEWSON. (1) The leather which is placed on the top of a horse's collar. Beds. (2) A term of reproach, applied to a blind inconsiderate person. North. HEWSTRING. Short-breathed. Exmoor. "Such hewt ex-HEWT. High; haughty. ploits." MS. Ashmole 208. HEWYLL. Evil. Nominale MS. HEWYRYN. An iron chisel, held in a twisted hazle-rod, and used in cutting portions from hars of iron. HEXT. Highest. (A.-S.)

The erchebischop of Canturberi, In Engelonde that is hext. MS. Coll. Trin. Ocon. 57. HEY. (1) High. Lydgate. (2) To make haste. Yorksh. Also, to sport, play or gambol; to kick about. (3) A term of exaltation. To play hey, to be in a very great passion. (4) Yes. Also, to have. North. HEY-BA. A great noise. Yorksh. HEYEN. Eyes. See Weber, ii. 33. HEYERE. To hear. It occurs in Lydgate. Lo, my sone, now as thou myth heyere Of al thys thyng to my matyere. Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 41. HEYET. Height. Apol. Loll. p. 41. HEYGYNG. Urging. Chron. Vilodun. p. 104. HEYHOE. The green woodpecker. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 84. HEYHOVE. The plant edera terrestris. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5. HEYING. Haste. Weber. (A.-S.) HEYLAW. A halloo. Cotyrave. HEYLDE. Aileth. Lydgate, Rawlinson. MS. Heylyght, Coventry Myst. p. 139. HEYLE. To hide, or conceal. (A.-S.) Yf y have ony thyng myswroght, Say hyt now, and heyle hyt noght, MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33. HEYLUNSY. A headlong fall. Beds. HEYLY. Highly; honourably. (A.-S.) In hire wrytynge and in here bokis oolde Of apostelis most heyly magnified. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 21. HEYMAN. A nobleman. (A.-S.) HEYMENT. A boundary, or fence. Salop. More properly haynent. HEY-MUSE. The name of the roebuck in his third year. More commonly He-muse, q. v. HEYN. Eyes. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 13. HEYNDLY. Courteously. (A.-S.)Herkynes me heyndly, and holdy's sow stylle, And I salle telle 30w a tale that trewe es and nobylle. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53. HEYNE. (I) Hence. North.

(2) A miser; a worthless person.(3) To raise, or exalt. Pr. Parv. HEYN3OUS. Heinous; disgraceful.

A term used by jugglers. See HEY-PASSE. Kind-Harts Dreame, 1592. HEYRES. Young timber trees. East. HEYSE. (1) Same as Barton, q. v.
(2) Ease. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 69.
HEYVE-KEYVE. Tottering. Yorksh.
HEYVOL. See Ayfull. This word is wrongly spelt in Rob. Glouc. pp. 194, 377. HEY3. Hay. Psalms, Rawlinson MS. HEZ. Hath. Linc. Gil gives this word in his Logon. Anglic. 4to. Lond. 1619. HEZZLE. Loose; sandy. Yorksh. HE3ER. Higher. See Robson, p. 58. HE3TIST. Promisest. (A.-S.) Adam, quoth the kyng, blessed thou be ! Here is bettur then thou hestist me. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49. HI. They. See the Forme of Cury, p. 99. Costroye there was, the amiral, With vitaile great plenté, And the standard of the sowdon royal, Toward Mantrible ridden hi. Sir Ferumbras, ap. Ellis, ii. 394. HIBBY. A colt. Devon.
HICE. To hoist up anything. Palsgrave. HICHCOCK. To hiccough. Florio, p. 501. Also, a term of contempt.

IIICK. To hop, or spring. Var.

HICKERY. Ill-natured. North. Var. dial. HICKET. The hiccough in horses. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 435. HICKEY. Tipsy. Grose. HICKINGLY. A term applied by Topsell, p. 377, to a hacking cough.
HICKLE. To manage, or make shift. East.
HICKLEBARNEY. Hell. Northumb. HICKLEPY-PICKLEBY. In confusion. Higledy pegledy, higledepigle,-Florio, pp. 20, 96. Var. Dial. HICKOL. A woodpecker. West. HICK-SCORNER. There was an interlude under this title printed by Wynken de Worde. Hick-Scorner is represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion, and the term appears to have been applied to any one who did so, and to the vice in a play. "The vice or hicscorner," Stanihurst, Desc. Ireland, p. 14. HICK'S-MARE. Higins, Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298, mentions "a kind of gamball called the haltering of Hix Mare." HICKUP-SNICKUP. The hiccough. North. HICKWAY. A woodpecker. "A hicway, or woodpecker, virco," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 21. Hickwall, Florio, p. 203. Highawe, Cotgrave. in v. Bequebo, Epeiche, Epiche. "Hygh-whele, picus," MS. Arundel 249, f. 90. HICTIUS-DOCTIUS. A canting phrase among jugglers, said to be corrupted from hic est Hye us hastylye heyne or we mone fulle happene. inter doctos. See Blount, in v. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79. HIDE. (I) To beat, or flog. Var. dial. (2) Hide and find, a common game amongst children, consisting in one of them hiding, and the remainder searching him out. More usually now called Hide and Seek, as in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 80. The game is called Hidy-buck in Dorset.

(3) A field. Kyng Alisaunder, 458.

HÍDE-BOUND. Stingy. Var. dial.

HIDE-FOX. A game mentioned in Hamlet, iv. 2, supposed to be the same as Hide and Seek. It was, perhaps, the same as the game of Fox mentioned by Cotgrave, in v. Lamibaudichon, "a word used among boyes in a play (much like our Fox), wherein he to whom tis used must runne, and the rest indevor to catch him."

HIDEL. A hiding-place; an ambush. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

And whenne the prynces that slewe Darius wiste that Alexander was comene into the citee, thay went and helde thame in hidils ay tille thay myste gete knaweynge of Alexander will.

Life of Alexander, Lincoln MS. f. 20.

HIDERWARD. Hitherto. Hearne. HIDE-THE-HORSE. A gambling game mentioned in the Times, June 6th, 1843.

HIDE-WINK. To blind; to hoodwink. Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

HIDLANDS. Secretly. North. In some counties we hear hidlock, and hidnes occurs in Langtoft, p. 77, explained secret places.

HIDOUS. Dreadful; hideous. (A.-N.) Y wyst myself hydus and blak, And nothyng hath so moche lak.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 83.

HIDUR. Hither.

> Hidur thei come be mone-list, Eete therof welle aplist, And schewe no curtasye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50. HIE. Haste; diligence. (A.-S.) In hie, on hie, in haste. Spelt hieghe in Wickliffe. Highe, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107. The verb is still in use in the North of England.

And callyd the portar, gadlyng, be gone, And bad hym come faste and hye hym soon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

HIERDESSE. A shepherdess. (A.-S.) HIERE. Higher. (A.-S.) HIESSEN. To forbode evil. Dorset.

HIG. A passion; a sudden and violent commotion of any kind. North.

HIGGLE. To effect anything slowly and pertinaciously. East.

HIGGLER. A huckster. North.

HIGH-DAYS. Great feasts. Var. dial. "High days and holidays."

HIGH-DE-LOWS. Merry-makings. Devon. HIGHENESSE. The top. Baber.

HIGH-IN-THE-INSTEP. Proud. West. HIGH-JINKS. An absurd mode of drinking, by throwing the dice in order to determine who shall empty the cup. See further in Guy Mannering, ed. 1829, ii. 83. He is at his high

jinks, he is out larking. HIGH-KICKED. Conceited. Var. dial.

HIGH-LONE. See A-High-Lone.

HIGH-LOWS. High shoes, fastened by a leather tape in front. I ar. dial.

HIGH-MEN. A term for false dice, so loaded

as to produce high throws. See Florio, p. 186; Middleton, ii. 313.

HIGH-ON-END. Dear. Yorksh.

HIGH-PAD. The high way. Harman. HIGH-PALMED. Said of a stag whose horns

are full grown. Drayton.

HIGHT. (1) Called. Also, promised. (A.-S.) Still used in the North.

(2) To dandle, or dance up and down; to hop; to change one's position often. Linc.

(3) To deck, adorn, or make fine. Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

HIGH-TIME. Quite time. Var. dial. See the Leicester Letters, p. 386.

> The kyng his stede he can stride, And toke his leve for to ride; Hym thost it was hye tyme.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

HIGHTY. (1) Pleasant; cheerful. West. (2) A child's name for a horse. North.

HÍGRE. The name for the violent and tumultuous influx of the tide into the mouth of the Severn, and for similar effects in other rivers. Nares. Drayton mentions it in his Polyolbion. See Acker, and Eager.

They. (A.-S.) Also, high.

HIKE. To swing; to put in motion; to toss; to throw; to strike; to hoist; to go away; to Var. dial. Toads killed by being jerked from a plank are said to be hiked. HIKEY. A swing. North.

HILBACK. Extravagance in apparel. It occurs in Tusser. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HILD. (1) Held. Shak. This form is often used by Warner. It also occurs in Hall.

(2) The sediment of beer. East.

(3) To lean, or incline. Palsgrave. "Hildes doune," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

(4) To skin an animal. See Pegge, and Gesta Rom. p. 134. "Hylt, flead, skin pulled off," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

And take ij. shepe-hedys that ben fatte, and lete hylde hem, and clene hem, and sethe hem til they be tendyr, and than take, &c. MS. Med. Rec.

HILDEBRAND. The family name of Pope Gregory VII., who was so abused by the early reformers, that his name became proverbial for violence and mischief.

HILDER. The elder. Norf. This form occurs in MS. Arundel 220.

HILDING. A low person. A term of reproach, formerly applied to both sexes. Kennett explains it "an idle jade." The word is still in use in Devon, pronounced hilderling, or hinderling.

HILE. (1) To cover over. (A.-S.) See Depos. Ric. II. p. 25; Ord. and Reg. p. 471; Langtoft, p. 224; Ywaine and Gawin, 741. Still

in use, applied to plants.

Thei hiled hem, I telle hit the, With leves of a fige tre.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

When thaire horses were hilled, Thay prikkede fast thorow the felde, Bathe with spere and with schelde,

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

450 (2) A cock of wheat-sheaves, generally consist- | (2) Hence; before long. North. Hine of a while. ing of eleven. South. (3) To strike with the horns. West. (4) To offer; to present. Linc.
HILING. A covering. It occurs in MS. Cott.
Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 35. See Chester Plays, i. 29; Florio, p. 122. Now spelt killing. Left unexplained by Ritson, iii. 180, coverlets. HILL. To pour out. Wilte. HILLARIMESSE. Hilary-tide. (A.-S.) HILLERNE. The elder tree. Pr. Parv. HILLETS. Hillocks. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 131. HILL-HOOTER. An owl. Chesh. HILLOCKY. Full of hillocks. North. HILT. (1) The handle of a shield (2) A young sow for breeding. West. HILTS. Cudgels. Jonson. She is loose in the hilts, i. e. frail; a common phrase. HILWORT. The herb pennyroyal. Gerard. HIM. To believe. Somerset. HIMP. To halt; to limp. Upton's MS. Additions to Junius, in the Bodl. Lib. HIMPE. The succour of a tree. HIMSELF. He is not himself, i. e., he is out of his mind. North. HIMSEN. Himself. Leic. HINCH. To be miserly. Linc. " Pinse morille, the game HINCH-PINCH. pinch, and laugh not," called, Hinch Cotgrave. Compare Miege. HIND. A servant or bailiff in husbandry. North. See Hine. HIND-BERRIES. Raspberries. North. HIND-CALF. A hind of the first year. Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 66. HINDER. (1) Remote; yonder. Var. dial. (2) To bring damage, or hurt. Palegrave.(3) To go backwards. Somerset.

HÍNDER-ENDS. Refuse, applied especially to refuse of corn. North. HINDEREST. The hindmost. (A.-S.)

HINDERS. Fragments. Salop.

HINDERSOME. Retarding; hindering.

HINDGE-BAND. The band in which the hinge of a gate is fastened. Hall. HIND-HECK. The back end-board of a cart.

HIND-HEEL. The herb tansey. North. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "Ambrosia, hindehele," MS. Harl. 978. Hyndehale, MS. Sloane 5, f. 2. Culpeper explains it, the wild sage.

HINDROUS. Same as Hindersome, q. v. HINE. (1) A servant, serf, rustic, or labourer. (A.-S.) It was sometimes applied to any person in an inferior grade of society.

> The knyght went on his waye, Whare the ded mene laye, And says oft in his playe, Thir were stoute hyne

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

His hyne holly and he Trewely trowede thare to the

MS. Ibid. f. 233.

i. e. after a while.

(3) Behind; posterior. Somerset. (4) A hert, or hind. Nominale MS.

HÍNEHEAD. Kindred; a distant degree of relationship. Linc.

HING. To hang. North. This form is very common in early writers. To hing for rain, to look like rain. Hynkyng, hanging. Weber. He hynge himselfe upon a stake.

Gouver, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

HINGE. Active; supple; pliant. Chesh. Off the hinges, i. e. out of health. To kinge up, to

entangle, to get in a mess HINGERS. The ears. North.

HINGIN. A hinge. Suffolk. HINGLAND. England. R. de Brunne.

HINGLE. (1) A small hinge. Also, a snare of

wire. East. (2) The neck of a bottle. Linc.

HINNEY-HOW. An exclamation of surprise, accompanied with gladness.

HINNY. (1) To neigh. (A.-N.)

(2) A favourite term of endearment. A corrupted form of honey.

HINT. (1) Seized; took.

Levy for wrooth a zerde hint, And smot him on the heed a dint.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. 1.76. (2) A cause, or subject. Shah.

HIP. (1) To have any one on the hip, to have the advantage of him. " Estre au dessus du vent encontre, to have the wind, advantage, or upper hand of, to have on the hip," Cotgrave. Hip and thigh, completely, entirely.

(2) To hop, or skip over. HIP-BRIAR. The wild rose. North.

HIPE. To push; to rip or gore with the horns of cattle. North. Also, to make mouths at, or affront; to censure.

HIPHALT. Lame in the hip. This term occurs in Gower and Lydgate.

HIPPANDE. Limping; hopping. (A.-S.) Som gas wrythande to and fraye,

And som gas hippunde als a kae. John de Wageby, p. 8.

HIPPANY. A wrapper for the hips of an infant. East.

Melancholy. HIPPED. Var. dial.

HIPPETY-HOPPETY. In a limping and hobbling manner. West.

HIPPING-HOLD. A loitering place; a corner for idle gossips. North.

HIPPING-STONES. Large stepping-stones in a brook for passengers. Hippinable, passable by means of such stones.

HIPPLES. Small hay-cocks. North.

HIPPOCRAS. A beverage composed of wine, with spices and sugar, strained through a cloth. It is said to have taken its name from Hippocrates' sleeve, the term apothecaries gave to a strainer.

HIR. Of them. Gen. pl. of he.

HIRCHEN. A hedgehog. (A.-N.) Spelt hirchoun in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. HIRD. Heart. Sir Tristrem.

HIRDEMEN. Attendants. (A.-S.) HIRDUM-DURDUM. An uproar. North. HIRE. (1) To take a farm. East.

(2) To borrow, said of money. Suffolk.

(3) Their; her. (A.-S.)

(4) To hear. Somerset.

And sayde, A, syster, lett me hyre Wat ben they that ryden now here. Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 7.

(5) A host; an army. (A.-S.) HIREN. Irene, the fair Greek. Peele wrote a play in which this character is introduced. It seems to have been a cant term for a sword. See Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 173.

HIRING. A fair for servants. North. HIRNE. (1) A corner. (A.-S.) Hyrne, Pr. Parv. Hyron, Chron. Vil. p. 100.

The stone that wos reprovyd Of men that were biggand. In the hede of the hirns Is now made liggande.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91.

(2) To run. Somerset.

HIRNES. Irons. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

HIRPLE. To limp, or walk lame. Also, to bring forth, or litter. North.

HIRSEL. (1) A flock of sheep, or lambs. Cumb.

(2) To move about; to fidget. North. HIRSELVENE. Herself. (A.-S.)

HIRST. That part of a ford in the Severn, over which the water runs roughly. Also, a bank or sudden rising of the ground.

HIRSTE. A branch, or bough. (A.-S.)Than they heldede to hir heste alle holly at ones The hegheste of iche a hirste, I hette zow forsothe. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

HISK. To draw breath with difficulty. Also, to speak. North.

HISN. His own. Var. dial. Chapman wrote hern, her own, in 1599.

HISPANISH. Spanish. (Lat.)

HISSEL. Himself. Var. dial.

HIST. The hearing. Arc HISTER. Be off! Linc. Arch. xxx. 409.

HISTORIAL. Historical. (A.-N.) Skelton, i. 74, has historious.

HIT. (1) A good crop. West. Also, to promise well for a good crop.

(2) To find. Also, to agree. North.

(3) To hit the nail on the head, to take the right course. Mind your hits, embrace your opportunity. To hit on a thing, to find it. A decided hit, any great piece of good luck or clever management.

HITCH. (1) An elevation or depression of a stratum of coal. North.

(2) To move; to change places; to fidget; to hop. North.

(3) A slight twitching pain. East. To have a hitch in his gait, to be lame. A horse is said to hitch, when he knocks his legs in going.

(4) To become entangled. To hitch up, to suspend or attach slightly; to fasten, or tie. West.

HITCHAPAGY. A Suffolk game. Moor mentions Hitchy Cock Ho. Suffolk Words, p. 238. HITCHER. The chape of a buckle. Cornw. HITCHING. Any corner or part of a field ploughed up and sowed, and sometimes fenced off, in that year wherein the rest of the

field lays fallow. Oxon. HITE. To hite up and down, to run about idly.

North. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. HITHE. A small port; a wharf. (A.-S.)
For now is Culham hithe i-com to an ende,

An al the contré the better, and no man the worse.

Lelandi Itinerarium, ix. 201. HITHEN. Hence. R. de Brunne, p. 26. HITHER. Hither and yon, here and there. Hithertoward, towards or up to this time or

place. East. HITTEN. To hit. (A.-S.)

HITTERIL. Pimples on the skin, attended with itching. North.

451

HITTY-MISSY. At random. East. Cotgrave has, "Conjecturalement, conjecturally, by ghesse, or conjecture, habnab, hittie-missie. HITTYNE. To hit. See Flyne.

HITY-TITY. (1) See-saw. Somerset.

(2) Haughty; flighty. Also, an exclamation of surprise. North.

HIVE. To urge in vomiting. West. HIVES. Water-blebs on the skin.

HIVY-SKYVY. Helter-skelter.

HIWE. Hue; colour. (A.-S.)

HIZY-PRIZY. A corruption of Nisi Prius. HI3R. Her. Arch. xxx. 409.

HI3TLY. Fitly. Gawagne.

HO. (1) Who. Kyng Alisaunder, 6218. What art thou, womman, that makyst swych cry? Ho hath made thy chyld so blody.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 5. (2) Out of all ho, out of all bounds. no ho with him, he is not to be restrained. Ho was formerly an exclamation commanding the cessation of any action, as at tournaments. and hence perhaps these phrases may be derived. "Let us ho," i. e. stop, Towneley Myst. p. 31. See the Erle of Tolous, 153, and further in Hoo. There's neither hau nor ho with him, i. e. he is neither one thing or the other, a North country phrase.

Scollers, as they read much of love, so when they once fall in love, there is no ho with them till they have their love. Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.

But alas, alas, we have passed all bounds of modestie and measure; there is no hoe with us. Dent's Pathway, p. 43.

Howbeit they would not erie hos here, but sent in post some of their covent to Rome.

Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 26. (3) To long for anything; to be careful and

anxious. West. (4) He; she; they. Linc.

HOAP. Helped. Essex.

HOAR. Mouldy. Shakespeare has also the verb hoar, to become mouldy. " Horie, mouldie or fenoed," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582. Still in use in Somerset.

A heap, or collection. Var. dial. HOARD. HOAR-STONES. Stones of memorial; stones marking divisions between estates and parishes .-

They are still found in several parts of England, and are frequently mentioned in old cartularies. HOAST. (1) A cough. Also, hoarse. North.

(2) The curd for cheese before it is taken from the whev. Cumb.

HOASTMEN. An ancient gild or fraternity at Newcastle, dealing in sea-coal.

HOAZED. Hoarse. Exmoor.

HOB. (1) The side of a grate, or the space between that and the chimney. Var. dial.

(2) The shoe of a sledge. Yorksh.
(3) A country clown. We have hoball in Roister Doister, p. 39. It is the short for Robert.

(4) An error, or false step. North.

(5) To laugh loudly. Somerset.

(6) Hob and nob, the act of touching glasses in pledging a health. To hob-nob, to pledge in that way.

A two-year old sheep. Cornw.

HOB. A small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny, or piece made on purpose, in order to strike down the hob, and by that means throw down the half-pence; and all that lie with their heads upwards are the pitcher's, and the rest, or women, are laid on again to be pitched at.

HOBBETY-HOY. A lad between boyhood and manhood, "neither a man nor a boy," as the jingling rhyme has it. Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept "under Sir Hobbard de Hoy." The phrase is very variously spelt. Hobledehoy, Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. Children give this name to a large

unmanageable top.

HOBBIL. An idiot. North.

HOBBINS. Rank grass, thistle, &c. left in a pasture by cattle. North.

HOBBLE. (1) A place for hogs. East.

(2) To tie the hind feet of a horse to prevent him straying. North.

(3) To trammel for larks. Palsgrave. HOBBLE-BOBBLE. Confusion. Suffolk.

HOBBLE-DE-POISE. Evenly balanced. Hence,

wavering in mind. East. HOBBLEDYGEE. With a limping movement.

HOBBLERS. Men employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land. West.

HOBBLES. (1) Rough stones. East.

(2) A wooden instrument to confine a horse's legs while he is undergoing an operation. HOBBLY. Rough; uneven. Var. dial.

HOBBY. (1) A small horse; a poney. The hobby came originally from Ireland. Harrison's England, p. 220; Stanihurst, p. 20; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83. Hobbyheaded, shag-headed like a hobby.

(2) Sir Posthumous Hobby, one very fantastical in his dress; a great fop.

(3) A goose. Durham.

(4) A very small kind of hawk. See Dorastus and Fawnia, p. 34; hobe, MS. Addit. 11579; Harrison, p. 227; Cotgrave, in v. Hobreau, Obeseau. Still in use.

As the Reverend Dr. Wren, Deane of Windesore, was travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes, a linnet or finch was eagerly pursued by a hoby or sparrow-hawke, and tooke sanctuary in the coach. Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 160.

HOBBY-HORSE. (1) The dragon-fly. Cumb. (2) An important personage in the morris dance. obsolete for two centuries, although the dance is still practised. The hobby-horse consisted of a light frame of wicker-work, fastened to the body of the person who performed the character, whose legs were concealed by a housing, which, with a false head and neck. gave the appearance of a horse. Thus equipped, he performed all sorts of antics, imitating the movements of a horse, and executing juggling tricks of various kinds. A ladle was sometimes suspended from the horse's mouth for the purpose of collecting money from the spectators. To play the hobby-horse, i. e. to romp. In the following passage, the may-pole is supposed to be speaking:

The hobby-horse doth hither prance, Maid Marrian and the Morris dance, My summons fetcheth far and near All that can swagger, swil, and swear, All that can dance, and drab, and drink, They run to me as to a sink. MS. Harl. 1221.

HOBBY-HORSE-DANCE.

"Bromley Pagets was remarkable for a versingular sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day. called the Hobby Horse Dance: a person rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, keeping time with the music, whilst six others danced the hay and other country dances, with as many rein-deer's heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder maintained their poor, and repaired the church," Mirror, xix. 228.

HOBBY-LANTHORN. An ignis-fatuus. Also termed a Hob-lantern. Var. dial.

HOBCLUNCH. A rude clown. See 2 Promos and Cassandra, iii. 2.

HOB-COLLINGWOOD. A name given to the four of hearts at whist. North.

HOBELEN. To skip over. (A.-S.)
HOBELER. A light horseman; one who rode on a hobby. Formerly, some tenants were bound to maintain hobbies for their use in case of their services being required for the defence of their country in an invasion, and were called hobelers. Hobellars, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 69. See also Octovian, 1598, "hobelers and squyers."

HOBERD. A simpleton; a fool, or idiot.

HOBGOBBIN. An idiot. North.

HOBGOBLIN. A ghost, or fiend. Sometimes termed a Hobhoulard.

HOB-HALD. A foolish clown. North.

HOBKNOLLING. Spunging on the good-nature of one's friends. North.

HOB-LAMB. A pet-lamb. South. HOBLER-HOLE. The hinder-hole at a boy's game, alluded to in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 255.

HOBLERS. Sentinels who kept watch at beacons in the Isle of Wight, and ran to the Governor when they had any intelligence to communicate. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOBLESHOF. A great confusion.

HOB-MAN-BLIND. See Hoodman-Blind. HOB-NAIL. A rude clown. Var. dial.

HOBOY. A hautboy. Beaumont.

HOB-PRICK. A wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes. North.

HOB-SHACKLED. Having the hands or feet fastened. Lanc.

HOBSON'S-CHOICE. That or none. saying is said to have taken its rise from Hobson, a carrier and livery-man at Cambridge, who never permitted his customers to choose their horses, but compelled them to take them in succession. Hobson died on January 1st, 1631, and was for many years the carrier of letters between London and Cambridge. Many memorials of him are preserved at the last-named town.

HOB-THRUSH. A goblin, or spirit, generally coupled with Robin Goodfellow. See Cotgrave, in v. Loup-garou; Tarlton, p. 55. millepes is called the Hob-thrush-louse.

If he be no hob-thrush nor no Robin Goodfellow, I could finde with all my heart to sip up a sillybub Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 222. with him.

HOBUB. A hubbub; a hue and cry. shed, Chron. Ireland, p. 156. Hooboob, Florio, p. 51. Still in common use.

HÔBYING. Riding on a hobby. Lydgate. HOC. The holyhock. (A.-S.) Hocks, Cotgrave, in v. Rose.

HOCCAMORE. Old hock. Butler. HOCHE. A coffer, or chest. Pr. Parv.

HOCHEPOT. A mixture of various things shaken together in the same pot. (A.-N.) Now spelt hotch-potch. See a pun on the term in the Return from Parnassus, p. 262.

HOCHON. Each one. Audelay, p. 50. HOCK. An old game at cards, borrowed from the Dutch, and mentioned by Taylor.

HOCK-CART. The harvest-home cart; the last loaded waggon. See Herrick, i. 139.

HOCKER. To climb upon anything; to scramble awkwardly; To do anything clumsily; to stammer, or hesitate; to loiter. North.

HOCKERHEADED. Rash. North. HOCKET. A large lump. Glouc.

HOCKETIMOW. An instrument for cutting the sides of ricks, generally formed of a scytheblade fixed to a pole or staff. Warw.

HOCKEY. Same as Hawkey, q. v. HOCKLE. To hamstring. Skinner.

HOCKS. To hack. West.

HOCK-TIDE. An annual festival, which began the fifteenth day after Easter. Money was formerly collected at this anniversary for the repairs of the church, &c. Laneham has described the Hox Tuesday play, annually acted at Coventry.

HOCUS. To cheat. Hence the more modern term hoax. Spirits that have laudanum put into them are said to be hocussed.

HOD. (1) To hold; to snatch. North.

(2) A heap of potatoes, covered with straw and soil. West.

(3) A hood, cap, or helmet. Also, any kind of covering. (A.S.)

(4) The crick in the neck. North.

453

(5) A hole under the bank of a rock, a retreat for fish. Yorksh. See Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 15.

(6) A chimney-hob. MS. Lansd. 1033. HODDEN-YOWS. Ewes intended to be kept over the year. North.

HODDER. A thin vapour. Yorksh.

HODDING-SPADE. A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire. East.

HODDON. Had. Hearne.

HODDY. Well; in good spirits. East.

HODDY-DODDY. (1) A term of contempt, a weak foolish fellow. See Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, p. 21. Hoddy-peke is used in a similar sense. See Hawkins, i 205. Skelton has hoddypoule. Florio, p. 98, has hoddydod, a snail-shell, but I cannot trace any positive evidence of a connexion between the two "Hoddymandoddy, a simpleton, words. Cornw. Gloss. p. 95.

(2) A revolving light. Devon.

HODENING. A custom formerly prevalent in Kent on Christmas Eve, when a horse's head was carried in procession. This is now discontinued, but the singing of carols at that season is still called hodening.

HODER-MODER. Hugger-mugger. Skelton.

HODGE. To ride gently. North.

HODGEPOCHER. A goblin. "A hobgoblin, a Robin Goodfellow, a hodgepocher," Florio, p. 190. Hodge poker, ibid. p. 191. HODIT. Hooded. Lydgate.

HODMAN. A nickname for a canon of Christ. Church, Oxford.

HODMANDOD. (1) A snail-shell. South. Sometimes, the snail itself.

So they hoisted her down just as safe and as well, And as snug as a hodmandod rides in his shell.

The New Bath Guide, ed. 1830, p. 36. West.

(2) A scarecrow. HODMEDOD. Short; clumsy. West. HODRED. Huddled. Langtoft, p. 273.

HODS. Cases of leather, stuffed with wool, put over the spurs of cocks when fighting to prevent their hurting each other.

HŌE. Same as Ho, q. v.

HOES. Hills. Anturs of Arther, v. 5.

HOFEN. Lifted, or heaved up. (A.-S.) Bot no sawle may thithen pas,

Untyl it be als cleene als it fyrst was, When he was hofen at fount-stane, And hys crystendom there had tane. Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 98. Hertelike til him he wente, And Godrich ther fulike shente; For his swerd he hof up heye, And the hand he dide of fleye, That he smot him with so sore;

Hw mithe he don him shame more? Havelok, 2750. HOFEY. A cow. North. Also, a term used in calling cows.

HOFF. (1) The hock. Also, to throw anything under the thigh. North.

(2) To make fun of; to mock. Linc.

HOFTE. Head. Skelton, ii. 246.
HOFUL. Prudent; careful. (A.-S.)
HOG. (1) A term for a sheep from six months old till being first shorn. Some say from a lamb; others, a sheep of a year old. The last meaning is the one intended by early writers.

(2) Same as Hod, q. v.

(3) A shilling. An old cant term. According

to some, sixpence.

(4) To drive hogs, to snore. To bring one's hogs to a fine market, an ironical saying of any one who has been unsuccessful. A hoy in armour, a person finely but very awkwardly dressed.

(5) To hog a horse's mane, to cut it quite short.

(6) To carry on the back. North.

" Bidens, a sheepe with two HOGATTES. teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place hogrelles or hogattes," Elyot, 1559. HOG-COLT. A yearling colt. Devon.

HOGGAN-BAG. A miner's bag, wherein he

carries his provisions. Cornw.

HOGGASTER. A boar in its third year. Twici,
p. 32; Reliq. Antiq. i. 151. The term was also applied to a lamb after its first year.

HOGGE. (1) Care; fear. (A.-S.) Hoggyliche, fearfully, Chron. Vilodun. p. 112.

(2) Huge. Langtoft's Chron. p. 31.

HOGGEPOT. "Gees in hoggepot," Forme of Cury, p. 24. Now termed hodge-podge. Hogpoch was used very early in the metaphorical sense, as in Audelay's Poems, p. 29.

An instrument used for HOGGERDEMOW. cutting hedges with. Warw.

HOGGERS. Same as Cockers, q. v.

HOGGET. A sheep or colt after it has passed

its first year. Var. dial. HOGGINS. The sand sifted from the gravel before the stones are carted upon the roads.

HOGGREL. A young sheep. Palsgrave HOG-GRUBBING. Very sordid. East. Palsgrave. HOGH. A hill. See Hoes. HOG-HAWS. Hips and haws. South.

HOGHE. (1) Oweth; ought. (A.-S.)

And drede wyl make a man sloghe

To do the servyse that he hoghe. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.

(2) High. Towneley Mysteries, p. 262. HÓGLIN. (1) A boar.

Be that lay that y leve ynne, My lytylle spote hoglyn

Dere boghte thy dethe schalle bee. MS. Cantab. Ff., il. 38, f. 66.

(2) An apple-turnover. East. HOGMAN. A kind of loaf. See the Ord. and Regulations, p. 69.

HOGMENA. A name given to December, and to any gift during that month, especially on the last day; a new-year's-day offering. Hogmena-night, New-year's eve. See Brockett. HOGMINNY. A young girl very depraved. Devon. HOG-MUTTON. A sheep one year old. Lanc. HOGO. A bad smell. Var. dial. It meant formerly any strong flavour accompanied with a powerful smell. See Skinner.

HOG-OVER-HIGH. Leap-frog. East. HOG-PIGS. Barrow pigs. North.

HOG-RUBBER. A clownish person. HOG-SEEL. The thick skin on the neck and

shoulders of a hog. East. HOGSHEAD. To couch a hegshead, to lay down to sleep. A cant phrase.

HOG'S-HOBBLE. See Hobble (1). HOGS-NORTON. "I think thou wast born at Hoggs-Norton, where piggs play upon the the organs," Howell's English Proverbs, p. 16. This proverbial phrase was commonly addressed to any clownish fellow, unacquainted with the rules of good society.

HOG'S-PUDDING. The entrail of a hog, stuffed with pudding, composed of flour, cur-

rants, and spice. South.

HOG-TATURS. Bad potatoes of a blue colour, only fit for bogs. Beds.

HOGWEED. Knot-grass. Norf. HOG-WOOL. The first fleece in shearing lambs.

East. It is omitted by Forby. HOGY. Fearful. See Tundale, p. 15.

HOH. High. (A.-S.)

Hwan Havelok herde that she radde, Sone it was day, sone he him cladde, And sone to the kirke yede, Or he dide ani other dede, And bifor the rode bigan falle, Croiz and Crist bi[gan] to kalle, And seyde, Loverd, that al weldes, Wind and water, wodes and feldes, For the hoh milce of you, Have merci of me, Loverd, now!

Havelok, 1361.

HOI. A word used in driving hogs. HOICE. To hoist. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 77. Hoising, Harrison, p. 129.

HOIDEN. The name of some animal remarkable for the vivacity of its motions, conjectured by Gifford to be a leveret. It was formerly applied to the youth of both sexes.

HOIL. To expel. Sheffield. HOILE. Whole; sound. (A.-S.)

Wyth multitude hys fader was constrayned, Mawgré hys myghte, into a toure to fle; Hys sone unkynde hath of hym disdeyned, And yette, for alle hys straunge adversyte, Of his corage the magnanimité Yn hys persone stode hoile, lyst not vary, Thoughe fortune was to hym contrarie. Lydgate's Bochas, Rawlinson MSS.

HOILS. The beards of barley. Dorset. This seems to be the same as holiz in an early gloss in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

HOINE. To harass, worry, or oppress. Also, to whine. Linc.

HOIST. Voice. Also, a cough. East.

Essex. HOISTER. To support. HOISTING-THE-GLOVE. A Devonshire custom of carrying a hand with the first two fingers erect, and surrounded by flowers. This was formerly practised at Lammas fair. HOIT. (1) A newt. Bucks.

(2) An awkward boy; an ill-taught child. North. (3) To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth. Webster.

(4) A large rod, or stick. Lanc. HOIT-A-POIT. Assuming airs Assuming airs unsuitable to age or station. Bast.

HOITY-TOITY. See Hity-tity.

HOK. An oak-tree. See a very early list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

HOKE. (1) A hood. Nominale MS.

(2) To gore with the horns. West.

(3) A nook, or corner, Kennett.
(4) To romp, or play; to gambol. Somerset. HOKER. (1) Frowardness. (A.-S.) Hokerlich, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 204. (2) A shoplifter. See Dekker's Lanthorne and

Candle-light, 1620, sig. B. iii. "A cunning filcher, a craftie hooker," Florio, p. 167. See Harrison's England, p. 183. " Hooking and stealing," Florio, p. 217.

HOKET. (1) Scorn; contempt. (A.-S.)

(2) A plaything. (A.-N.) HOKY-POKY, Hocus-pocus. North,

Whole; sound. Ritson.

HOLARD. A ribald, or harlot. Holers, Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 26. In Clifton's translation of Vegecius, holoures are mentioned as unfit to be chosen knights. MS. Douce 291, f. 10.

HOLBEARDES. Halberts, Unton, p. 1. HOLD, (1) A fortress. (A.-S.) (2) To cry hold! an authoritative way of separating combatants, according to the old military laws at tournaments, &c.

(3) Hold thee, i. e. take the letter, &c. See Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 347.

East.

(4) A dispute, or argument. There is no hold in (5) Trust; faithfulness. him, i. e. he is false and treacherous.

(6) To take care; to beware.

(7) A stag was said to take his hold, when he went into cover. See the Gent. Rec.

(8) To hold one's own, to persist in the same con-To hold one tack, to keep close to the To hold for good, to approve. household, to live thriftily. To hold one in hand, to persuade him, to amuse in order to deceive. To hold one with a tale, to keep him dawdling with trifling conversation. belly hold, glutted, satiated. Not fit to hold To hold with, the candle to, very inferior to. to agree in opinion. To be in hold, to be grappling with one another.

(9) To bet a wager. To hold a penny, to bet a

trifle. Shak.

(10) To put a price on a thing. "What hold you this book at?" Also, to agree to a bargain, HOLDE. (1) Old. Nominale MS.

O wy ne where y 5yt a mayde, For so thes holde wyffys sayde.

MS, Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 2.

(2) Held; considered.

Humilité was tho biholde, And pride was a vice holde.

Gouper, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.

(3) Friendship; fidelity. (A.-S.) Also an adjective, faithful.

Ant suore othes holds,

That huere non ne sholde

Horn never bytreye. Kyng Horn, 1259. HOLDERS. (1) The fangs of a dog. West.

(2) Sheaves placed as ridges on corn stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. Derb.

HÖLD-FAST. A phrase used to horses to move from one cock of hay to the next in carting it, as well as to caution the men on the top to hold fast. Var. dial.

Putrid blood. North. HOLD-FUE.

HOLDING. (1) A farm. Cornw.

(2) The burden of a song. Shak. HOLDYN, Beholden, Ipomydon, 1849. HOLDYNLYCHE. Firmly. Translated by tena-

citer in MS. Egerton 829.

HOLE. (1) A game played by ladies, mentioned by Miege, in v. Trou. It consisted in trundling little balls into eleven holes at the end of a bench, and is the same game as Trunks, This game is mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv. " Trou Madame, the game called trunkes, or the Hole," Cotgrave.

(2) The name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison. To hole a person, to send

him to gaol, Craven Dial, i. 231.

(3) To undermine. North. To make holes, or bore. Pr. Parv. p. 243.

(4) Entire; whole; sound. (A.-S.) "Be hole hundrethez on hye," MS. Morte Arthure, f. Alse a verb, to heal or cure.

Yschalle in a lytulle stownde Make thys knyghte hole and fere,

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 155. (5) Hollow; deep; concave. North. Metaphorically, hungry, cheerless, or comfortless.

(6) A scrape, or difficulty. Var. dial.

7) Concealed. See Octovian, 1355.

(8) To earth, as a fox, &c. North.

(9) To hide. Middleton, ii. 400. (10) Middle. See Craven Gloss. i. 231. (11) Hole in one's coat, a blemish or imporféction. Var. dial.

Wholly. Hearne. HOLELYCHE.

Holes. HOLETTEZ.

And he hadd grete merveylle, and asked thame if thay hadd any other howsez, and thay ansuerde and said, nay, bot in thir holettez duelle we alwaye, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 30. and in thir caves.

HOLGH. Hollow; empty. (A.-S.) Holke, Forme of Cury, p. 78. Holket, hollow, sunk, Anturs of Arther, ix. 12. " His eighen waxes

holle," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54. HOLIMAUL. To beat. Somerset.

A holly-tree. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82. HOLINTRE.

E. Holiness. (A.-S.)
In heven shal that wone with me, HOLITE. Holiness.

Withouten pyne with holité. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 14. HOLL. (1) To throw. Var. dial.

(2) A narrow, or dry ditch. East.

(3) Hollow. See Holgh.

So it felle that a knyghte of Macedoyne, that hyste Zephilus, fand water standynge in an holle stane, that was gadird there of the dewe of the he-MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

HOLLAND-CHEESE. Dutch cheese. See the

Citye Match, fol. 1639, p. 10.

HOLLARDS. Dead branches of trees. Sussex. HOLLARDY-DAY. Holy-rood day. West.

HOLLE. Sound; well. (A.-S.) "Whil he was holle and sounde," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51. It occurs in R. de Brunne.

HOLLEK. A holyhock. Nominale MS. HOLLEN. The common holly. North. See

Percy's Reliques, p. 281.

HOLLER. Better in health. (A.-S.) He cussed tho serdes knellyng there,

Was he never holler ere. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 51. HOLLING. The eve of the Epiphany, so called at Brough in Westmoreland, where there is an annual procession of an ash tree, lighted on the tops of its branches, to which combustible matter has been tied. This custom is in commemoration of the star of the wise men of the East

HOLLOBALOO. A tumultuous noise; con-

fusion, accompanied with noise.

HOLLOCK. A kind of sweet wine. It is mentioned in Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, Lond. 1576; Florio, p. 17.

HOLLOW. To beat a person hollow, to gain a contest thoroughly, where much less exertion would have carried the point. Hollow or flat, a game mentioned in the Nomenclator,

a game measure... 8vo. Lond. 1585, p. 298. OLLOW-MEAT. Poultry, rabbits, &c., any HOLLOW-MEAT. meat not sold by butchers. East. Also called

hollow-ware.

HOLLY. Entirely; wholly. (A.-S.) Hollyche,

Chron. Vilodun. p. 19.

HOLM. (1) Flat land; a small island; a deposit of soil at the confluence of two waters. grounds near water are called holms. "Some call them the holmes, bicause they lie low, and are good for nothing but grasse," Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 43.

(2) The holly. Some apply the term to the evergreen oak, but this is an error.

HOLM-SCREECH. The missel-thrush. West.

HOLN. Hid; concealed. (A.-S.)
HOLONDIS. High lands; dry ground.

HOLPE. Helped, Still in use. Holpyn occurs in the same sense.

And for thou hast holpyn me now, Ever more felowes I and thow. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

HOLSTER. To bustle. Exmoor. HOLSUM. Wholesome. Lydgate. HOLSY. To tie by twisting, &c. Beds.

HOLT. (1) A grove, or forest. (A.-S.) Holtes hore, the hoary woods, a very common expression in early poetry. The term is still in use for a small plantation, and appears even in early times to have been generally applied to a forest of small extent. Brockett says it is "a peaked hill covered with wood," a sense which exactly suits the context in the quotations given by Percy. "A hoult, or grove of trees about a house," Howell.

Now they hye to the holte, thes harageous knyghttez,' To herkene of the hye mene to helpene theis lordes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

(2) Holt for holdeth. See Maundevile, p. 182; Reliq. Antiq. i. 111.

(3) To halt, or stop. Var. dial.

(4) A holing, going into a hole, or putting a ball into a hole, which is required at several games. I gained three points at one holt, i. e. at one holing.

(5) Same as Hod (5).

HOLTLESS. Careless; heedless. Heref. HOLUS-BOLUS. All at once. Linc. HOLY-BYZONT. A ridiculous figure. North.

HOLYMAS. All Saints-day. East. HOLYROP. Wild hemp. Gerard.

Gerard. HOLYS. Hulls; husks. Warner.

HOLY-STONE. A stone with a hole through it naturally, and supposed to be of great efficacy against witchcraft. North.

HOLY-WAKE. A bonfire. Glouc.

HOLY-WATER. Holy-water font, holy-water vat, the vessel containing holy-water carried about in religious processions. Holy-water stone, the stone vessel for holy-water, placed near the entrance of a church. The latter is called a holy-water stock by Palsgrave. Holywater clerk, a satyrical name for a poor scholar. "Aquebajulus, a holiwatur clerke," (Nominale MS.) a person who carried the holywater. The term occurs in Lydgate.

Anthony Knevet hath opteyned the Bisshoprik of Kildare to asymple Irish preste, a vagabounde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualitye, not worthy to bee a hally-water clerc. State Papere, il. 141.

HOMAGER. A vassal. (A.-N.)

And ever withowttyne askyng, he and his ayers Be homagers to Arthure, whilles his lyffe lastis.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86. And aftur kyngys xv., That homagerys to hym bene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107. HOMARD. Homeward. See the Frere and

the Boy, ed. Wright, st. 22.

HOMBER. A hammer. West. HOMBLE. A duck. Dorset. HOME. (1) Them. See Sir Degrevant, 2. (2) Closely; urgently. East.

HOMEBREDS. Young kine, bred at home, or on the premises. East.

HOMECOME. Arrival. North.

HOME-DWELLERS. Inhabitants of any place, as opposed to strangers.

HOME-HARVEST. A harvest-home. Linc. HOMELINGS. Natives; residents. See Har-

rison's Description of Britaine, p. 6. HOMELLS. Large feet. Warw.

HOMELY. (1) Familiarly. To be homely with a woman, &c. Horman.

· Take the spices and drynk the wyne As homely as I did of thyne. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

(2) Saucily; pertly. Ord. and Reg. p. 156. HOMERE. To mumble. Nominale MS. Hammered; struck. (A.-S.) HOMERED. HOME-SCREECH. The missle-thrush. West. HOMESTALL. A homestead. East. HOME-TO. Except. Somerset. HOMILELE. Humble. (A.-S.)

Love maketh in the land moni homilele. MS. Digby 86.

HOMING. Ridiculous. Westm. HOMLINESSE. Domestic management. (A.-S.) HOMMERED. Decayed; mouldy. Yorksh. HOMPEL. A kind of jacket. North. HOMSOM. Wholesome; agreeable.

That groweth fulle of homson flouris fayre. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12.

HOMUKS. Large legs. Beds. HONDE. (1) A hound, or dog. (A.-S.) Hondestonge, the herb hound's-tongue, MS. Lincoln Medic. Rec. f. 283.

(2) A hand. And honde I the hete, I promise you on my hand, Sir Degrevant, 832, 1272. The Almayns flewe with ther brondys Bryght drawen in ther hondys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 160. HONDEN. Hands. Chron. Vilod. p. 79. HONDENE.

Make oure ostage at ese, thise avenaunt childyrene, And luk 3e hondene them alle that in myne oste lengez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

A hundred. Ritson. HOND-HABBING. Stealing. (A.-S.) HONE. (1) Stockings; hose. North.

(2) To delay. Towneley Mysteries, p. 11.

(3) Shame; mockery. (A.-N.)Sir Gawayn answerd, als curtays, Thou sal noght do, sir, als thou sais; This honowr sal noght be myne, Bot sertes it aw wele at be thine; I gif it the her, withowten hone, And grantes that I am undone.

Ywaine and Gawin, p. 154.

(4) A hand. (A.-S.) Also, a backbone. (5) Any. "In hone way," MS. Douce 302.

(6) To long for; to desire. North. Lye has this as a Devonshire word.

(7) To swell; to increase. Var. dial. (8) To ill treat, or oppress. Craven.

(9) A thin piece of dry and stale bread.

Devon. Also, an oil-cake. HONEST. (1) Noble; honourable. (A.-N.)
(2) Chaste. This sense is still retained in the

phrase, he has made an honest woman of her, i. e. married her after having led her astray. (3) To do honour to. Jonson.

HONESTEE. Honour; virtue; decency; good manners. (A.-N.)
HONESTNAS. Ornament. Black's notes to

Chronicon, Vilodun. p. 64.

HONESTY. The herb bolbonach.

HONEY. To sweeten, or delight; coax, or flatter; to caress. It is still used as a term of endearment. Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, has honeycomb in the latter sense.

HONEY-CRACH. A small plum, very sweet, mentioned by Forby, in v.

HONEY-LINGUED. Honey-tongued. (Lat.). HONEY-POTS. A boy's game. They roll themselves up, and are then pretended to be carried to market by others as honey, the amusement consisting in the difficulty of continuing in the required position.

HONEYSTALKS. Clover flowers, which contain a sweet juice. It is common for cattle to overcharge themselves with clover, and die. Nares.

HONEYSUCK. The woodbine.

HONEYSUCKLE. According to Culpepper, the white honeysuckle and red honeysuckle were names of the white and red sorts of meadow trefoil. In the West of England, the red clover is still called honeysuckle. See also Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1187. The yellow-rattle is likewise so called. HONGE. To hang. Lydgate.

In evylle tyme thou dedyst hym wronge; He ys myn eme; y schalle the honge

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 151. HONGET. Hanged. (A.-S.)

Sum of theim was bonde sore, And afturwarde honget therfore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. HONICOMB. A flaw or defect in a piece of ordnance, or small cannon.

HONISHED. Starved with hunger and cold. Lanc. Hence, lean and miserable.

HONKOUTH. Strange; foreign. "An honkouth londe," Rembrun, p. 431.

HONORANCE. Honour. (A.-N.)In honorance of Jhesu Cryst,

Sitteth stille and haveth lyst. MS. Addit. 10036, f. 62. In the honurance of swete Jhesu, That is Loverd ful of vertu,

Ane partie i-chulle eou rede, Of is liif and of is childhede. MS. Laud. 108, f. 11. HONORIFICABILITUDINITATIBUS. word is presumed to be the longest in existence.

It frequently occurs in old plays. HONOUR. Obeisance. Fletcher.

HONOUR-BRIGHT. A very common protes. tation of integrity. Var. dial.

HONOURIDE. Adorned. (A.-S) Honourmentys, ornaments, Tundale, p. 59.

HONT. (1) A huntsman. (A.-S.) (2) Haunt. Kyng Alisaunder, 6531. HONTEYE. Dishonour; infamy. (A.-N.)

HONTLE. A handful. North.

HONY-SWETE. Sweet as honey. HOO. (1) Halt; stop. See Ho (2).

Í see fulle fewe that saumple lere, Who hathe so moche that can sey hoo. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 26.

When thou art taghte that thou schuldest hoo Of sweryng, but when hyt were nede, Thou scornest them that seyn the soo, Thou takest to myn heestys non hede.

MS. Ibid. f. 17.

(2) A cry in hunting. Now is the fox drevin to hole, hoo to hym, hoo, hoo! For and he crepe out he wille yow alle undo. Excerpta Historica, p. 279.

HOOD. (1) Wood. Somerset.

(2) The same as Coffin, q. v. HOOD-RND. The hob of a grate. Yorksh. HOODERS. The two sheaves at the top of a shock to throw off the rain. Also called hood-sheaves, and hoods. North.

HOODKIN. A leather bottle formerly used by

physicians for certain medicines.

HOODMAN-BLIND. Blind-man's buff. See Florio, pp. 26, 301, 480; Nomenclator, p. 298; Cotgrave, in v. Capifou, Cline-mucette, Savate; Cooper, 1559, in v. Mya. It is called Hob man blind in the two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 113, and Hoodwink by Drayton. "The hoodwinke play, or hoodmanblinde, in some places called the blindmanbuf," Baret's Alvearie, 1580, H. 597.

HOODMOLD. A moulding projecting over a

door or window. Yorksh

HOOFE. To hove, hover, or stand off. (A.-S.) And kaste downe a stone, and stonye manye knystes. Whyle we shalle Aces, and byholde, and no stroke MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 118. smyte.

HOOIND. Much fatigued. Yorksh.

HOOK. An instrument of a curved form with which some sorts of corn are cut. The difference between a hook and a sickle is that a hook is broad with a sharp edge, whilst a sickle has a narrow blade with a serrated edge. By hook or by crook, by one means or another; a very common phrase. It occurs in Du Bartas, p. 404; Florio, p. 72. Hook is a common term of reproach in early writers. HOOK-BACKED. Hump-backed; crooked.

HOOKER. Same as Hoker, q. v.

HOOK-FISHES. Those kind of fishes that are caught by hooks. Linc. HOOK-SEAMS. Panniers. North.

HOOLE. Wholly. Nominale MS.

That arte to God so acceptable and dere,

That hoole his grace is upon the falle. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 184, f. 8,

HOOLY. Tenderly; gently. North. HOOM. An oven. Yorkeh.

HOOP. (1) A bull-finch, Somerset.

(2) A quart pot, so called because it was formerly bound with hoops, like a barrel. There were generally three hoops on the quart-pot, and if three men were drinking, each would take his hoop, or third portion. The term is still in use, and explained as a measure consisting of four pecks; some say, one peck. "Half a hoop of corn," Tullie's Siege of Carlisle, p. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, the hoop contained two pecks; but in his Glossary, p. 147, he says only one peck.

(3) Hoop and Hide, an in-door game. Daniel's Merrie England, i. 5.

(4) To boast, or brag. Line.

HOOPER. A wild swan. Kennett.

HOOR. A whore. North. It occurs in the

Towneley Mysteries, p. 148. OOROO. A hubbub. W Warw, "Hoo-roo, HOOROO.

the devil's to do," a proverb.

HOORS. Hoarse. (A.-S.) Hoos occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 248. Hoozy, Cornwall Gloss. p. 95, and used also in Devon.

HOOSING. The husk of a nut. North. HOOSIVER. However. Yorksh.

HOOT. Hotly; eagerly. (A.-S.)

458

He armyd hym as hoot, And mannyd hys boot. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii, 38, f. 116.

HOOTCH, To crouch. Heref. HOOVING. Hoeing. Worc.

HOOZE. A difficult breathing, or half cough, peculiar to cattle. North. See the Pr. Parv.

HOP. (1) A dance. Var. diel. Also a verb, as

in the following example.

But yf that he unto your grace atteyne, And at a revell for to se yow hoppe. MS. Fairfuz 16. (2) To hop the twig, to escape one's creditors. Also, to die. The latter is more common.

(3) Wood fit for hop-poles. Kent.

(4) To jog, or jolt. Howell.

HOP-ABOUTS. Apple-dumplings.

HOP-ACRE. About half an acre, or that space of ground which is occupied by a thousand plants. Heref.

HOP-CREASE. The game of hop-scotch.

HOP-DOG. An instrument used to draw hoppoles out of the ground. Kent.

HÖPE. (1) Helped. Var. dial.

(2) To expect; to trust; to think. Also, expectation. (A.-S.) "Some hoped he war the fend of hell," i. e. thought, Sevyn Sages, 2812. The occurrence of the word with the meanings here given has led some modern editors into many strange blunders.

(3) A valley. Also, a hill. North. The term occurs in the Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f.

80, "thorowe hopes."

HOPE-RING. A hoop-ring?
A gret ring of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand, like a wedding ringe, a hope-ringe. MS. Ashmole 802, f. 56.

HOP-HARLOT. See Hap-harlot. HOP-HEADLESS. When a king beheaded a person, he was said to make him hop headless, a phrase which occurs in many early writers, and was even applied to decapitation in battle. See Langtoft, p. 179; Hall, Edward IV., f. 3. Vaspasiane in the vale the wowarde byholdethe, How the hethen hopped hedles to the grounds. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 114.

HOP-HORSES. Ladders for the purpose of

horsing hops. See Horse (5).

HOPHOULAD. A species of moth which appears in May. Worc. HOPKIN. A treat to labourers after hop-

picking. Kent.

HOP-O-DOCK. A lame person. Craven.

HOPOLAND. A military cloak, made of coarse cloth. See Test. Vetust., pp. 187, 218. term was applied to several kinds of loose garments.

HOP-O-MY-THUMB. A very diminutive person. Var. dial, "Hoppe upon my thombe,

fretillon," Palsgrave.

HOPPE. Linseed. Prompt. Parv.

HOPPEN. A maggot. Somerset.

HOPPER. A seed-basket. "A sedelepe or a hopere," MS. Egerton 829. Hopperareed,

applied to a person with large buttocks. Kennett says, "any one whose lameness lies in the hip is called hopperarsed." Howell has the term hopper-hipped. Lex. Tet. sect. 21. Hopper-cake, a seed-cake with plums in it, with which the farmers treat their servants

when seed-time is finished.

HOPPER-FREES. When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called hopperfrees, being privileged in consequence of some extraordinary service which they performed in keeping the weirs upon the river in good repair. Hallamshire Gloss. p. 51.

HOPPER-TROUGH. The box in a mill into which the grain is put for grinding. West.

HOPPESTERES. Dancers. (A.-S.) HOPPET. (1) To hop. Somerset.

(2) A hand-basket. Var. dial. Also, the dish used by miners to measure their ore in.

(3) An infant in arms. Yorksh.

HOPPING. (1) The game of prison-bars, in which the persons who play hop throughout the game. Berks.

(2) A dancing. A country fair or wake, at which dancing is a principal amusement, is so called in the North of England.

Men made song and hopinges, Ogain the come of this kinges.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 132. HOPPING-DERRY. A diminutive lame person. North. Forby has hopping-giles, a common appellation of any one who limps. OPPING-MAD. Violently angry.

HOPPING-MAD. HOPPIT. A small field, generally one near a house, of a square form. Essex.

HOPPLE. To tie the feet of an animal, to prevent it straying. Hence, Cow-hopples. Also, to manacle a felon, or prisoner.

HOPPLING. Tottering; moving weakly and unsteadily. East.

HOPPY. To hop, or caper. West. This form

occurs in Skelton, i. 113. HOP-SCOTCH. A common children's game. The object proposed in this game is to eject a stone, slate, or "dump" out of a form linearly marked on the ground in different directions, by hopping, without touching any of the lines. Called Hopscore in Yorkshire.

HOPSHACKLES. Conjectured by Nares to be some kind of shackles imposed upon the loser of a race by the judges of the contest. The

term is used by Ascham.

HOP-THUMB. See Hop-o-my-thumb. A cockney dandiprat hopthumb

Prettye lad Æneas. Stanyhurst's Virgil, 1583, p. 71. HOP-TO. A grasping fellow, one who jumps at Suffolk. everything.

HOQUETON. The gambeson. (A.-N.) HORCOP. A bastard. Palsgrave.

For, syr, he seyde, hyt were not feyre

A horcop to be yowre heyre. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

Then was he an horcopp! . Thou seyste sothe, maystyr, be my toppe! MS. Ibid. f. 138.

HORD. Treasure. (A.-S.) Hit shalbe thougt, if that I mow, Hit is wel kept in horde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, 1, 54. Whoredom. Horehame, Reliq. An-

HORDAN. tiq. i. 323. Horedam, Ritson. Covetys, hordan, envie and pride,

Has spred this werld on lenth and wide. MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 11.

HORDE. (1) A point, or edge. (A.-S.)
(2) A cow great with calf. Devon MS. Gl. HORDE-HOWS. A shed for cattle. Also, a treasure house, or treasury.

Ryghte above Rome yate, An horde-hows they have let make.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 137. HORDEYNE. Appointed. R. Glouc. p. 452. HORDOCK. A plant mentioned in some early

4to, editions of King Lear.

HORE. (1) Whoredom; adultery. Syth the tyme that Cryst Jhesu, Thorough hys grace and yertu, Was in this world bore Of a mayd without hore And the world Crystendom Among mankynd first become, Many adventures hath be wrougt, That after men knoweth nougt.

MS. Coll. Caii Cantab. 107. (2) Hoary; aged; grey. (A.-S.)To become

hoary. Reliq. Antiq. i. 121. Leve we now of kyng Quore, And speke we of Armyn the hore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122. Thys emperour waxe olde and hore,

And thoght to sett hys sone to lore.

MS. Ibid. f. 126.

(3) Mercy; grace; favour. (A.-S.) And mekelyche cryede hurre mercy and hore. Chronicon. Vilodun. p. 75.

HOREHOWSE. A brothel. Prompt. Parv. HORELING. An adulterer,

And wende bi heom that is wiif

And hire horsline is MS. Laud. 108, f. 116. HORELL. An adulterer.

adulterer. (A.-S.) Hoarseness. Arch. xxx. 409. HORESHED. HOREWORT. The herb cudweed.

HORHOWNE. The plant horehound. "An heved hor als horhowne," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 9.

HORN. (1) A corner. Kent. (A.-S.) (2) To gore with the horns, Norf.

(3) In a horn when the devil is blind, spoken ironically of a thing never likely to happen. Devon.

HORNAGE. A quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the lord of the manor for every ox worked in the plough on lands within his jurisdiction. See Cotgrave, in v. Droict. HORN-BOOK. A single sheet protected with

horn, formerly used by children for learning their alphabet. It was usually suspended from the girdle. Pegge gives the phrase to break one's horn-book, to incur displeasure.

HORN-BURN. To burn the horns of cattle with the owners' initials. North.

HORNCOOT. An owl. Bailey Mitred. MS. Bodl. 538. HORNED. HORNEN. Made of horn. Var. dial. HORNER. (1) A cuckold. Dekker. Horneresser, a female (2) A maker of horns. horner. Palegrave.

HORNEY. A falsehood; a cheat. North. Also a name of the devil.

HORNEY-TOP. The end of a cow's horn, made

like a top for boys to play with.

HORN-FAIR. An annual fair held at Charlton, in Kent, on St. Luke's day, the 18th of October. It consists of a riotous mob, who, after a printed summons dispersed through the adjacent towns, meet at Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, and march from thence, in procession, through that town and Greenwich, to Charlton, with horns of different kinds upon their heads; and at the fair there are sold ram's horns, and every sort of toy made of horn; even the gingerbread figures have horns. It was formerly the fashion for men to go to Horn-Fair in women's clothes. See further in Grose and Brand.

HORNICLE. A hornet. Sussex.

HORNKECKE. The fish green-back. Palsgrave. It occurs apparently as a term of contempt, a

foolish fellow, in Skelton, ii. 77. HORN-MAD. Raving mad. Se Raving mad. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, pp. 47, 129, 165; W. Mapes, p. 285. Hornewood, Stanihurst, p. 26; Chester Plays, ii. 68.

HORN-PIE. The lapwing. East.

HORNS. To make horns at a person, to put the forefinger of one hand between the first and second finger of the other. See Tarlton's Jests, p. 15; Cotgrave, in v. Ciron.

HORN-SHOOT. To incline or diverge, said of any stone or timber which should be parallel

with the line of the wall. North.

HORN-THUMB. A case of horn, put on the thumb, to receive the edge of the knife, an implement formerly used by cut-purses. Hence the term was used generally for a pickpocket.

HORNY-HIC. A boys' game. Moor, p. 238. HORNY-WINK. The lapwing. Cornw.

The lapwing.

HOROLOGE. A clock. (Lat.) The white horehound. HORONE.

Pr. Parv. HOROWE. Foul. Chaucer. Still used in Devon, pronounced horry.

HORPYD. Bold. (A.-S.)

Hermyte, me pays wele with thee,

Thou arte a horpyd frere. MS. Ashmole 61. HORRIBLETE. Horribleness. (A.-N.)

HORRIDGE. A house or nest of bad characters. Dorset.

HORROCKS. A large fat woman. Glouc.

HORRY. The hoar-frost. Suffolk.

HORS. Horses. Chaucer.

HORSAM. Money. Yorksh.

HORSBAD. A term of reproach, perhaps corrupted from whore's-bird.

HORSBERE. A horse-litter. (A.-S.)

HORS-CHARGE. Horse-load. Will. Werw. p. 15. HORSCHONE. Horse-shoes. Lydgate.

HORSE. (1) Hoarse. (A.-S.)

(2) An obstruction of a vein or stratum in a mine. North.

(3) A machine upon which anything is supported by laying it across. A plank to stand upon in digging in wet ditches is so called.

(4) Horse and foot, altogether, entirely. "Horse and hattock is said to be the fayery word when they go a gossuping," Urry's MS. Adds. to Ray. (5) To tie the upper branches of the hop-plant

to the pole. Kent.

460

HORSE-BALLET. A dance or ball performed by horses. Blount.

HORSE-BAZE. Wonder. Northumb.

HORSEBEECH. The hornbeam. Sussex. HORSE-BRAMBLE. The wild rose. Norf.

HORSE-CHIRE. The herb germander.

HORSE-COD. A horse collar. North.

HORSE-CORN. The small corn which is separated by sifting. Devon. Harrison, p. 168, gives this term to beans, peas, oats, &c.

HORSE-COURSER. A horse-dealer. See Marlowe, ii. 178; Harrison's England, p. 220. The term horse-couper is still in use in the North of England.

HORSEDE. On horseback.

The duke was horsede agayne, He prikked faste in the playne

MS. L'ncoln A. 1. 17, f. 134. HORSE-GODMOTHER. A large masculine woman, coarsely fat. Var. dial.

In woman, angel sweetness let me see ; No galloping horse-godmothers for me.

Peter Pindar's Ode upon Ode.

HORSE-GOGS. A kind of wild plum. HORSEHEAD. Maris appetens, applied to a

mare. Somerset. Also, horsehod. HORSEHELME. A kind of herb, mentioned in

MS. Lincoln Med. f. 290. HORSE-HOE. A break of land. South,

HORSE-KNAVE. A groom. (A.-S.)

And trusse here haltris forth with me, And am but as here horse-knave.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112. HORSE-KNOP. Knapweed. Var. dial.

HORSE-LAUGH. A loud hearty laugh.

HORSELDER. The herb campanula. It is called horselle in MS. Med. Linc. f. 281, elicampane. Compare Gerard, Suppl.

HORSE-LEECH. A horse-doctor, or farrier.

HORSE-LOAVES. A kind of bread, formerly given to horses. It was anciently a common phrase to say that a diminutive person was no higher than three horse-loaves. A phrase still current says such a one must stand on three penny loaves to look over the back of a goat, or, sometimes, a duck.

HÖRSE-MA-GOG. All agog. East. Also, a large coarse person, the latter being likewise

a horse-morsel, or horsemussel. HORSE-NEST. A troublesome repetition of an old tale. Glouc.

HORSE-NIGHTCAP. A bundle of straw.

The herb yellow-rattle. HORSE-PENNIES.

HORSE-PLAY. Rough sport. West. HORSE-POND. A pond used chiefly for water. Var. dial. ing horses.

HORSE-SHOES. The game of coits, which was formerly played with horse-shoes.

HORSE-STINGER. A gad-fly. West.

HORSE-STONE. A horse-block. Lanc.

HORSE-STOPPLES. Holes made by the feet of horses in wet land. South.

HORSE-THISTLE. The wild lettuce. HORSE-TREE. The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. North. HORSE-WARE. Horse-wash. Beds.

HORSHARDE. A keeper of horses. This term occurs in Nominale MS.

HORSING-STEPS. Same as Horse-stone, q. v. HORSKAME. A curry-comb. "Calamistrum, a horskame," Nominale MS. HORSTAKE. A kind of weapon. "Horstakes,

laden with wylde fyer," are mentioned in the State Papers, iii. 543.

A garden, or orchard. HORT-YARD. Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 93, 138.

HORVE. (1) To be anxious. Dorset.

(2) Come nearer! An exclamation usually applied to horses. Derb.

HÔS. Hoarse. Ritson. See Hoors.

HOSCHT. Hushed. Ritson.

HOSE. (1) The throat; the neck. Cumb.

(2) The sheaf of corn. North.

(3) Breeches, or stockings, or both in one. hose appears to have had many various shapes at different periods.

> Of gode sylke and of purpull palle, Mantels above they caste all; Hosys they had uppon, but no schone, Barefote they were every chone

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

(4) To embrace. From Halse, q. v. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOSELY. To receive the sacrament. Hearne's Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 659.

HOSERE. Whosoever.

Also for hosers wold come theder tho.

Chron. Vilodun p. 131.

HO-SHOW. The whole show; everything exposed to sight. South.

HOSIER. Formerly this term was applied to tailors who sold men's garments ready made. HOSPITAL. Christ's Hospital was often called the Hospital by old writers. Foundlings were sent there on its first institution.

HOSPITALERS. Religious persons who attended the sick in hospitals. (Lat.)

HOSS. A horse. Var. dial.

To buzz about. Palsgrave. HOSSE.

HOST. (1) Tried. Lanc.

(2) To reckon without one's host, i. e. not to consider all circumstances. The following passage gives the original meaning of this phrase, which is still common.

But thei reckened before their host, and so payed more then their shotte came to.

Hall, Henry VI., f. 49.

(3) To abode, or lodge. Shak.

1) To be at host, i. e. at enmity.

HOSTAYE. To make a hostile incursion. Bee Estyre, sais the emperour, I ettylle myselfene To hostage in Almayne with armede knyghtez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 59.

HOSTE. To swell, or ferment. Arch. xxx.

HOSTELE. To give lodging; to receive into an inn. Hostellere, an innkeeper. See Maundevile, p. 214. The students in the ancient hostels, or small colleges, at Cambridge and Oxford, were called hostelers, Harrison, p. 152. Hostelrie, an inn, or lodging-house. Pegge has, Host-house, an ale-house for the reception of lodgers.

And also that soldyors, ne others, shall take no horsemete, ne mannes meate, in the said throughefares and borowghe townes, but at suche price as the hostlers maye have a reasonable lyveing, whiche shalle incurrage them to dwell ther.

State Papers, ii. 506.

HOSTER. (1) An oyster. Linc.

(2) A kind of jug without a handle. Devon.

HOSTILEMENTS. Household furniture; any kind of utensils or implements. Sometimes, hustlements. (A.-N.)

HOSTING. A hostile incursion. See Stanihurst, p. 21; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 7, 27.

Some sayeth, the Kinges Deputye useith to make so many greate rodes, jornayes, and hosteinges, nowe in the northe partyes of Wolster, now in the southt partes of Mownster, nowe into the west partyes of Conaught, and takeith the Kinges subgettes wyth hym by compulsion. State Papers, il. 13.

HOSTOUR. A goshawk. It is the translation of ancipiter in MS. Addit. 11579.

HOSTRIE. An inn. (A.-N.)

HOSTYLDE. Hospitable. Also, put up at an inn or hostry. MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. HOT. (1) His. Suffolk.

(2) A finger-stall. Lanc.

(3) A kind of basket used for carrying dung. Cumb.

(4) What. Somerset.

(5) Hight; ordered. Tristrem Gloss.

(6) Hot in the spur, very earnest or anxious on any subject. Neither hot nor cold, under any circumstances. Hot peas and bacon, a game similar to Hide and seek, only the thing hid is often inanimate.

(7) To heat, or make hot. Notts.

HÓTAGOE. To move nimbly, spoken chiefly of the tongue. Sussex.

HOTCH. To shake; to separate beans from peas, after they are thrashed; to limp; to be restless; to move by sudden jerks, or starts; to drive cattle; to boil a quantity of cockles together. North. When they shake potatoes in a bag, so that they may lie the closer, they are said to hotch them. Cockles also are said to be hotched, when a quantity of them has been boiled together. It is likewise used to signify an awkward or ungainly mode of progressing; as the old woman said, " I bustled through the crowd, and she hotched after me;" and when a man, walking with a boy, goes at such a rate as to keep the latter on the run, he is described as keeping him hotching. probably from the French hocher, which means to shake, jog, &c. Linc. HOTCHEL. To walk awkwardly, or lamely; to

shuffle in walking. Warw.

HOTCHENE. To beat? to chop?

Hittis thourghe the harde stele fulle hertly dynttis. Sonne hotchene in holle the hethenne knyghtes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, 1.92. HOT-COCKLES. A game in which one person lies down on his face and is hoodwinked, and being struck, must guess who it was that hit him. A good part of the fun consisted in the hardness of the slaps, which were generally given on the throne of honour. It was formerly a common sport at Christmas. See Hawkins, iii. 204; Florio, p. 26; Cotgrave, in v. Bouchon. Goldsmith mentions the game in his Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xi. To sit upon hot cockles, to be very impatient.

Pamph. It is edicted that every Grobian shall play at Bamberye host cockles at the four festivalls. Tant. Indeed, a verye usefull sport, but lately much neglected to the mollefleinge of the flesh.

Old Play, MS. Bodl. 30. HOTE. (1) A vow, or promise. (A.-S.) Wytnes of othe and of hote.

> Yn hevene alle thyng they wote. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

(2) Heat. Kyng Alisaunder, 3386.

(3) Promised. Also as Hot (5). And gif thou do as thou has me hote, Then shalle I gif the a cote.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(4) To shout, or make a noise. HOT-EVIL. A fever. Devon. HOT-FOOT. Same as Fote-hot. q. v. HOTH. A heath. Launfal, 250. HOT-HOUSE. (1) A brothel. Shak.

(2) In salt-works, the room between the furnace and the chimney towards which the smoke is conveyed when the salt is set to dry.

HOT-PLANETS. The blight in corn.

HOT-POT. A mixture of ale and spirits made hot. Grose.

HOT-SHOOTS. A compound made by taking one third part of the smallest of any pit-coal, sea, or charcoal, and mixing them very well together with loam, to be made into balls with urine, and dried for firing.

HOT-SHOT. A foolish inconsiderate fellow. See Melton's Sixefold Politician. p. 53; Howell's English Proverbs, p. 4.

HOTSPUR. A rash person. "An headlong hotspur," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 97, 101. Also an adjective, warm, vehement.

HOTTEL. A heated iron. North. HOTTER. To boil; to rage with passion; to trouble, or vex. North.

HOTTES. Huts. Also, oats.

HOTTLE. A finger-stall. North.

HOTTS. (1) Water-porridge. North. (2) The hips. Craven Glossary, i. 235.

(3) Round balls of leather stuffed and tied on the sharp ends of the spurs of fighting-cocks, to prevent them from hurting one another.

HOT-WATERS. Spirits. North. This term occurs in Ord. and Reg. p. 352.

HOUDERY. Cloudy: overcast. West. HOUGH. (1) A burrow, or den.

(2) To breathe hard; to pant. South.

(3) To disable an animal by cutting its houghs. Linc. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to hough dogs with, or weares not a cock's fether in a thrumb hat like a cavalier.

Nash's Pierce Pennilesse, 1592. (4) A hollow, or dell. North. See the Chron. Mirab. ed. Black, p. 4.

HOUGHER. The public whipper of criminals, the executioner of criminals. Newc.

HOUGHLE. The shank of beef. North.

HOUGHS. A dirty drab. North. HOUGHTS. Large clumsy feet. Suffolk.

HOULE. An owl. Nominale MS.

HOUL-HAMPERS. Hollow and empty stomachs. Craven.

HOULT. Same as Holm (1).

HOUNBINDE. To loosen, or free. (A.-S.) HOUNCES. The ornaments on the collar of a cart-horse. East.

HOUNCURTEIS. Uncourteous. (A.-S.)

Houncurteis ne willi be, Ne con I nout on vilté. MS. Digby 86. HOUNCY-JOUNCY. Awkward. East.

HOUND. (1) A common term of reproach, still in frequent use. To hound a person, to abuse him. Yorksh.

(2) To set on, as a dog, &c. North. HOUNDBEREY. The herb hoarhound. HOUNDBERRY. The nightshade. Gerard. HOUNDED. Hunted; scolded. Devon.

HOUND-FISH. The dog-fish. (A.-S.) Houndfyssh, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

HOUNDYS-BERVE. The plant morel. HOUNE. (1) A hound. Chaucer.

`Śee Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 12. (2) Own. HOUNLAW. Against law. (A.-S.)

HOUNLELE. Disloyal. (A.-S.)

HOUNSELE. Unhappiness. With muchel hounsels ich lede mi lif,

And that is for on suete wif. MS. Digby 86. HO-UP. The hunters' halloo. Gent. Rec. 84. HOUPED. Hooped, or hollowed. (A.-N.) HOUPEN. To hoop, or shout. (A.-S.) Houp

is the word generally used in catching cattle.

HOUPY. A horse. Craven. HOURES. The Romish church service. (A.-A.)

HOURNYNG. Adorning. (Lat.) HOURSCHES. Rush?

Bot titte the hathelieste on hy, haythene and other, All hoursches over hede harmes to wyrke.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

HOUS. Houses. Hearne.

HOUSALL. Domestic. Cotgrave.

HOUSE. (1) In a farm-house, the kitchen or ordinary sitting-room. Kennett says, the hall. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To put corn in a barn. South.

(3) To hide; to get hid. Yorksh.

(4) To grow thick, as corn does. East.

(5) A deep bing into which block tin is put after smelting. Derbysh.

(6) A partition in a chess-board.

(7) To put the house out of windows, to cause great disorder. To be at the house top, in a great rage. North.

(8) To stir up. Tim Bobbin Gloss.

(9) A child's coverlet. Devon.

HOUSE-DOVE. A person who is constantly | (7) A child's caul. Palsgrave.

at home. West.

HOUSELE. The Eucharist. Also, to administer the sacrament. To ben houseled, to receive the sacrament. (A.-S.) Houslyng people, people who were houseled, or communicants, spelt husseling people in Blount.

With holy wordys into bredd he can hym dresse, And there he housylds that lady dere-

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47. Doo calle me a confessour with Criste in his armes; I wille be howeelde in haste, whate happe so betyddys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

HOUSELINGS. Tame animals, or rather animals bred up by hand. North.

HOUSELL. Housings. Nicolas.

HOUSEN. Houses. Var. dial. To housenee, to stay at home. Housing, Harrison's Britaine, p. 33; Audelay's Poems, p. 33; Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 36. HOUSE-OF-OFFICE. A jakes. See Fletcher's

Poems, p. 117; Arch. x. 401.

HOUSE-PLACE. Same as House (1). It is also called the Housestede.

HOUSING. (1) A petticoat. Linc.

(2) A niche for a statue. See Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, ed. 1844.

(3) The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains. scarcely necessary to observe, the term was applied anciently to the coverings of a horse of various descriptions.

HOUSS. (1) Large coarse feet. East.

(2) A short mantle made of coarse materials, generally worn as a protection from showery weather. (Fr.) Dryden uses the word, and sad work does Forby make of it, ii. 167.

HOUT. Hold. Also, ought, anything. A dunghill cock? Junius. HOUTE.

HOUTING. An owl. Somerset.

HOUTS. Pshaw! Nay! North. HOUZE. To lade water. Yorksh.

HOVE. (1) To stop, or hover. (A.-S.) Awhile they hovid and byheld How Arthurs knightis rode that day. MS. Harl. 2252, f. 89.

Awhile she hound and byheld

MS. Ibid. f. 118.

Two knyghtys sawe he hove and abyde. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

(2) To lift or heave. North. See Kyng Horn. 1277. In the following passages it appears to mean heaved or lifted at baptism.

Or 3yf a man have hove a chylde, God hyt ever forbede and shylde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12. Of hys godfadrys, maydyn or knave, Hys brethren or sustren may at here pay Wedde, but he that hove never may. MS. Ibid. f. 12.

(3) To behove. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 55.

4) To take shelter. Chesh.

(5) To move. Somerset.

Quod hee, thanne hove oute of my sunne. And lete it schyne into my tunne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f, 93.

(6) To float on the water, as a ship, &c.

8) The ground ivy, or alchoof.

(9) Dregs of oil, impurities floating on the surface. Prompt. Parv.

HOVE-DANCE. The court-dance. Whereas I muste daunce and synge The hove-daunce and carblynge, Or for to goo the newe fot, I may not wel heve up my foot. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177. With harpe and lute, and with citole, The hove-daunce and the carole.

Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 246. HOVEL. A canopy over the head of a statue. W. Wyrc.

HOVELLERS. People who go out in boats to land passengers from ships passing by. Kent. HOVEN. Swelled. Hoven-bread, leavened bread. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOVER. (1) Same as Hod (5).

(2) To pack hops lightly in order to defraud the measure. Kent.

(3) Light, as ground is. Sout(4) Open. Kent and Sussex. South.

HOW. (1) A hunting-cry. See Hoo (2). That halowyd here howndys with how, In holtis herde I never soche hew.

MS. Douce 302, f. 34. (2) Whole. Tim Bobbin Gl.

See Robin Hood, i. 106. (3) A hill.

(4) Care. See Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 49; Chron. Vilodun. p. 26; Kyng Alisaunder, 1210. Also an adjective, anxious, careful.

Wel neighe wode for dred and house, Up thou schotest a windowe.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 43. The hows wiif anon it fett, And yede and held it bi the fer.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 38. (5) Deep, or low; hollow. North.

(6) Who. Kent and Sussex.
(7) Ought. Apol. for the Lollards, p. 4.

(8) To conglomerate. Suffolk. (9) In such manner as. (A.-S.)

(10) An exclamation, Stop!

HOWAY. Come along. Northumb.

A simpleton. Thynne, p. 48.

A halbert. MS. Ashm. 208. HOWBALL. HOWBERDE.

HOWD. A strain. North.

HOWDACIOUS. Audacious. Var. dial.

HOWDEE. A salute; how do ye do? HOWDER. To walk heavily. Cumb.

HOWDON-PAN-CANT. An awkward fall. Howdon-pan-canter, a slow, ungraceful mode of riding. North.

HOWDY-MAW. The conclusion of the day's labour. Newc.

HOWDY-WIFE. A midwife. North. As an example of the length to which absurdity in derivation may be carried, here follows the presumed origin of the term,-" Jhesus Aodie natus est de virgine."

Hugh. A proposition of the state of the stat HOWE. A proper name. Pr. Parv. Wilts. HOWED-FOR.

HOWELLED. Splashed; dirtied. Linc. HOWEN. (1) Own. Weber.

(2) To hoot, or shout. Nominale MS.

See Isenbras, 167. HOWES. (1) Haws. Suffolk form, according to Moor.

(2) Hoves; remains; tarries. (A.-S.) Oure burlyche bolde kyng appone the bente hower, With his bataile one brede, and baners displayede. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74. HOWGATES. In what manner. (A.-S.)

Thise thre commandementes lerres mane howgates he salle hafe hym ynence Godd the Trynité.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 201. This form West. HOWGY. Huge; large.

occurs in Skelton, ii. 24.

HOWK. To dig; to scoop. North. HOWL. Same as Hole, q. v. HOWLEGLASS. The hero of an old German jest-book, which was translated into English in Shakespeare's time, and his name seems to have been proverbial among our ancestors for any clever rascal.

HOWLET. The barn or white owl. Also, a term of reproach. North.

HOWL-KITE. The stomach. North.

HOWNTES. Hunts. Lydgate.

And fers foghtande folke followes theme aftyre, Howntes and hewes downe the heythene tykes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

HOWNYD. Honied. Brit. Bibl. iv. 90. HOW-POND. A fish-pond.

HOWSE. To take a habitation. (A.-S.) Thereabowte ye shalle yow howse,

And sone after that shalt be hur spowse. MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 95.

HOW-SEEDS. Husks of oats. North. HOWSEHILLINGE. Roofing. Pr. Parv. HOWSEWOLD. A household.

HOWSHE. Move on! An exclamation addressed to swine. Dorset.

HOWSING. Building; houses. (A.-S.) Fro seynt Mary at Bowe to London Stone, At that tyme was howeyng none.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125. Thise hende hoves on a hille by the holte eynes, Behelde the howsyng fulle hye of hathene kynges

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67. HOWSOMEVER. However; howsoever. HOWTE. To hoot, or howl. Cov. Myst. p. 182. HOWVE. A cap, or hood. (A.-S.)

HOWYN. An oven. Arch. xxx. 409. HOX. (1) To cut the hamstrings.

Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Bb. xii.

(2) To scrape the heels and knock the ancles in walking. Glouc.

Muddy; dirty. South.

HOY. (1) To heave, or throw. North. This seems to be the meaning in Tusser, p. 184.

(2) A cart drawn by one horse. Cumb. HOYD. Hovered; abode. Weber. HOYLE. Oil. Apol. Loll. p. 58.

HOYLES. Some mode of shooting arrows for trial of skill. Drayton.

HOYND. To make a hard bargain; to screw Chesh.

HOYSE-CUP. A toss-pot, or drunkard. HOZED. Finely off. Exmoor. Grose has hozee, to be badly off. Gloss. p. 85, ed. 1839.

HO3ES. Houghs. Gawayne.

HU. Colour; complexion. (A.-S.)

A | HUB. (1) The nave of a wheel. Oxon.

(2) A small stack of hay; a thick square sod, pared off the surface of a peat-bog, when digging for peat; an obstruction of anything. North.

(3) The mark to be thrown at in quoits or some

other games. East.

(4) The hilt of a weapon. Up to the hub, as far as possible. Suffolk.

HUBBIN. A small anvil used by blacksmiths in making nails. West.

A device for smoking HUBBLE-BUBBLE. tobacco through water, which makes a bubbling noise; also, a person who speaks so confusedly as to be scarcely intelligible.

HUBBLESHOW. Confusion; tumult. Sometimes, hubble-te-shives. North. Also ex-

plained, a mob.

With that all was on a hubble-shubble.

Doctour Double Ale, n. d.

HUBBON. The hip. Tim Bobbin, Gl. HUBSTACK. A fat awkward person.

HUCCHE. An ark or chest. (A.-S.)

Maundevile's Travels, p. 85. HUCHONE. Hugh. A proper name.

HUCK. (1) A hook. Var. dial. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 205.

(2) A husk or pod. South.

(3) To higgle in buying. "To haggle, hucke, dodge, or paulter," Cotgrave.
(4) Threw; tossed. West.

(5) A hard blow or knock. Sussex.

(6) In beef, the part between the shin and the round. Devon.

HUCKER-MUCKER. Hugger-mugger. Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 35.

HUCKLE. The hip. Var. dial.

HUCKLE-BONES. A game formerly played by throwing up the hip-bone of some animal, on one side of which was a head of Venus, and on the other that of a dog. He who turned up the former was the winner.

HUCKLE-DUCKLE. A loose woman.

Here is a huckle-duckle, An inch above the buckle.

Playe of Robyn Hode. HUCKLE-MY-BUFF. A beverage composed

Sussex. of beer, eggs, and brandy. HUCK-MUCK. (1) A dwarf. West.

(2) A strainer placed before the faucet in brew-Wilts.

HUCKSHEENS. The hocks. Exmoor. HUCK-SHOULDERED. Hump-backed.

HUCKSY-BUB. The female breast. Devon.

HUD. (1) A hood. Also, to hood. He stroked up his hud for tene,

And toke a cuppe, and made it clene. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

(2) A husk, or hull. Worc.

(4) To collect into heaps. Salop.
(4) To hide. Also, hidden. Wilts.
HUDDEL. A heap. Somerset.
HUDDERIN. A well-grown lad. East. Brockett has hutherikin-lad, a ragged youth, an uncultivated boy. Glossary. p. 163.

West. HUDDICK. (1) A finger-stall.

(2) The cabin of a coal-barge. North. HUDDLE. (1) To embrace. Var. dial.

(2) A term of contempt for an old decrepid person. Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. iv.
(3) To scramble. Somerset.
(4) A list of persons, or things. Linc.

HUDDLING. A Cambridge term for one of the ceremonies and exercises customary before

taking degrees. UDE. Went. Chron. Vilodun. p. 91. HUDE.

HUD-END. A hob. Yorksh. HUDGE-MUDGE. Hugger-mugger. North.

HUDGY. Thick; clumsy. Wilts. HUDKIN. A finger-stall. East.

HUDSTONE. The hob-stone. North.

HUE. He; she; they. Ritson.

HUEL. (1) A mine. An old term.

(2) A term of reproach. North. HUEL-BONE. Whalebone; ivory from the teeth of walrus. Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 350.

HUER. Hair. Craven Glossary, i. 237. HUERS. Persons placed on the Cornish cliffs to indicate to the boats, stationed off the land, the course of the shoals of pilchards and

herrings. See Pennant, iv. 291. A heart. Percy. HUERT.

HUFE. Same as Hove, q. v.

He ayers by 3one hilles, 3one heghe holtes undyr, Hufes there with hale strenghe of haythene kyngez. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

HUFF. (1) To offend; to scold. Also, offence or displeasure. Var. dial.

(2) Light paste, or pie-crust. Glouc.

(3) A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the East.

(4) Strong beer. Var. dial.

(5) In chess, to remove a conquered man from the board. In draughts, to remove an adversary's man which has neglected to take another when an opportunity offered.

HUFF-CAP. (1) A species of pear used for making perry. West. making perry.

2) Couch-grass. Herefordsh.

(3) Strong ale. "These men hale at hufcap till they be red as cockes, and litle wiser than their combs," Harrison's England, p. 202.

(4) A swaggering fellow. East. HUFFING. Swaggering. Dekker, 1608. HUFFLE. (1) To rumple. Suffolk.

(2) To shift; to waver. Devon. (3) To blow unsteadily, or rough. West.

(4) A finger-stall. Grose.

(5) A merry-meeting; a feast. Kent.

HUFF-SNUFF. A bully. "A huff-snuff, one that will soone take pepper in the nose, one that will remember every small wrong and revenge it if hee can," Florio, p. 445.

HUFKINS. A sort of muffins. HUFTY. A swaggerer. Yorksh. HUFTY-CUFS. Blows. Florio, p. 179. HUG. (1) To carry anything. North.

(2) The itch. Somerset.

(3) To huddle; to crouch up in one's bed for Palsgrave. cold.

HUG-BONE. The hip-bone. North,

HUGGAN. The hip. Craven Gl. i. 237. HUGGEN-MUFFIN. The long-tailed tit.

HUGGER. An effeminate person.

HUGGERING. Lying in ambush. Hall.

HUGGER-MUGGER. In secret; clandestinely. See Florio, pp. 54, 72; Earle, p. 252. UGGLE. Same as *Hug* (3).

HUGGLE.

HUG-ME-CLOSE. A fowl's merry-thought, or clavicle. Var. dial.

HUGY. Huge. Peele's Works, iii. 5.

HUHOLE. An owl. Florio, p. 496, ed. 1611. HUIS. A door or threshold. Nominale MS.

HUISSHER. An usher. In alle his wey he fyndeth no let,

That dore can none huissher schet. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 75.

HUITAINE. A measure consisting of eight verses. (Fr.)

HUKE. (1) A kind of loose upper garment, sometimes furnished with a hood, and originally worn by men and soldiers, but in later times the term seems to have been applied exclusively to a sort of cloak worn by women. Minsheu calls it, "a mantle such as women use in Spaine, Germanie, and the Low Countries, when they goe abroad;" but Howell seems to make it synonymous with a veil, and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, calls it "a woman's capp or bonnet."

(2) A hook. See the Monast. Angl. iii. 175.

(3) The huckle-bone. North.

HUKE-NEBBYDE. Having a crooked nose or bill, like a hawk.

Huke-nebbyde as a hawke, and a hore berde. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

HUKKERYE. Huckstry. (A.-S.) HUL. A hill. Also, held. Hearne.

HULCH. (1) A slice. Devon. Crooked. Hulch-backed, hump-backed. See Cotgrave, in v. Bossu, Bossuër, Courbassé: "By hulch and stulch," by hook and crook.

HULDE. To flay the hide. (A.-S.)

HULDER. (1) To hide, or conceal. (2) To blow violently. Devon.

HULE. A husk, or pod. Northumb. HULED. Covered. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 39. HULFERE.

The holly. (A.-S.) HULIE. Slowly. Ellis, iii. 329.

HULK. (1) A heavy indolent lubberly fellow. Var. dial. The term is applied to a giant in Nominale MS+ and Shakespeare has given the title to Sir John Falstaff.

(2) To be very lazy. Somerset.

(3) A ship; a heavy vessel.

(4) To gut, or pull out the entrails of any animal.

East. The term occurs in Philastes. (5) A heavy fall. Var. dial.

(6) An old excavated working, a term in mining Derb.

(7) A cottage, or hovel. North. Hence, to lodge or take shelter.

(8) A hull, or husk. Pegge

HULKING. Unwieldy. Var. dial.

HULKY. Heavy; stupid. Salop.

HULL. (1) To float. "Hulling in the channell," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 92.

30

(2) The holly. Var. dial.

(3) A pen for fattening cattle. North.

(4) A husk or shell. Any outside covering, as the bark of a tree. Also, to take off the husk. "Utriculus, the huske or hull of all seedes," Elyot, 1559. See Cleaveland's Poems, p. 60; Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 12.

(5) To throw, or cast. West.

(6) A pigsty; a hovel. Yorksh.

(7) Room in a grinding-wheel. North.

(8) The proverb alluded to in the following lines is constantly quoted by old writers. There is a proverbe, and a prayer withall, That we may not to three strange places fall; From Hull, from Hallifax, from Hell, 'tis thus, From all these three, Good Lord, deliver us. This praying proverb's meaning to set downe, Men doe not wish deliverance from the towne: The town's nam'd Kingston, Hul's the furious river, And from Hulls dangers, I say, Lord deliver! At Hallifax the law so sharpe doth deale, That whose more then 13. pence doth steale, They have a jyn that wondrous quicke and well, Sends thieves all headlesse unto heav'n or hell. From Hell each man sayes, Lord, deliver me, Because from Hell can no Redemption be: Men may escape from Hull and Hallifax, But sure in Hell there is a heavier taxe. Let each one for themselves in this agree, And pray, From Hell, good Lord, deliver me! Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 12-13.

Taylor, the Water Poet, in the same tract, mentions Hull cheese. It is, he says, " much like a loafe out of a brewers basket; it is composed of two simples, mault and water, in one compound, and is cousin germane to the mightiest ale in England."

HULLART. An owl. Somerset. The north

country glossaries have hullet. ULLE. To kiss, or fondle. HULLE. Withals.

HULLIES. Large marbles used at a game, now nearly obsolete, called Hulliwag.

HULLINGS. Husks, or shells; chaff. Also. hillings or coverlets.

HULLUP. To vomit. East.

HULLY. A long wicker trap used for catching Brome, in his Travels, ed. 1700, p. 160, mentions a machine so called in Yorkshire, "which is much like a great chest, bored full of holes to let in the sea, which at high water always overflows it, where are kept vast quantities of crabbs and lobsters, which they put in and take out again all the season, according to the quickness or slowness of their markets." Compare Jennings, p. 48.

HULSTRED. Hidden. (A.-S.) HULTE. Held. Chron. Vilodun. p. 68. HULVE. To turn, or throw over. West. HULVER. The holly. East. See Hulfere, which occurs in Chaucer.

HULVER-HEADED. Stupid. East. HULWORT. The herb poley. Gerard. HULY. Peevish; fretful. Durh. (Kennett.) HUM. (1) To deceive. Var. dial. All a hum, i. e. quite a deception. To hum and haw, i. e. to stutter, a common phrase.

Full many a trope from bayonet and drum He threaten'd :- but, behold ! 'twas all a hum. Peter Pindar, i. 436.

(2) To whip a top. Kent.
(3) Very strong ale. It would seem from a passage quoted by Gifford, that the term was formerly applied to a kind of liqueur, but it evidently means strong ale in the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 30.

(4) To throw violently. North.

HUMANE. Courteous. Palsgrave.

HUMANITIAN. A grammarian; one skilled in polite literature. Stanihurst, pp. 40-41.

HUMATION. Interment. (Lat.) HUMBLE. (1) To stoop. Shirley, iv. 437.

(2) To break off the beards of barley with a flail.

North.

(3) To eat humble pie, i. e. to be very submissive. Var. dial.

HUMBLE-BEE. A drunkard. Linc. HUMBLEHEDE. Humility. (A.-N.)

HUMBLESSE. Same as Humblehede, q. v.

HUMBLING. A humming. Chaucer.

HUMBUG. A person who hums, or deceives. The term is also applied to a kind of sweetmeat. "A humbug, a false alarm, a bugbear," Dean Milles' MS.

HUMBUZ. (1) A cockchafer. West.

(2) A thin piece of wood with a notched edge. which, being swung round swiftly on a string, yields a humming or buzzing sound.

HUMBYBLE. Condescending. (A.-N.)

HUMDRUM. A small low cart, drawn usually by one horse. West.

HUME. A hymn. East.

HUMELOC. The herb hemlock. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

HUMGUMPTION. Nonsense. South. man of humgumption," one of great self-importance. Var. dial.

HUMMAN. A woman. Var. dial. Without horns. HUMMELD. Craven.

HUMMER. (1) To neigh. Var. dial. (2) To make a humming noise. North.

(3) A falsehood. Suffolk. From Hum (1). HUMMING. Strong; heady. "Such hum-ming stuff," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 6.

HUMMING-TOP. A large hollow wooden top, which makes a loud humming noise when it spins. Var. dial.

HUMMOBEE. The humble-bee. Lanc. HUMMOCK. A mound of earth. West.

HUMOUROUS. Moist; humid. Also, capricious. Shak.

HUMOURS. Manners; qualities; oddities. The term was constantly used with various shades of sense in our early dramatists. tipsy person was said to be in his humours. Ben Jonson has given a capital history of the word, which seems to have been imitated by the writer of the following epigram:

Aske Humors what a feather he doth weare, It is his humour (by the Lord) he'll sweare; Or what he doth with such a horse-taile locke, Or why upon a whore he spendes his stocke,- 467

He hath a humour doth determine so: Why in the stop-throte fashion he doth goe, With scarfe about his necke, hat without band, It is his humour. Sweet sir, understand What cause his purse is so extreame distrest That oftentimes is scarcely penny-blest; Only a humour. If you question why His tongue is ne'er unfurnish'd with a lye,-It is his humour too he doth protest: Or why with sergeants he is so opprest, That like to ghosts they haunt him ev'rie day; A rascal humour doth not love to pay. Object why bootes and spurres are still in season, His humour answers, humour is his reason. If you perceive his wits in wetting shrunke, It cometh of a humour to be drunke. When you behold his lookes pale, thin, and poore, The occasion is his humour and a whoore: And every thing that he doth undertake, It is a veine for senceless humour's sake. Humor's Ordinarie, 1607. HUMOURSOME. Capricious. Var. dial. HUMP. (1) A hunch, or lump. West. Norfolk, a small quantity. (2) To insinuate. Craven. (3) To growl, or grumble. East. HUMPHREY. See Duke-Humphrey. Lanc. HUMPSTRIDDEN. Astride. HUMPTY. Hunch-backed. Humpty-dumpty, short and broad, clumsy. HUMSTRUM. (1) A musical instrument, out of tune, or rudely constructed. A jew's harp. (2) The female pudendum. Warw. HUNCH. (1) To shove; to heave up; to gore with the horns. Var. dial. (2) A lump of anything. Var. dial. (3) Angry; excited. Linc. HUNCHET. A small hunch. HUNCH-RIGGED. Hump-backed. North. HUNCH-WEATHER. Cold weather. HUNDERSTONES. Thunderbolts. The "vulgar call them" so in Wiltshire, according to Aubrey's MS. History in Royal Soc. Lib. HUNDES-BERIEN. The herb labrusca. HUND-FICH. Dog-fish. Nominale MS. Hundefisch, MS. Morte Arthure. HUNDRED-SHILLINGS. A kind of apple. See Rider's Dictionarie, 1640. HUNDY. Same as Hunch (1). HUNGARIAN. An old cant term, generally meaning an hungry person, but sometimes a thief, or rascal of any kind. HUNGER. To famish. Craven. Hungerbaned, bitten with hunger, famished. Hunger-starved, Hungerlie, hungrily, ravenously, Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 18. Hungerpoisoned, ill from want of food. HUNGERLIN. A kind of furred robe. HUNGER-ROT. A miser. North. HUNGER-STONE. A quartze pebble. Linc. HUNGRELS. Rafters. Chesh. HUNGRY. (1) Stingy; very mean. Devon. (2) Poor, unproductive, barren soil. North.

HÚNK.

Same as Hunch, q. v. HUNKERED. Elbowed; crooked.

HUNKS. A miser; a mean old man. Var. dial.

HUNKERS, Haunches. North.

North.

HUNNE. Hence. MS. Harl. 2277. The same as Hunks, q. v. HUNNIEL. HUNNY. To fondle. See Honey. HUNSUP. To scold, or quarrel. Cumb. HUNSY. Same as Hunch, q. v. HUNT. (1) A huntsman. (A.-S.)

(2) Hounds are said to hunt change, when they take a fresh scent, and follow another chase. To hunt at force, to run the game down with dogs, in opposition to shooting it. To hunt counter, to hunt the wrong way, to trace the scent backwards; also, to take a false trail. See the Gent. Rec.

HUNTING. Most of the principal old hunting terms will be found under their proper heads in the alphabetical order, but the following lists are here given for the use of those who are more especially interested in the subject, or who may have occasion to explain any early passages referring to this genuine old English sport. They are in some degree taken from Sir H. Dryden's edition of Twici, 4to. 1844, and most of the terms will also be found in Blome's Gentleman's Recreations. It should be recollected that, in hunting, there is a peculiar phraseology adapted to each separate animal.

1. Ordure of Animals.

Hart and hind, fumes, fewmets, fewmishings. Hare, croteys, crotels, crotisings, buttons. Boar, freyn, fiants, lesses. Wolf, freyn, lesses, fiants, fuants. Buck and doe, cotying, fewmets, fewmishings. Fox, waggying, billetings, fants, fuants. Marten, dirt, flants, fuants. Roe-buck and doe, cotying, fewmets, fewmish-Otter, spraits, spraints. Badger, werdrobe, fiants, fuants. Coney, crotels, croteys, crotisings. Twici applies the word fiants to the ordure of the boar, but the proper term in France is laissees, and in England lesses. The author of the Maystre of the Game applies cotying to the buck and roebuck, but no other writers do so.

2. Dislodgement, or starting. Hart and hind, to unharbour. Hare, start, move. Boar, rear. Wolf, raise. Buck and doe, dislodge, rouse. Fox, find, unkennel. Marten, bay. Roe-buck and roe, find. Otter, vent. Badger, dig, find. Coney, bolt.

Lodgement of animals.

Hart and hind, to harbour. Hare, seat form. Boar, couch. Wolf, train. Buck or doe, Fox, kennel. Martin, tree. Roebuck or roe, bed. Otter, watch. Badger, earth. Coney, sit, earth, burrow. The bed earth. Coney, sit, earth, burrow. of harts, bucks, and roebuck, and their females, is the lair; of a hare, the form; of a fox, the earth or kennel; of a badger, the earth; of a coney, the burrow.

4. The terms for skinning.

Hart and hind, flean, flayed. Hare, stripped, cased. Boar and wolf, stripped. Buck and doe, roebuck and roe, skinned. Fox, marten, otter, badger, coney, cased.

5. Integument and fat.

Hart and hind, leather, hide; tallow, suet. Hare, skin; grease, tallow. Boar, pyles, leather, hide, skin; grease. Wolf, fox, marten, otter, badger, and coney, pyles, skin; grease. Buck and doe, skin, leather. hide; tallow, suet. Roebuck and roe, leather, hide; bevy grease.

6. Companies of beasts.

Hart and hind, herd. Hare, huske, down. Boar, singular. Wild swine, sounder. Wolf, rout. Buck and doe, herd. Fox, skulk. Marten, richess. Roebuck and roe, otter, bevy. Badger, cete. Coney, nest.

7. Ages of deer.

THE HART. First year, calf, or kind-calf. Second, knobber, brocket. Third, spayard. Fourth, staggart. Fifth, stag. Sixth, kart of first head. Seventh, hart of second head. The hind. First year, calf. Second, heaves, brocket's sister. Third, hind. The buck. First year, faum. Second, pricket. Third, sorrell. Fourth, soar. Fifth, buck of first head. Sixth, buck, great head. The doe. First year, faum. Second, teg. Third, doe. The boebluck. First year, kid. Second, girle. Third, hemuse. Fourth, buck of first head. Fifth, fair roebuck. The boel. First year, kid. Fourth, roe.

8. The attire of deer.

Of a stag, if perfect, the bur, the pearls, the beam, the gutters, the antler, the sur-antler, royal, sur-royal, and all at the top the croches. Of a buck, the bur, the beam, the brow-antler, the back-antler, the advancer, palm, and spellars. If you are asked what a stag bears, you are only to reckon the croches he bears, and never to express an odd number; for, if he has four croches on his near horn, and five on his far, you must say he bears ten; if but four on the near horn, and six on his far horn, you must say he bears twelve.

9. Noise at rutting time.

A badger shricks; a boar freams; a buck grouns or troats; a fox barks; a hare beats, or taps; a hart belleth, or bells; an otter, whines; a roe bellows; a wolf howls.

10. For their copulation.

A boar goes to brim; a buck to rut; a coney, to buck; a fox, a clicketting; a hare to buck; a hart, to rut; an otter hunts for his kind; a roe, to tourn; a wolf, to match or make.

11. The mark of their feet.

The track of a boar; the view of a buck and fallow deer; the slot of a hart or red deer; of all deer, if on the grass and scarcely visible, the foiling; the print or foot of a fox; the prick of a hare, and, in the snow, her path is called the trace; an otter marks or seals.

12. Terms of the tail.

The wreath of a boar; the single of a buck; the scut of a hare or rabbit; the brush of a fox; the white tip is called the chape; the single of the stag or hart; the stern of a wolf. A fox's feet are called pads; his head, the front.

13. The noises of hounds.

When hounds are thrown off, and hit upon a scent, they are said to challenge or open. If they are too busy, and open before they are sure of the scent, they babble. When hounds carry the scent well, they are said to be in full cry. When hounds lag behind, or puzzle upon the scent, they are said to tye or plod.

14. The career of a deer.

When a deer stops to look at anything, he is said to stand at gaze; when he rushes by, he trips; and when he runs with speed, he strains. When he is hunted, and leave the herd, he singles; and, when he foams at the mouth, he is embossed. When he smells anything, they say he hath this or that in the wind; when he holds out his neck at full length, declining, they say he is spent; and, being killed, he is done.

The stag, buck, and boar, sometimes take soil without being forced; and all other beasts are said to take water, except the otter, and

he is said to beat the stream.

15. Technical Hunting Terms.

A cote, is when a dog passes his fellow, takes in, obstructs his sight, and turns the hare. A form, where a hare has set. At gaze, looking steadfastly at any object when standing still. A layer, where a stag or buck has lodged. Beat counter, backwards. Bend, forming a serpentine figure. Blemishes, when they make short entries, and return. Blink, to leave the point or back, run away at the report of the gun, &c. Break field, to enter before you. Chap, to catch with the mouth. Curvet, to throw. Doucets, the testicles or stones. Embossed, tired. Flourish, to twist the stern, and throw right and left in too great a hurry. Going to vault, a hare's going to ground. Handicap, the gentleman who matches the dogs. Hard-nosed, having little or no sense of smelling. Hug, to run close side by side. In and in, too near related, as sire and daughter, dam and son, &c. Inchipin or pudding, the fat gut. Jerk, an attempt to turn, by skipping out. Lapise, to open or give tongue. Mort, the death of deer. Near-scented, not catching the scent till too Plod, to hang upon the trajonings or ngs. Run riot, to run at the whole near. doublings. herd. Sink, to lie down, cunningly drawing the feet close, and bearing the nose on the ground, to prevent the scent flying. Skirt, to run round the sides, being too fond of the hedges. Slip, losing the foot. Speans or deals, the teats. Spent, when the deer is nearly dead, which you may know by his stretching his neck out straight. Straineth, when at full speed. Tappish, to lurk, sculk, To carry or hod, when the earth and sink. sticks to their feet. Trajoning, crossing and Trip, to force by you. Tuel, the doubling. vent. Twist, a sudden turn of the head, when the scent is caught sideways. Vick, to make a low noise. Watch, to attend to the other 469

dog, not endeavouring to find his own game, but lying off for advantages. In coursing it is called running cunning. Wiles or Toils are engines to take deer with. Wrench, a half-turn.

HUNTING-POLE. A pole by which hunters turned aside branches in passing through

thickets. (Gent. Rec.)

A boy's game men-HUNTING-THE-FOX. tioned in the Schoole of Vertue, n. d. There are other games called Hunting the slipper, and Hunting the whistle.

HUNTING-THE-RAM. A custom formerly prevalent at Eton, but discontinued about the year 1747. It was usual for the butchers of the College to give on the election Saturday a ram to be hunted by the scholars. MS.

Sloane 4839, f. 86.

HUNTING-THE-WREN. The custom still prevalent in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and some other places, on St. Stephen's Day, of hunting the wren, is one of very considerable antiquity. Its origin is only accounted for by tradition. Aubrey, having mentioned the last battle fought in the North of Ireland between the Protestants and the Papists, says:—"Near the same place a party of the Protestants had been surprised sleeping by the Popish Irish, were it not for several wrens that just wakened them by dancing and pecking on the drums as the enemy were approaching. For this reason the wild Irish mortally hate these birds to this day, calling them the devil's servants, and killing them wherever they can catch them; they teach their children to thrust them full of thorns; you'll see sometimes on holidays a whole parish running like madmen from hedge to hedge a wren-hunting." In the Isle of Man, on St. Stephen's Day, the children of the villagers procure a wren, attach it with a string to a branch of holly, decorate the branch with pieces of riband that they beg from the various houses, and carry it through the village, singing the following ridiculous lines :-

We'll hunt the wran, says Robin to Bobbin; We'll hunt the wran, say Richard to Robin; We'll hunt the wran, says Jack o' th' land; We'll hunt the wran, says every one.

Where shall we find him? says Robin to Bobbin; Where shall we find him? says Richard to Robin; Where shall we find him? says Jack o' th' land; Where shall we find him? says every one.

In you green bush, says Robin to Bobbin; In you green bush, says Richard to Robin; In you green bush, says Jack o' th' land; In you green bush, says every one.

How shall we kill him? says Robin to Bobbin; How shall we kill him? says Richard to Robin; How shall we kill him? says Jack o' the land; How shall we kill him? says every one.

With sticks and stones, says Robin to Bobbin; With sticks and stones, says Richard to Robin; With sticks and stones, says Jack o' th' land; With sticks and stones, says every one,

How shall we get him home? says Robin to Bobbin; How shall we get him home? says Richard to Robin: How shall we get him home? says Jack o' th' land; How shall we get him home? says every one.

We'll borrow a cart, says Robin to Bobbin; We'll borrow a cart, says Richard to Robin; We'll borrow a cart, says Jack o' th' land; We'll borrow a cart, says every one.

How shall we boil him? says Robin to Bobbin: How shall we boil him? says Richard to Robin; How shall we boil him ? says Jack o' th' land; How shall we boil him? says every one.

In the brewery pan, says Robin to Bobbin; In the brewery pan, says Richard to Robin; In the brewery pan, says Jack o' th' land; In the brewery pan, says every one.

HUNT'S-UP. A tune played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen very early in the morning, to awaken them. Hence the term was applied to any noise of an awakening or alarming nature. "A hunt is up or musike plaid under ones windowin a morning," Florio, p. 304. "Resveil, a hunts-up, or morning song for a new-maried wife the day after the mariage," Cotgrave. "Hunsup, a clamour, a turbulent outcry," Craven Gl. One ballad of the hunt's-up commences with the following lines:

The hunt is up, the hunt is up, And now it is almost day: And he that's a-bed with another man's wife, It's time to get him away.

Mr. Black discovered a document in the Rolls-house, from which it appeared that a song of the Hunt's up was known as early as 1536, when information was sent to the council against one John Hogon, who, "with a crowd or a fyddyll," sung a song with some political allusions to that tune. Some of the words are given in the information:

The hunt is up, the hunt is up, &c. The Masters of Arte and Doctours of Dyvynyté Have brought this realme ought of good unyté. Thre nobyll men have take this to stay,

My Lord of Norff. Lorde of Surrey, And my Lorde of Shrewsbyrry:

The Duke of Suff. myght have made Inglond mery. The words were taken down from recitation, and are not given as verse. See Collier's Shakespeare, Introd. p. 288.

Maurus last morn at's mistress window plaid An hunts up on his lute; but she (its said) Threw stones at him : so he, like Orpheus, there Made stones come flying his sweet notes to heare. Wit's Bedlam, 1617.

HUORK. Ache; pain. Arch. xxx. 367. HUP. Hook. Perhaps a corruption.

So what with hup, and what with crook, They make here maystir ofte wynne. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 145.

HUPE. Hopped; leapt. Rob. Glouc. p. 207. Huppe, to hop. (A.-S.) Hupte, hopped, MS. Harl. 2277.

HURCH. To cuddle. Somerset. HURCHED. Ajar, as a door. Linc. HURCHEON. A hedgehog. North Northumb. HURDAM. Whoredom. (A.-S.)

The syxte comaundyth us also That we shul nonne hurdom do. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

HURDE. Heard. Hearne. HURDEN. Same as Harden, q. v.

HURDER. A heap of stones. North.

HURDICES. Hurdles; scaffolds; ramparts; fortifications; large shields termed pavises. (A.-N.) See Weber's Gl. to Met. Rom.

HURDIES. The loins; the crupper. North. HURDIS. Ropes. Ritson.

HURDLE. (1) A gate. I. Wight. (2) The same as Harle, q. v.

HURDREVE. The herb centaury. HURDS. The same as Hards, q. v.

HURE. (1) A covering for the head. Pilleus est ornamentum capitis sacerdotis vel graduati, Anglice, a bure or a pyllyon, MS. Bibl. Reg.

12 B. i. f. 12.

(2) Hair. Also, a whore. North. (3) Hire; reward. (A.-S.) HUREN. Theirs. Gen. pl. (A.-S.)

HURE-SORE. When the skin of the head is sore from cold. Chesh.

HURGIN. A stout lad. North. HURKLE. To shrug up the back. "Hurckling with his head to his sholders," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 135.

HURL. (1) A hurdle. Kent.

(2) A hole or corner; a closet. Yorksh.

(3) To be chilled. Craven Gl.

(4) To rumble, as wind does, &c. HURL-BONE. A knee-bone. "Internodium,

a hurlebone," MS. Bodl. 604, f. 4. HURLEBAT. A kind of dart. Howell.

HURLEBLAST. A hurricane. This term occurs in Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

HURLEPOOLE. A whirlpool. Florio, p. 81. HURLERS. A number of large stones, set in a kind of square figure, near St. Clare in Cornwall, so called from an odd opinion held by the common people, that they are so many men petrified, or changed into stones, for

profaning the Sabbath-day by hurling the ball, an exercise for which the people of that county have been always famous. hurlers are oblong, rude, and unhewed, and have been conjectured to be sepulchral monu-

ments. See a Brief Account of Certain Curiosities in Cornwall, 1807, p. 14.

HURLES. The filaments of wax. It is so sweet that the pigges will eate it; it growes no higher than other grasse, but with knotts and hurles, like a skeen of silke. Aubrey, Ashmole MSS. HURLEWIND. A whirlwind. Harrington. HURLING. (1) A young perch. West.

(2) Harrowing a field after the second ploughing. Chesh.

(3) The game of ball. West.

(4) Strife; conflict. Nominale MS.

HURLUK. Hard chalk. Beds. HURLY. A noise, or tumult. Shak.

HURN. (1) To run. Somerset.

(2) A hole, or corner. Yorksh. "From hale to hurne," Wright's Political Songs, p. 150. HURON. Hers. Chron. Vilodun. p. 74.

HURPLE. The same as Hurkle, q. v. HURR. A thin flat piece of wood, tied to a

string, and whirled round in the air. HURRE. To growl, or snarl. Jonson.

HURRIBOB. A smart blow. North. HURRICANO. A water-spout. Shak.

HURRION. A slut, or sloven. Yorksh HURRISOME. Hasty; passionate.

HURROK. Quantity; heap. Durham. HURRONE. To hum, as bees do. Pr. Parv. HURRY. (1) To bear, lead, or carry anything

away. North. (2) To subsist; to shift; to shove, or push; to quarrel. Yorksh.

(3) A small load of corn or hay. East.

HURRYFUL. Rapid; hasty. West. HURRY-SKURRY. Fluttering haste; great confusion. Var. dial.

HURSLE. To shrug the shoulders. Cumb.
HURST. A wood. (A.-S.)
HURT-DONE. Bewitched. North.
HURTELE. To meet together with violence;

to clash together. (A.-N.)

Bot scho mervelle of itt Why thaire clothis were so slytt, As they in hurtelyng had bene hitt.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

Whan thei made here menstracie, eche man wende That heven hastili and erthe schuld hurtel to-gader. William and the Werwolf, p. 180.

The fedrus hemself they burst there tho ato, And hurtuidon so aseynne the wall of stone.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 123. HURTER. The iron ring which is in the axis

of a cart. North. HURTLE. A spot. Heref. It has also the same meaning as Hurkle, q. v.

HURTLEBERRY. The bilberry. Devon. HURTYNGE. Hurt; harm.

Wyth the grace of hevyn kynge, Hymselfe had no hurtynge. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

HUS. A house. (A.-S.) HUSBAND. (1) A pollard. Kent.

(2) A husbandman, or farmer.
(3) A thrifty man; an economist. See Hobson's Jests, p. 32. *Husbandrie*, thrift, economy. (A.-N.) It occurs in Chaucer.

HUSBEECH. The hornbeam. Sussex. HUSBOND-MAN. The master of a family. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 7350.

HUSE. A hoarseness. See Hoors.

HUSEAN. A kind of boot. (A.-N.) HUSH. To loosen earthy particles from minerals by running water. North.

HUSHING. Shrugging up one's shoulders. Exmoor.

HUSHION. A cushion. Yorksh.

HUSHTA. Hold fast. Yorksh. Carr says "hold thy tongue."

HUSK. (1) A disease in cattle.

(2) A company of hares. A term used in ancient hunting. See Twici, p. 32.

(3) Dry; parched. Linc. HUSKIN. A clownish fellow. Linc.

HUSPIL. To disorder, destroy, or put to incon-

p. 255. (A.-N.) HUSS. (1) To buz. See Palsgrave. (2) The dog-fish. Rousette, Palsgrave. HUSSER. A dram of gin. South. HUSSITES. The followers of Huss. Of Brownist, Hussite, or of Calvinist, Arminian, Puritan, or Familist. Taylor's Motto, 1622.

HUST. Silence; whist. (A.-S.) HUSTINGS. A court of judicature for causes within the city of London. MS. Lansd. 1033. HUSTLE. Same as Hurkle, q. v.

HUSTLE-CAP. A boy's game, mentioned in Peregrine Pickle, ch. xvi. It is played by tossing up half-pence.

HUSTLEMENT. Odds and ends. Yorksh. HUTCH. (1) To shrug. Craven.

(2) The same as Hucche, q. v. (3) A coop for an animal. Var. dial. Also, a

trough or bin. A crooked stick. Yorksh. HUTCH-CROOK.

HUTCH-WORK. Small ore as it is washed by the sieve. Cornw.

HUTIC. The whinchat. Salop. HUTT. A fire-hob. Derb. HUTTER. To speak confusedly. North.

HUWES. Hills. Gawayne. Hocks; ankles. HUXENS. HUYLDETH. Hold. Hearne. HUYSSELES. Flames, or sparks of fire.

HUZ. (1) Us. North and West. (2) To hum, or buz. Baret's Alvearie, 1580.

HUZZIN. A husk. North. A housewife. Devon. Also huzz. HUZZY.

HWAN. When. MS. Arundel. 57. HWAT. What. Somerset.

Here may 3e here now hwat 3e be, Here may 3e cnow hwat ys that worlde. MS. Douce 302, f. 35.

A whale or grampus. (A.-S.) HWEL. Grim was fishere swithe god, And mikel couthe on the flod; Mani god fish ther inne he tok, Bothe with neth, and with hok. He took the sturgiun, and the qual, And the turbut, and lax withal; He tok the sele, and the hwel; He spedde ofte swithe wel. Havelok, 755.

HWIL-GAT. How; in what manner. (A.-S.) HWOND. A hound. Nominale MS.

He saw an hydous hwond dwell Withinne that hows that was full fell: Of that hond grette drede he had; Tundale was never so adrad. Wen he had seyn that syght, He bysoght of that angell bryght That he wold lett hym away steyll, That he com not in that fowle hell.

Visions of Tundale, p. 25. Whereas. Havelok, 1119. HWOR.

HY. (1) Upon hy, on high. The pellican and the popynjay, The tomor and the turtil trw; A hundirth thousand upon hy, The nystyngale with notis new.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

(2) She; they. Also as Hie, q. v.

venience. See Salop. Antiq. p. 470; Pr. Parv. | HYAN. A disease amongst cattle, turning their bodies putrid. North.

HYDUL-TRE. The elder tree. Ortus Vocab.

HYE. An eye. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 23. HYEE. Quickly. Weber.

HYEL. The whole; all. North.

471

HYELY. Proudly. (A.-S.) "Hyely hailsez that hulke," MS. Morte Arthure. Also, loudly. " He thanked God hylye," MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65. See Syr Gawayne.

HYEN. A hyena. Shak.

HYGHINGLI. Hastily; speedily. (A.-S.) Yn *hyghynge*, Emaré, 511.

HYIE. High. Degrevant, 840.

HYL. A heap. (A.-S.)
Alle made he hem dun falle,

That in his gate yeden and stode. Wel sixtene laddes gode. Als he lep the kok til, He shof hem alle upon an hyl;

Astirte til him with his rippe, And bigan the fish to kippe. Havelok, 892. HYN. Him; it. Wilts. It occurs in the last sense in early English.

HYNDE. Gentle; courteous.

Sche was bothe curtes and hynde; Every man was hur frynde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74. HYNNY-PYNNY. "In my younger days I remember a peculiar game at marbles called hynny-pynny, or hyssy-pyssy, played in some parts of Devon and Somerset. I am unable to explain its precise nature, but a hole of some extent was made in an uneven piece of ground, and the game was to shoot the marbles at some object beyond the hole without letting them tumble in it. The game occasionally commenced by a ceremony of no very delicate description, which sufficed to render the fallen marbles still more ignominious," MS. Gloss.

HYNONE. Eyes. Nominale MS. hinene. He toke his leve with drere chere With wepyng kynone and hert full cold. Chron. Vilodun. p. 53.

HYRNEHARD. The herb ball-weed. HYRON. A corner. See Hirne.

And sey hem in an hyron there so lorche, And askede hem what they dedon ther tho. Chron. Vilodun. p. 100.

HYRT. An assembly. (A.-S.) HYRYS. Praise. (A.-S.) To the and to alle thy ferys,

I schalle yow 3ylde fulle lethur hyrys. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

HYSEHYKYLLE. An icicle. Pr. Parv. p 259. HYYETH. Highest. Octovian, 1771. HY3E. (1) An eye. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.

I serve, I bowe, I loke, I loute, Myn hyze foloweth hire aboute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.

(2) High. Nominale MS. Therefore I schall telle the a saw

Who so wold be hyze he schall be law. MS. Ashmole 61. HY3T. (1) Called. (A.-S.)
(2) Promised. See further in Hight.

My fadur was a Walsshe knyst, Dame Isabelle my modur hyst.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

1) Sometimes repeated in conversation, " I know it, I." Instances are frequent in our early dramatists. This vowel was constantly used for ay, yes, and is still found in the provincial dialects in that sense. A curious example occurs in Romeo and Juliet, ed. 1623, p. 66. (2) An eye. See Skelton's Works, ii. 98.

(3) It is very common in early English as an augment or prefix to the imperfects and participles of verbs, being merely a corruption of A.-S. ge. It has been considered unnecessary to give many examples. They will be found in nearly every English writer previously to the sixteenth century, but perhaps the following references will be found useful :- I-bene, been, Torrent of Portugal, p. 99; i-blent, blinded, Warton, ii. 399; i-blesced, blessed, Reliq. Antiq. i. 159; i-bult, built, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 108; i-cast, cast, W. Mapes, p. 344; i-cnowe, know, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 90; i-core, chosen, St. Brandan, p. 33; i-kaut, caught, Reliq. ii. 274; i-kend, known, ib. i. 42; i-last, lasted, Rob. Glouc. p. 509; i-lawt, bereaved, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 90; i-melled, mixed together, St. Brandan, p. 13; i-mente, designed, contrived, Chester Plays, i. 18, 103; i-tened, injured, Wright's Political Songs, p. 149; i-pult, put, Rob. Glouc. p. 466; i-quytt, avenged, Torrent, p. 89; i-sacred, consecrated, Rob. Glouc. p. 494; i-siist, seest, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277; i-slawe, slain, Rob. Glouc. p. 488; i-spilt, destroyed, W. Mapes, p. 343; i-srive, shrived, confessed, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; i-stounge, wounded, ibid. ii. 278; i-strawst, stretched, ibid. ii. 190; i-swore, sworn, Robin Hood, i. 37; i-swrun, Sir Degrevant, 1054; i-take, taken, Robin Hood, i. 50; i-tel, tell, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 85; i-the, prosper, MS. Laud. 108; i-went, gone, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211; i-wonne, won, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339; i-worred, warred, Rob. Glouc. p. 3; i-ziven, given, W. Mapes, p. 342. I-BAKE. Baked. (A.-S.)

Of fiss and of flesse, of foules i-bake, He lette senden in cartes to his fader sake. MS. Bodl. 652, f. 10.

(A.-S.)

I-BOREWE. Born. Sevyn Sages, 826. I-BUYD. Bowed up. See Wright's Middle-Age Treatises on Science, p. 139. To abie. See Torrent, p. 52. TRYE. ICCLES. Icicles. North. We have also iceshoggles, ice-shackles, &c. Also, spars in the

I-BEO. Been. See St. Brandan, p. 3. I-BOEN. Ready; prepared.

form of icicles. ICE. To break the ice, to open a business or conversation. Var. dial.

ICE-BONE. The edge-bone of beef. ICE-CANDLES. Icicles. Var. dial. ICH. (1) To eke out, or prolong. North. (2) I. Also, each. (A.-S.)

ICHET. The itch. Somerset.
ICILY. An icicle. Kent. Urry MS.
IDEL. In idel, in vain. (A.-S.)

IDELICHE. Vainly; fruitlessly.

Thus may 5e sen my besy whel, That goth not ideliche aboute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111. I-DELVD. Divided. (A.-S.)

Thilke was i-delvd in twoo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 97. Wandering; light-headed. An occa-

sional use of the word in old plays. Also, sterile, barren. Othello, i. 3.

IDLE-BACK. An idle fellow. IDLEMEN. Gentlemen Somerset.

IDLETON. A lazy person. Somerset. word is formed similarly to simpleton. Soliloguy of Ben Bond the Idleton is printed

in the dialect of Zummerzet, 1843, p. 6. The old merry monosyllable is quite obliterated, and in its stead, each idleton, and loitering school-boy with a previous d-n, writes B-ng.

Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 27. IDLE-WORMS. Worms bred in the fingers of lazy girls, an ancient notion alluded to by

Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.
I-DO. Done. "What heo wolde hit was i-do," Vernon MS. f. 9.

IDOLASTRE. An idolater. (A.-N.)

IEN. Eyes. Nominale MS.

Of al this ryght nowght y-wis ye reche, Ne newre moo myn ien two ben drie.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 51. I-FAKINS. In faith. North. In some counties, i-fags is common.

IF-ALLE. Although. (A.-S.)

If-alle the knyghte were kene and thro, Those owtlawes wanne the child hym fro.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 102.

The yew tree. Suffolk. I-FET. Fetched. "Forre i-fet and dere i-bowst is goode for ladys," MS. Douce 52, f. 13. I-FICCHID. Fixed. (A.-S.)

That after-clap in my mynde so depe I-ficchid is, and hath suche rote cauşte, That alle my joye and mirthe is leyde to slepe. Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255.

IFTLE. If thou wilt. North. An eye. Nominale MS. IGH.

Noo tunge can telle, noon erthly igh may see. MS. Harl. 3969.

IGHT. Owes; possesses? (A.-S.)The beest to slaugte shal go thou,

And the lord that hit ight. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 42. IGNARO. An ignorant person. (Ital.)

This was the auncient keeper of that place, And foster-father of the gyaunt dead; His name Ignaro did his nature right aread.

Spenser's Faerie Queene, I. viil. 31. IGNOMIOUS. Ignominious. Peele. Shakespeare has ignomy several times.

Unknown. Hooper. IGNORANT.

IGNOTE. Unknown. (Lat.) I-GROTEN. Wept. (A.-S.)

The kinges douther bigan thrive, And wex the fayrest wman on live; Of all thewes w[as] she wis, That gode weren and of pris.

The mayden Goldeboru was hoten; For hire was mani a ter i-groten. Havelok, 285. I-HALDE. Held. (A.-S.)

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In a toun, that Cane is calde, A bridale was there on i-halds. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 83.

Yet. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 149. IIS. Ice. Piers Ploughman, p. 476. IK. I; each; eke, also. (A.-S.)IKE. Contr. of Isaac. North. IKLE. An icicle. Nominale MS. ILCE. Each. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 6. ILD. To yield, or requite. North. ILDE. An island. Langtoft, p. 56. ILDEL. Each deal, or part. Arch. xxx. 409. ILE. An island.

And the day was y-sett Of the batell, withowten lett; In a place where they schulde bee, Yn an yle wythynne the see. Who was gladd but kynge Adelston, And hys lordys everychone, That the pylgryme wolde take on hande For to fyght wyth Collebrande?

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 212. ILES. Small flat insects found in the livers of sheep. Cornw.

I-LICHE. Alike; equally. For thouse I sumtyme be untrewe, Hir love is ever i-liche newe.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1. The same. (A.-S.) Ilka, each, every. Ilkadel, every part, every one. Ilkon, each one, every one. Still in use.

My name, he seid, is Joly Robyn; Ilke man knowes hit welle and fyne. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

The emperowre answeryd also tyte, I graunte well that he be quyte: All forgeve y here Tyrrye, My evyll wylle and my malycolye; I schall delyvyr hym all hys lande, And all the honowre into hys hande; And y wyste where he were, Y schulde delyvyr hym lesse and more. Gye answeryd, yf y may, Ye schall hym see thys ylke day. My frende, he seyde hastelye, Go seke me Erle Tyrrye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 209. ILKE. The wild swan. Drayton.

ILKER. Each. (A.-S.)

The feste fourti dawes sat, So riche was nevere non so that. The king made Roberd there knith, That was ful strong and ful with, And Willam Wendut, het his brother And Huwe Raven, that was that other, And made hem barouns alle thre, And yaf hem lond, and other fe, So mikel, that ilker twent[i] knihtes Havede of genge, dayes and nithes.

Havelok, 2352. To slander, or reproach. North. To be ill in one's self, to be affected by an internal disease. Ill-willed, malevolent. bad luck to you! Illan, a bad fellow. Illconditioned, ill-contrived, bad-tempered, perverse, self-willed. Ill-convenient, inconvenient. Ill-farand, bad conditioned, ill-looking. See Thornton Rom. p. 309. Ill-part, ill-relished, disagreeable. Îll-set, in difficulties.

ILLE. Likede swithe ille, disliked it much. Ille maked, ill treated. (A.-S.)
Sho was adrad, for he so thrette,

And durste nouth the spusing lette. But they hire likeds swithe ille,

Thouthe it was Goddes wille. Havelok, 1165 ILLFIT. An ale vat. Salop.

ILLIFY. To reproach, or defame. North. ILL-MAY-DAY. A name given to the 1st of May, 1517, when the London prentices rose up against the foreigners resident in that city, and did great mischief. Stowe says their captain was one John Lincoln, a broker. See also MS. Cott. Vesp. A. xxv.

ILL-THING. St. Anthony's fire. ILLUSTRATE. Illustrious. H Devon. Illustrious. Higgins. Hall has illustre, " the union of the two noble and illustre famelies of Lancastre and Yorke.'

ILLUSTRE. To bring to light. (A.-N.) ILL-WIND. It is an ill wind which blows nobody any good, a common phrase, implying that most events, however untoward to some, are productive of good to others. " That wind blowes ill, where she gaines not something," The Smoaking Age, or the Man in the Mist, 12mo. Lond. 1617, p. 164.

I-LOKE. Locked up. (A.-S.)
With on worde of the maide spoke,

The Holy Goost is in here brest i-loke.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 28. I-LOME. Often; frequently. (A.-S.) "Over the see caste i-lome," St. Brandan, p. 24. I-LOWE. Lied. Weber. ILT. A gelt sow. Devon.

ILTHIN. An inflamed sore. West. IMAGEOUR. A sculptor. Lydgate. IMAGERIE. Painting; sculpture. (A.-N.)
IMAGINATIF. Suspicious. (A.-N.) IMAGINOUS. Imaginative. Chapman.

IMBARN. To enclose; to shut up. IMBASE. To degrade. Harrison, p. 205. Unpittled might he bee,

That imbases his degree, With this indignitie.

Maroccus Estaticus, 1595.

IMBECELLED. Embezzled; stolen. He brought from thence abundance of brave armes, which were here reposited; but in the late warres, much of the armes was imbecell'd.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 240. IMBESIL. To counsel; to advise. IMBOST. The same as Embossed, q. v.

IMBRAID. To upbraid; to reproach. Sara the daughter of Raguel, desiring to be delivered from the impropery and imbraiding, as it would appear, of a certain default.

Becon's Works, 1843, p. 131. IMBREKE. House-leak. Gerard. IMBRERS. Embers. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84. IMBROCADO. In fencing, a thrust over the arm. (Ital.) Florio says, p. 236, "a thrust given over the dagger." See the Troubles of Queen Elizabeth, 1639, sig. D. iv. IMBUSHMENT. An ambush. Latimer. IMBUTE. Embued; taught. Hall. IME. (1) Hoar frost. North. (2) The tip of the nose. Somerset.

I-MELE. Together. (A.-S.) IMEZ. Near. Warw. IMITATE. To try, or attempt. Bast. IMMANUABLE. Listless. Topsell. IMMARCESSIBLE. Unfading. Hall. IMMOMENT. Unimportant. Shak. IMNER. A gardener. Nominale MS. I-MOULED. Spotted; stained. (A.-S.) And with his blode shall wasshe undefouled The gylte of man with rust of synne i-mouled. Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 25.

IMP. (1) A shoot of a tree; a cutting; a bud; grass, or pasturage; a graft. It is frequently used metaphorically for young offspring, children, &c., and is still in use.

(2) To add: to eke out. Also, an addition, an insertion. In hawking, to insert a new feather in the place of a broken one.

(3) One length of twisted hair in a fishing line. North.

(4) To rob a person. Lanc. ÌMPACY.

One yow they made religiously, And were of one societie; And onely was their impacie The forme of eithers phantasie. Phillis and Flore, 1598.

IMPALE. To encircle; to enclose. IMPARLE. To speak; to debate. (Fr.) IMPARTERS. Persons induced to part with

their money by artful pretences. IMPARTIAL. Used sometimes for partial. IMPATIENCE. Anger. Shak.

IMPEACHMENT. An hinderance. Shak. IMPED. Planted. Chaucer. IMPER. A person who plants. (A.-S.)

IMPERANCE. Command; mastery. (Lat.) Imperate, commanded, Hardyng, f. 50.

IMPERIAL. (1) A kind of cloth. (2) A game at cards, mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII.

IMPETRATE. To obtain by entreaty. See Hall, Richard III. f. 22. Impetre, Vitæ Patrum,

f. 97. (A.-N.)
IMPINGANG. An ulcer. Devon. It is also called an impingall.

IMPING-NEEDLES. Needles used by falconers in imping hawks. See Imp (2). IMPLEACH. To intertwine. Shak.

IMPLUNGED. Plunged in.

That so they might get out of the most dangerous gulfe of ignorance, wherin multitudes are implunged. Dent's Pathway, p. 324.

IMPLY. To fold up; to entangle. Spenser. IMPONE. To interpose. (Lat.) Jocularly, to lay a wager. Hamlet, v. 2.

IMPORTABLE. Intolerable; impossible. For he alone shall tread down the winepress, and take upon his back the great and importable burden of your sins all. Becon's Works, 1843, p. 53.

IMPORTANCE. Importunity. Not peculiar to Shakespeare, as supposed by Nares and Todd. The word is used by Heywood. Important, importunate. (Fr.)
IMPORTLESS. Unimportant. Shak.

IMPORTUNACY. Importunity. Shak. Chaucer has importune.

IMPORTURE, A stratagem. Hall. IMPOSE. Imposition: command. Shak. IMPOSTEROUS. Deceitful: cheating. Impos-

turious, Hamblet, p. 155.

IMPOTENT. Fierce; uncontrollable. (Lat.)
IMPRESS. A motto, or device.
IMPRIME. To unharbour the hart. Also the

same as Emprime, q. v.
IMPRINT. To borrow. (A.-N.)

IMPROPERY. Impropriety. Hall. IMPROVE. To reprove; to refute. (Lat.)

also means, to prove.

Improve, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine.

2 Tim. iv. 2, as quoted in Becon's Works, 1843, p. 3.

IN. (1) Upon; within. (A.-S.) (2) To carry in corn. &c. Var. dial.

After that herveste ganed had his scheves. MS. Bodl. 221.

(3) To be in with a person, to be on good terms with him. A common phrase.

(4) That; if; than. North. INACTIOUS. Anxious. Leic.

IN-AND-IN. A gambling game, played by two or three persons with four dice. It was formerly in fashion at ordinaries. I call to minde I heard my twelve-pence say That be hath oft at Christmas beene at play; At court, at th' innes of court, and everywhere Throughout the kingdome, being farre and neere. At Passage and at Mumchance, at In and In, Where swearing hath bin counted for no sinne : Where Fullam high and low-men bore great sway. With the quicke helpe of a Bard Cater Trey.

Your ordinaries, and your gaming-schooles; (The game of Mercuries, the mart of fooles) Doe much rejoyse when his gold doth appeare, Sending him empty with a flea in's eare; And when hee's gone, to one another laugh, Making his meanes the subject of their scoffe, And say, its pity he's not better taught, Hee's a faire gamester, but his luck is nought. In the meanetime, his pockets being scant, Hee findes a lurcher to supply his want, One that ere long, by playing in-and-in, Will carry all his lordship in a skin.

Travels of Twelve-Pence, 1630, p. 73.

The Young Gallant's Whirligig, 1629. IN-BANK. Inclining ground. North. INBASSET. An embassy. Cov. Myst. p. 77. IN-BETWEEN. Between; in a place that is between. Var. dial.

IMBOWED. Made in bows or loops.

INBRED. Native. Somerset.
INBROTHERING. Embroidering. Inbrowdyd occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 261. INCAPABLE. Unconscious. Shak.

INCARNATION-POWDER. A kind of powder "for to clere the syste veré welle," thus described in an early MS. of medical receipts xv. Cent.-" Take sow3-moterne, flowres of sowthernewod, calamynte, berys of the jeneper tre, of eche leche moche, and the lekuris of fenelle sede as moche as of alle the erbis, and than make alle these to powdur, and than strew it on metes, or ete it, and it wolle kepe the seyste, and claryfy the stomoke from alle humeres; and also it wolle make the have a good appetite, and it wolle stere

the lownges, and kepe the lyver in gode state. INCESTANCY. Incest. Middleton, i. 268. INCH. An island. Shak. (Sc.) INCHES. To be at inches with them, i. e. to be very near to them. Devon. INCHESSOUN. Reason; cause. (A.-N.) For love that was theym bytwene,

He made inchessoun for to abyde.

MS. Harl. 2252. f. 86. INCH-MEAL. A word similar in formation and sense to piece-meal. Still in use in Warwickshire. Shak.

IN-CHORN. The inner pocket or pouch of a fishing-net. Warw.

INCH-PIN. The sweet-bread of a deer. See Cotgrave, in v. Boyau.

INCIDENTS. Chance, incidental expences. INCISE. To cut in. (*Lat.*) INCLEPE. To call upon. (*A.-S.*)

Thei in cartis and thei in hors, but we in the name of oure Lord God schal inclepe

MS. Tanner 16, f. 51.

INCOLANT. An inhabitant. (Lat.) INCOMBROUS. Cumbersome. (A.-N.) INCOME. Arrival. Also, to arrive.

Bot Kayous at the income was kepyd unfayre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

INCONSTANCE. Inconstancy. (A.-N.) INCONTINENT. Suddenly; immediately. Used

for incontinently, the adverb. INCONVENIENT. Unsuitable; unbecoming.

A frequent sense in old plays. INCONY. Fine; pretty; sweet; delicate. A term

of endearment. Love me little, love me long; let musick rumble,

Whilst I in thy incony lap do tumble. Marlowe's Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

O super-dainty canon, vicar incony !

Make no delay, Miles, but away; And bring the wench and money.

A Tale of a Tub, vi. 201.

IN-COS. In partnership. Sussex. INCREATE. Uncreated. (Lat.) Myn owen sone with me increate

Schalle doun be sente to be incarnate. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

INCULE. To inculcate. (Lat.)
INCUSS. To strike. State Papers, i. 280. INCUSTUMED. Accustomed. Hall. INCUTE. The same as Incuss, q. v.

This doth incute and beat into our hearts the fear of God, which expelleth sin.

Becon's Works, 1843, p. 63. INDE. Azure-coloured. (A.-N.) The tother hew next to fynde

Is ai blew, men callen ynde Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 62.

INDEED-LA! The exclamation of a whining puritanical person. Shakespeare uses the phrase, the right use of which has not been previously explained

INDEL. In doors. Devon.

INDENT. To bargain. From Indenture.

INDER. A large quantity. East.

INDEX. A list of the chapters to a book; any explanation prefixed to a piece of entertainment.

INDIFFERENT. Impartial. Shak. INDIGNE. Unworthy. (A.-N.)
INDIGNIFY. To insult, or offend. INDIRLY. Carefully; zealously.

Than whan sche wiste it indirly, Myn hope schulde be the more.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.

INDISH. Belonging to India. INDUCTION. A beginning; an introduction to a poem, or play. (Lat.)

INDULTYF. Indulgence; luxury. (A.-N.) Than of brod cloth a zerde be my lyf,

Me thinketh this is a verry indultyf. Occieve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 252

INDUMENTS. Endowments. (Lat.)
INDURATE. To enure. Arch. xxviii. 148.

INDUTE. Clothed; indued. (Lat.)
INDWYNE. To endow. Prompt. Parv.

INE. Eyes. Minot's Poems, p. 29. INEAR. The kidney. North

INECHED. Inserted. (A.-S.) INENNERABLE. Undiscovered; unknown.

INFAME. To defame, or slander.

INFANGTHEFE. The liberty of trying a thief granted to the owner of an estate for a robbery committed within it. (A.-S.)
INFANT. A child; a knight. Spenser.

INFANTRY. Children. Jonson. INFARING. Lying within. Somerset. INFATIGABLE. Indefatigable. Drayton. INFECTIVE. Contagious. Palegrave.

INFERRE. To bring in; to cause. (Lat.) INFEST. Annoying; troublesome.

IN-FEW. In short; in a few words. Shak. INFORTUNE. Misfortune. (A.-N.)

INFRACT. Unbroken; unbreakable. (Lat.) INFUDE. To pour into. Palsgrave. INFUNDID. Confounded. See the list prefixed

to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582. INFUSE. Same as Insense, q. v.

ING. A meadow, generally one lying low near a river. North.

IN-GA. To go in. This word occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. of the thirteenth century. INGAN. An onion. Suffolk.

IN-GANGE. The porch of a church. Spenser has ingate, entrance. See also Craven Gloss.

INGENE. Genius; wit. (Lat.)

INGENIATE. To contrive. Daniel. INGENIOSITY. Wit; contrivance. Opticke Glasse of Humours, p. 92.

INGENIOUS. Ingenuous. These terms were often transposed by early writers.

INGENNER. To generate. The commentators on Shakespeare have overlooked the occurrence of the word in this sense in Decker's Knight's Conjuring, 1607. It would have gone far towards the explanation of a difficult passage in Othello, ii. 1.

INGENUITY. Ingenuousness.

INGENY. Wit. See Brit. Bibl. i. 302; Opticke Glasse of Humours, p. 42.

According to the nature, ingeny, and property of Satan, which is a liar, and the father of all lying. Becon's Works, 1843, p. 277.

INGINER. An inventor, or creator. (Lat.)

Our worthy poets, inginers of wit, Pourtray these knights in colours: what for fit But to be represented on a stage By the shanke buskind actors, who presage A dearth of gentlemen, plenty of knights Fit for the stewes, but farre unfit for fights. Middleton's Time's Metamorphosis, 1608.

INGLE. (1) A favourite; a friend; an attendant. Perhaps more correctly, a parasite. The word was used sometimes in the bad sense. When the first word that a punke speakes at her ingles comming into her chamber in a morning, I

pray thee send for some fagots. Voz Graculi, 1693, p. 9.

(2) A fire; a flame; a blaze. North. The same as Englie, q. v. IN-GOING. An entrance. (A.-S.)

IN-GOOD-WORTH. Well intended.

INGRAM. Ignorant.

I am ne clerke, but an ingram man, of small cideration in suche arogant buke farles. Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 5.

INGROTON. To stuff, or surfeit. Pr. Parv. IN-GROUND. The same as In-bank, q. v. INHABITED. Uninhabited. (Fr.) INHERIT. To possess, or obtain. Shak.
INHIATE. To gape. (Lat.)
How like gaping wolves do many of them inhiate

and gape after wicked mammon.

Becon's Works, 1843, p. 253.

INHIBIT. To prohibit; to forbid. Inhibityng them upon a greate payn not once to

approche ether to his speche or presence. Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. V. fol. 1.

INHILDE. To pour in. (A.-S.) INHOSPITALL. Inhospitable. Hall. INIQUIETACION. Disturbance. See Hall, Richard III. f. 9.

INIQUITY. One of the names of the vice or buffoon in old plays. He is mentioned as old iniquity by Ben Jonson.

INJEST. Almost; very nearly. West. INJOIN. To join together. Palegrave. INJURE. Injury. (A.-N.) INJURY. To injure. Middleton.

INK. In falconry, the neck, or that part from the head to the body of a bird that a hawk preys upon. See the Gent. Rec.

INKHORN. To use inkhorn terms, i. e. to write affectedly, and use fine language. " Escorcher le Latin, to inkhornize it, or use inkhorn tearmes," Cotgrave.

INKLE. Inferior tape. See Florio, p. 124; Harrison, p. 222.

INKLING. A wish, or desire. North. INK-STANDAGE. An ink-stand. North.

INLAID. Laid in; provided. Yorksh. IN-LAWE. To receive. (A.-S.)

INLEASED. Entangled; insnared. (A.-N.) IN-LOKE. To look narrowly. (A.-S.)

INLY. Inwardly; deeply; thoroughly. (A.-S.) INN. (1) This term was anciently applied to any kind of lodging-house, or residence.

When he was schryven of his synnes, He went hom into his innes.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

(2) To enclose. Sussex.

INNANDE. Within. Arch. xxx. 409. INNARDS. Entrails. Var. dial. INNATIVE. Innate. Chapman. INNE. In. The adverb. (A.-S.) INNEAW. Presently. Lanc. INNERESTE. Inmost. (A.-S.)
INNERMORE. The inner. North.

INNING. A harvest, or gathering in of corn; enclosing. South. Lands enclosed, when recovered from the sea, are called innings. See Wright's Mon. Letters, p. 105. the party at the wicket has the innings.

INNIOLF. Strong thread, such as shoemakers use. Prompt. Parv.

INNOCENT. (1) Ignorant; silly. Hence a substantive, an idiot.

(2) Small and pretty, chiefly applied to flowers. Northampt.

INNOM-BARLEY. Such barley as is sown the second crop, after the ground is fallowed.

INNORMITY. Minority; not being of the legal age to reign. (Lat.)

INNOWE. Enough. Lydgate MS. I-nouh occurs in the Vernon MS. f. 13.

INOBEDIENCE. Disobedience. Chaucer. IN-OPINION. Opiniative. Palsgrave. IN-OVER. Moreover; besides. Withals.

INPARTE. To mix things together. Lydgate. IN-PLACE. Present; here; in this place. INPLIJED. Implied. Apol. Loll. p. 73. INPORTABLE. Unbearable. (A.-N.)

INPRAVABLE. Not able to be corrupted. Set before his eyes alway the eye of the everlasting

judge and the inpravable judging-place. Becon's Works, 1843, p. 105. INPRENNABLE. Impregnable. (A.-N.)

INPURTURED. Portrayed; pictured; adorned. INQUETE. To inquire, or seek for. (A.-N.)INQUIRATION. An inquiry. East. INRED. Red in colour or complexion. INRISE. To rise in; to arise.

Sothely fra thythene inryses a gret lufe, and what thynge that it trewely towches, it ravesche it MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 192. utterly to it.

IN-SAME. Together. (A.-S.) INSCULP. To carve, or engrave. Shak.

INSELED. Attested under seal. (A.-N.) To inform; to make a person un-INSENSE. derstand a thing; to convince; to infatuate. North. See the Times, Aug. 18th, 1843.

IN-SENT. Sent, or cast in ; placed. INSET. Implanted. Chaucer.

INSHORED. Come to shore. Stanihurst, p. 29. INSIGHT. A road in a coal pit that is driven into the work. North.

INSPAYRE. Inspiration?

And my sawle made thurghe thyne inspayre, And gaffe me lymmes semly and faire.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 191. INSTANCE. Motive; cause; proof; example, information. Shak.

INSTANT. To importune. State Papers, i. 595. INSTATE. To place in. See the Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. A. iii.

INSTAURED. Renovated. Marston. INSTILE. To name, or style. Drayton. INSTORID. Included; contained. Baber. INSTRUCT. To design, or appoint. (Lat.) INSUFFISANCE. Insufficiency. (A.-N.) INSUIT. Suit, or request. Shak. To arise. (Lat.) This word is INSURGE. also used by Hardyng.

What mischiefe hath insurged in realmcs by in-Hall, Henry IV. fol. 1. testine devision. A kind of sharper, or rogue; the same as INT.

intaker in Blount. An inclosure; part of a common INTACK. field planted or sown, when the other part lies fallow. North.

INTELLIGENCER. A spy. Intelligenciaries, Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 45.

INTEND. To attend to; to be intent upon; to stretch out; to pretend; to understand; to be at leisure. Palsgrave.

INTENDABLE, Attentive. Hall. INTENDMENT. Intention; design. INTENTION. Intensity of observation on any object. Shak.

INTERCOMMON.

About 1595, all between Easton-Piers and Castle-Comb was a campania, like Coteswold, upon which it borders; and then Yatton and Castle-Combe did intercommon together.

Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg. p. 290. Traffic, intercourse, or dealing INTERDEAL. between persons. Spenser.

INTERESSE. To interest. Often, to interest or implicate very deeply.

INTERFECTOR. One who kills. (Lat.) INTERGATORY. An interrogatory. Shak. INTERMEAN. Something coming between two other parts. Ben Jonson. INTERMELL. To intermeddle.

But thay loved eche other passynge well, That no spyes durst with thame intermell.

MS. Laned. 208, f. 19.

INTER-MEWING. A hawk's mewing from the first change of her coat till she turn white. INTERMINABLE. Infinite. (A.-N.) INTERMITTING. The ague. North. North. INTERPARLE. A parley. Daniel. INTERPONE. To interpose. (Lat.) INTHRONIZATE. Enthroned. Hall. INTIL. Into. (A.-S.)

Yif scho couthe on horse ride; And a thousande men bi hire syde; And sho were comen intil helde, And Engelond sho couthe welde; And don hem of thar hire were queme, An hire bodi couthe yeme; Ne wolde me nevere ivele like, Me thou ich were in hevene riche.

Havelok, 128.

INTIRE. Within. Marlowe, iii. 364. INTISYNG. Enticement.

Thorow the fendis intisyng, The doutgur thougt anodur thyng. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45,

INTLE. If you will. North.
INTO. Within; short of. Heref. INTOXICATE. To poison. (Lat.) INTREAT. To use or treat. Shak. INTREATANCE. Entreaty. It of It occurs in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 18.

INTREATY. Treatment. Painter. INTRINSE. Intricate. Shak.

INTROATE. To make entries. (Lat.)

Psalms said or sang while the INTROITS. priest was entering within the rails of the Communion Table.

INTRUSOUR. An intruder. Lydgate.

INTUMULATE. Buried. See Hall, Edw. IV. ff. 34, 61; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 44.

INTURN. (1) Instead. Salop. (2) A term in wrestling, when one puts his thigh between those of his adversary, and lifts him up.

Then with an inturns following that, Upon his backe he threw him flat.

Lucan's Pharsalia, 1614. INTUSE. A bruise, or contusion. (Lat.) I-NU3HE. Enough. (A.-S.)

INVASSAL. To enslave. Dan INVECT. To inveigh. Nares. To enslave. Daniel.

INVINCIBLY. This word seems sometimes to have the sense of invisibly.

INVITATORY. A hymn of invitation to prayer. In the Latin services, the 95th psalm is so called. INVOCATE. To invoke. Shak.

INWARD. Intimate; familiar. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 34.

INWARD-MAID. A house-maid. Suffolk. INWARDS. The intestines. Var. dial INWHELE. The inner wheel of a mill. The intestines. Var. dial.

INWIT. Conscience; understanding. (A.-S.) INWITH. Within. (A.-S.)

IN-3ETTIS. Gets in. (A.-S.)

This name Jhesu lelely haldyne in mynde drawes by the rote vyces, settys vertus, in-lawes charytee, in-jettis savoure of hevenely thynges.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.

I-PAYNNED. Ornamented. (A.-S.)

How than, seyst thou, that he is soo lovely, the whyche evydence in dede shewith soo gresly ipaynned and unlovely.

Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

IPOCRAS. (1) Hippocrates. And ynto preson put he was; And now begynneth the tale of Ipocras. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

(2) This beverage has been already mentioned, in v. Hippocras, but some further explanation may, perhaps, not be unacceptable. The manner of making it is thus described in a MS. of medical and other receipts-" To make ypocrasse for lords with gynger, synamon, and graynes, sugour, and turesoil: and for comyn pepull gynger canell, longe peper, and claryf-fyed hony. Loke ye have feyre pewter basens to kepe in your pouders and your ypocrasse to ren ynne, and to vj. basens ye muste have vj. renners on a perche, as ye may here see; and loke your poudurs and your gynger be redy and well paryd or hit be beton into poudur. Gynger colombyne is the best gynger; mayken and balandyne be not so good nor holsom. Now thou knowist the propertees of ypocras. Your poudurs must be made

everyche by themselfe, and leid in a bledder | IRALE. in store, hange sure your perche with baggs, and that no bagge twoyche other, but basen twoyche basen. The fyrst bagge of a galon, every on of the other a potell. Fyrst do into a basen a galon or ij. of red wyne; then put in your pouders, and do it into the renners, and so into the seconde bagge. Then take a pece, and assay it; and yef hit be enythyng to stronge of gynger, alay it withe synamon; and yef it be strong of synamon, alay it withe sugour cute. And thus schall ye make perfyte ypocras. And loke your bagges be of boltell clothe, and the mouthes opyn, and let it ren in v. or vj. bagges on a perche, and under every bagge a clene basen. The draftes of the spies is good for sewies. Put your ypocrase into a stanche wessell, and bynde opon the mouthe a bleddur strongly; then serve forthe waffers and ypocrasse." This is printed in the Forme of Cury, p. 161, but I have had no opportunity of seeing the original manuscript, and I am afraid it has not been quite correctly copied in some few instances. Another receipt, much more simple and intelligible, is given in Arnold's Chronicle:-" Take a quarte of red wyne, an ounce of synamon, and halfe an unce of gynger; a quarter of an ounce of greynes, and long peper, and halfe a pounde of suger; and brose all this, and than put them in a bage of wullen clothe, made therefore, with the wyne; and lete it hange over a vessel, tyll the wyne be rune thorowe." A third receipt is given by Cogan,-" Take of cinamon two ounces, of ginger half an ounce, of grains a quarter of an ounce: punne them grosse, and put them into a pottle of good claret or white wine, with half a pound of sugar: let all steep together a night at the least, close covered in some bottle of glasse, pewter, or stone; and when you would occupy it, cast a thinne linnen cloath or a piece of a boulter over the mouth of the bottle, and let so much run through as you will drink at that time, keeping the rest close, for so it will keep both the spirit, odor, and virtue of the wine and spices." Ipocras seems to have been a great favourite with our ancestors, being served up at every entertainment, public or private. It generally made a part of the last course, and was taken immediately after dinner, with wafers or some other light biscuits. According to Pegge, it was in use at St. John's College, Cambridge, as late as the eighteenth century, and brought in at Christmas at the close of dinner.

IPRES. A kind of wine, mentioned in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

I-QUERE. Every where. Gawayne. I-RADE. Read; perused. (A.-S.)

Here lettres were not for to layne,
They were i-rade amonge hem alle.

MS. Hael, 991

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 118.

IRAIN. A spider. See Arain.

To skulk als irain thou made saule his.

Pealms, MS. Cott., Vespas. D. vii. f. 27.

IRALE. A kind of precious stone.

Hir payetrelle was of irale tyne,
Hir cropoure was of orpharé.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

IRAN. An eagle. Skinner. IRE. Iron. West.

He let nine platus of ire, Sumdel thinne and brode. MS. Laud. 108, f. 92.

IRENESE. Rennet. Somerset. IREN-HARDE. The herb vervain.

IREN-HARDE. The herb vervain. IREOS. The orris powder. See Gerard.

IRISH. An old game, similar to backgammon, but more complicated.

IRISHRY. The Irish people. Also, Highlanders and Isles-men.

IRISH-TOYLE. According to the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, "an Irishe Toyle is he that carrieth his ware in hys wallet, as laces, pins, poyntes, and such like. He useth to shew no wares untill he have his almes; and if the good man and wyfe be not in the way, he procureth of the children or servants a fleece of wool, or the worth of xij. d. of some other thing, for a peniworth of his wares." The same character is mentioned in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. B. iii. IRK. Tedious; slow; weary.

Yn Goddys servyse are swyche men yrk, When they come unto the kyrke.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30. Of hyr they were nevyr yrke. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

IRNING. The same as Irenese, q. v.
IRON. To taste a cheese, by running a cheese-swoop in. North.

IRON-MOULDS. Yellow lumps of earth or soft stone found in chalk. Oxon.

IRON-SICK. A ship or boat is said to be ironsick, when the speeks are so eaten away with the rust, or the nails so worn, that they stand hollow in the planks, so that the ship takes in water by them.

IRON-SIDED. Rough; unruly. *East.* IROUR. Anger. Sevyn Sages, 954. IROUS. Angry; passionate. (A.-N.)

The colerik froward fulle in expens.

Irous in hert, prodegalle in expens.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140. It es none honour to me to owttray hys knyghttes, Thoghe 3e bee irous mene that ayres one his nedez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67. Charyté ys nat irus, And charyté ys nat coveytous.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 47.

IRP. A fantastic grimace, or contortion of the body. Ben Jonson.

IRRECUPERABLE. Incapable of being recovered. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 27.

IRRECURABLE. Incurable. Hall. IRREVERBERATION. Vibration. (Lat.) IRRUGATE. To wrinkle. (Lat.)

ISAAC. The hedge-sparrow. Worc. Corrupted from Heisugge, q, v.

ISCHEWE. Issue; progeny.

Thate es none ischeuse of us on this erthe sprongene.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoin, f. 73.

ISE. I. West. In the North, I am, I shall.

ISELBON. An edge-bone of beef. See Arch. xiii. 371. Still in use.

ISENGRIN. The name given to the wolf in the romance of Renard. (Lat. Med.)

Saw. See St. Brandan, p. 8. I-SE3E.

ISHER. High; lofty. Yorksh.

ISING. A kind of pudding. See Withals, ed. 1608, p. 124; Wyl Bucke, p. 12. According to some, a sausage.

I-SIWED. Followed. (A.-S.)

> For three dawes hee habber i-siwed me, And nougt ne habbeth to mete-

MS.Laud. 108, f. 1. ISLAND. The aisle of a church, called in medieval Latin insula!

ISLANDS. Iceland dogs; shock-dogs.

ISLE-OF-WIGHT-PARSON, A cormorant, Isleof-Wight-Rock, a kind of very hard cheese made there.

ISLES. Embers; hot ashes. Lanc. The small black particles of soot are so called in Lincolnshire. "Isyl of fyre, favilla," Pr. Parv. p. 266. I-SODE. Boiled. (A.-S.)

More him likede that ilke giste, Thane ani flechys i-sode othur i-rost.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 12.

ISPY. Hide-and-seek. Var. dial. ISRUM. A long stupid tale. Linc. Earth-worms. Hants. ISSES. ISSHEN: To issue, or rush out.

Whan the crie was cried, walkand was non sene. Bot to innes hied, as ther no man had bene. The Scottis perceyved wele thei durst not isshen oute. It neghed nere metesel, than ros up alle the route. At the hie midday went the Scottis men, Tuo myle was ther way, to the castelle of Metfen.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 334. ISSU. The entrails of an animal. IST. I will. Also, is it? North. ISTA. Art thou? Yorksh.

ISTIA. The following receipt for making "a whyte trett that is callyd plasture istia or syne" is from a curious MS. of the fifteenth century:-Take mete oyle, and sett hit one the fyre, and than put thereto literage off gold, sylver, or lede; and than sture them well togethur; and than take whyte lede, and put thereto powder of serews and codilbon therto; and than let them sethe welle, and alwey sture them tille hit be hard and theke; and than take a pynte of oyle and of the literage a quartone, and of whyte led a quartone, and of serus a quorton, and a quarton of codilbone, but loke that hit stonde most be the literage, and this wolbe a gode trett for alle festures and hott sorys. Yt wylle also hele a wownde, withowt eny instrumentes of surgerye; the whiche trett or istia wolle garre the matere to yssen owte at the wownde, and hele it in a monyth or letylle more, the wheche wonde wold not be helyd in halfe a yere be the warke of surgeré. And instede of codilbon it ys to be noted that tansy, hempsed, or the croppys, whyle they be grene, maye be takyn; and the schede therof wolle

serve alle the yere for the istia. Tak also the levys of red cole, mowshere, and bugle, of ecche a handfulle and a halfe, and than stampe thame, and streyne them wyth gode whyte wyne, and so therof drynke every day iij. sponefulle at morne, and as moche at nyith. til 3e be hoole."

I-SUÓ3E. In swoon. St. Brandan, p. 1. IT. Yet. West. In the. North. Formerly used for he and she. It also signifies a beating

or correction.

The journie semith wondrous long, The which I have to make. To teare myselfe and beate my braines. And all for Wisdomes sake! And it, God knowes what may befall, And what luck God will send, If she will loue me when I come At this my journyes end.

Marriage of Wit and Wisdome, 1579.

ITAILLE. Italy. Chaucer. Italianized; having adopted ITALIANATE. the fashions of Italy.

ITCH. To creep; to jet out. Kent. Also, to be very anxious.

ITCH-BUTTOCK. The game of Level-coil, q. v. Florio has, "Giocáre a levacúlo, to play at levell cule, or itch buttock." Skinner spells it differently, "Level coyl, vox tesseris globulosis ludentium propria, a Fr. G. levez le cul, culum eleves (i. e.) assurgas, et locum cedas successori, vices ludendi præbeas, nobis etiam hitch buttock, imo etiam Italis eodem sensu Giocare a Léva culo usurpatur."

ITCHE. I. Somerset. ITCHFULL. Itchy. Palsgrave. ITEM. A hint. Worc.

ITEMS. Tricks; fancies; caprices. Devon. ITER. To renew a thing.

I-THE. To prosper. (A.-S.)

He is blynde that may se, He is riche that shalle never i-the.

Archeologia, xxix. 325.

I-TOYLED. Wearied. (A.-S.) And sone thei hedden on hym leyd Heore scharpe cloches alle tho; Hit was in a deolful pleyt, Reuthliche i-toyled to and fro. For summe were ragged and tayled, Mid brode bunches on heore bak Scherpe clauwes, and longe nayled; Nas non of hem withouten lac-

Vernon MS. Bodleian Library.

IV. In. Intiv, into. North. I-VALID. Deposed; made to descend. And mighty tyrauntes from hir royall see He hathe i-valid and put adoune. Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 38.

IVELE. Evil; injury; sickness. (A.-S.)Roberd hire ledde, that was Red That have tharned for hire the ded Of ani havede hire misseyd, Or hand with ivels onne leyd. Havelok, 1689. Than him tok an ivel strong, That he we[1] wiste, and underfong, That his deth was comen him on. Ibid. 114.

IVIN. Ivy. North.

480

IVOURB. Ivory. (A.-N.)
With golde and isoure that so brighte schone,
That alle aboute the bewté men may se.

Ledgate, Rasolinson MS. f. 34.

IVY. Aubrey mentions a curious custom, which
I believe is now quite obsolete. "In several
parts of Oxfordshire," he says, "particularly
at Lanton, it is the custom for the maidservant to ask the man for ivy to dress the
house, and if the man denies or neglects to
fetch in ivy, the maid steals away a pair of his
breeches, and nails them up to the gate in the
yard or highway."

IVY-BUSH. The ivy-bush was formerly hung out at taverns, to signify that good wine was sold there. The following from a rare work by Braithwaite, Law of Drinking, 12mo. Lond. 1617, is sufficiently curious to be given

entire:

A president of binding any one apprentise to the known trade of the Ivy-bush, or Red-lettice; taken out of the ancient register-books of Potina.

Be it knowne unto all men by these presents, that I Ralph Rednose of Running-Spiggot in the countie of Turne-Tap, bowzer, am tide and fast bound unto Francis Fiery-face in all up-carouses, in twenty pots sterling; that is to say, not by the common can or jug now used, but by the ancient full top and good measure, according to the laudable custome of the Red Lettice of Nip-scalpe; to the which said payment well and truely to be made, I bind me, my heires, ale-squires, pot-companions, lick-wimbles, malt-wormes, vine-fretters, and other faithfull drunkards, firmely by these presents: Dated the thirteenth of Scant-sober, and sealed with O I am sicke, and delivered with a bowle and a broome in the presence of the ostler, the tapster, and the chamberlaine.

IVY-GIRL. A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, quoted by Brand, i. 35, mentions a sort of sport used in Kent during the month of February, where the girls were burning in triumph a figure which they had stolen from the boys, called a holly-boy, whilst the boys were doing the same with another figure called an ivy-girl. All this ceremony was accompanied with loud huzzas, noise, and acclamations. The writer adds, "what it all means

I cannot tell, although I inquired of several of the oldest people in the place, who could only answer that it had always been a sport at this season of the year."

IWE. A Jew. Nominale MS.

Trowe this for no lesyng,
And namely leve her of no Iwe,
For al thus dud thei with Jhesu.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab, f. 113.

IWERE. A remedy, or cure. Pr. Parv.

I-WHILS. In the mean time.

His modir i-while garte calle a knave, And highte hym grete gyftis to hafe.

I-WIS. Certainly; truly; undoubtedly; to wit; especially; besides. (A.S.) After the fifteenth century, this sense of the word seems to have been lost, and it appears to have been regarded as a pronoun and a verb, I know.

Berafrynde, i-seid Adam,

I-soysse thou art a wytty man,
Thou shalt wel drynk therfore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

I am alwayes troubled with the litherlurden,
I love so to linger;
I am so lasy, the mosse groweth an

Inch thick on the top of my finger!

But if you list to knowe my name,

I wis I am to well-knowen to some men;

My name is Idlenes, the flower
Of the frying-pan!
My mother had ij. whelps at one litter,

Both borne in Lent; So we ware both put into a mussellbote,

And came saling in a sowes yeare ouer sea into Kent. Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.

IX. An axle-tree. Sussex.

IYRNE. Iron. North.

Wyth gunnes gret, and other gret ordinance,
Them to help and to avanc,
With many a prowd pavys;
Gayly peynted and stuffed welle,

Ribawdes armyd with isrne and stele,
Was never better off devyce. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 22.
IZEY-TIZEY. Uncertainty. Devon.

IZLE. Hoar frost. North.
IZZARD. The letter Z. Var. dial. More generally pronounced izzet.

13EN. Eyes. See Langtoft, p. 229.





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